

Report  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
City of Glasgow

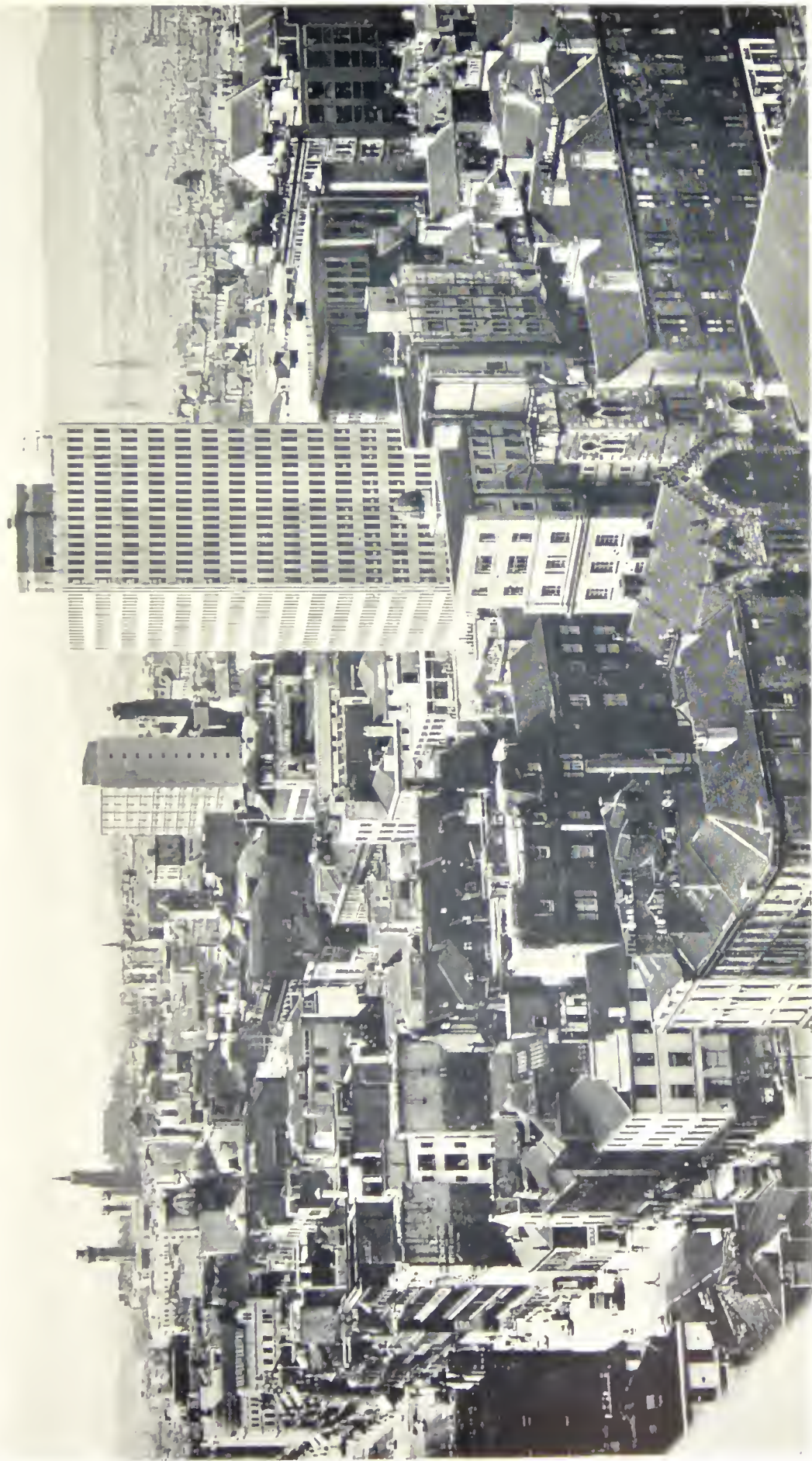


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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW

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1962

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## PREFACE

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There are two main changes in the form of the report. For the first time there is included a report on the School Health Service which takes the place of the independent report previously issued. The second is the integration by the Senior Divisional Sanitary Inspector of the reports by the five Divisional Sanitary Inspectors to form a single report on General Sanitary Operations.

Although there has been some improvement in tuberculosis and the other infectious diseases the year has not been a satisfactory one. The neonatal and the infant mortality rates have increased marginally. For years the infant mortality rate has varied between 35 and 31, and is well above the rate ruling in other cities in Great Britain. In 1962 it was 32·4, an increase of 1·6 over last year.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was once again the lowest ever recorded, but the rate for the city is still well above that ruling elsewhere. Continued efforts have been made to control and ultimately eradicate this disease. In the B.C.G. vaccination scheme for school children parental consent was obtained in 95·5 per cent. of the children, the second highest figure so far achieved.

Diphtheria continues to be absent from the city for the sixth year in succession, and there have been no deaths for eight years. The number of cases of scarlet fever notified is the lowest ever recorded, and for the sixth successive year there were no deaths from this disease.

Poliomyelitis returned to the city in epidemic form, the first time since 1958. In view of the presence of a serious Type I infection late in 1961 a successful campaign was launched in the spring of the year.

The city's clean air programme was extended by an Order in respect of the Ward of Craigton. Owing to the delay caused by objection to this Order the Corporation has made an Order in respect of part of Shettleston and Tollcross Ward. Already is being considered the next step and the possibility of accelerating greatly the clean air programme for the city.

There were fewer deaths in 1962, but the death rate remained at 12·7. There was, however, an increase in mortality in males from cancer of the respiratory organs, bronchitis, coronary thrombosis and violent causes (accidental poisoning by drugs and gases).

There was an increase in births, 23,491, and the birth rate was 22·5 as compared with 21·7 in 1961. The proportion of male births was unusually high, 52 per cent., and the illegitimate rate increased to 6·1, the highest since 1945. There was a further and larger decrease in the marriage rate, 8·7 per 1,000 as compared with 8·9 in 1961.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the city population as at 31st December was 1,044,500, a further decrease of 8,600 despite a natural increase of 10,267, the highest in the past 10 years.

The total number of occupied houses at Whitsunday, 1962, was 325,079, a decrease of 1,535 from 1961. The number of unoccupied houses was 4,362 as compared with 4,335 in 1961.

#### MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

It is regretted that there has been a rise in the infant mortality rate to 32 compared with 31 in 1961. One of the principal causes is the increase in respiratory diseases, particularly pneumonia and acute bronchitis. The rate is still far from satisfactory and reflects the adverse factors present in the city such as bad housing, size of the birth rate, distribution of births throughout the social classes, parity and health of the mother, and the standard of maternal care.

The nutrition of young children, particularly those in the age group six months to two years, is unsatisfactory, and there are now signs of malnutrition and rickets. The position deteriorated during 1962 when there was a marked rise in the number of cases of rickets admitted to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. These children were in families with the multiple adverse factors already referred to. There has been a slight improvement in 1963.

Antenatal care is especially important, and it is regretted that far too many women delay securing antenatal care and the booking of a midwife until well into the seventh or eighth month of pregnancy.

Deaths from congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy together comprise the largest group of causes of death in children

under one year. Another important factor is death from violence such as accidental asphyxia, accidental suffocation and injury. The number in this category was 26 as against 22 in 1961 and 42 in 1960.

While there has been a progressive reduction in the deaths of children aged one to five years there are still too many children lost from preventable causes. In 1962 there were 99 children in this age group, the most common causes of death being accidents such as poisoning, road accidents, burning, etc.

The city hospitals report that in children under five years of age they have provided treatment for 374 cases of burning and 532 of scalds. In the majority of cases of burning the cause was a child coming in contact with an unguarded fireplace or fire and in the case of scalds contact with hot water or hot tea.

The medical and health visiting staff have been giving increasing attention to the detection and supervision of infants and young children handicapped by reason of mental or physical defect or behavioural problems. The special training in the mental testing of infants which the majority of the medical officers have had is now leading to a better assessment of the handicapped child's potential and to careful planning of his supervision. The medical officer in attendance at the special day nursery has written a small pamphlet giving simple and constructive advice to the parents of a handicapped child.

#### WELFARE FOODS.

The Welfare price of National Dried Milk increased from 10½d. to 2s. 4d. per tin from April, 1957. There have also been from 1st June, 1961, price increases for vitamin products. These increased prices have led to a decrease in the uptake, but there has been a large increase in the free issues available by tokens provided by the National Assistance Board.

#### HOME HELP SERVICE.

There were more applications again in 1962, and for the first time a night sitter service for cancer patients reaching the terminal stage of their illness operated from 1st November, 1962. The service was initiated at the request of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation and was financed from Foundation funds.

Of the 1,648 domestic helps employed 443 are on a whole-time and 1,205 on a part-time basis.

During the year 8,206 cases were assisted, 2,126 being maternity, 5,963 general, etc., and 117 tuberculosis.

Maternity cases are given priority, and the number of these requiring part-time help is increasing.

General cases made the heaviest demand on the service, a large proportion of these being cases of prolonged illness or incapacity. A special " E " scheme was devised to provide assistance for those so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than is permitted under the general scheme. A similar long term of assistance is provided for certain cases of disseminated sclerosis.

The Home Help Service was not designed to provide permanent assistance but to give the family concerned time to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There is therefore a specified limit of eight weeks for which the help is provided. The exceptions are the specially extended services already mentioned.

#### HOME NURSING SERVICE.

During the year the Home Nursing Service staff paid 318,945 visits. There was a further decrease in the number of visits to tuberculous patients.

There has been a change in the pattern of work owing to the movement of population from the city centre to the new housing areas. While the number of patients visited remains the same the travelling time takes longer, particularly in areas where transport is inadequate during off-peak periods.

The number of Home Nursing staff increased from 144 to 160, but the staffing position is still difficult, especially in the winter months.

During the year 1,677 maternity patients received attention. It has become more difficult in recent years to recruit district nurse midwives because of the 24-hour call system in operation in the service. In order to overcome this a night midwifery service centralised at 218 Bath Street commenced in November, 1962.

The midwifery training provided by the Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a training institution for Part II of the examination.



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

For the first time the Report on the School Health Service has been included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health. The School Health Service Report is for the calendar year, although on this occasion some of the tables are for the school year ending 31st July, 1962.

A considerable volume of work has been carried out among mentally handicapped and physically handicapped pupils, and medico-social investigations are being conducted in this field.

Special attention has been paid to health education, and the pilot experiment started in 1960 has continued. During 1961 nine health visitors have carried out the programme of talks and discussion groups in an endeavour to teach the adolescent boy and girl to understand the problems of growing up. During 1962, 18 health visitors undertook a regular programme of health teaching, some taking classes in child care and all preparing classes for medals under the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

During the year one medical officer in the School Health Service provided medical services for the Remand Homes, thus giving greater continuity than had been possible by a rota system.

The assessment of children with possible hearing defects was continued by the audiometric survey unit. Sweep testing was carried out in schools throughout the City, and pure tone tests were given to selected children. This work in the School Health Service is allied to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section in the early detection of deafness, and close contact is maintained between the two sections.

During 1962 and succeeding years progress is being made in the training of medical officers in the work of testing for mental deficiency. Selected medical officers are also being sent to the Course on Introduction to Psychiatry. In this way it is hoped that all medical officers will be able to undertake the examination of children under their care.

The School Health Service carried out extensive immunising procedures, including B.C.G. vaccination, diphtheria immunisation and poliomyelitis vaccination.

Medical staffing difficulties have been pronounced during 1962 and particularly towards the end of the year. With the plans laid for recruitment it is hoped that the staff shortages will be fully made up by mid-1964.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The immunisation centre for the West of Scotland against yellow fever and certain other diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country has continued to operate during the year, its sixteenth year of existence. Some 2,912 inoculations were given against yellow fever and 4,913 inoculations against smallpox, cholera, tetanus, typhus and enteric fever. These figures include the crews of several ships who were vaccinated against yellow fever on board ship.

While there was no case of smallpox in Glasgow in 1962 the presence of smallpox in England in the early part of the year led to considerable demand for vaccination, particularly in adults. The total number of revaccinations increased by more than five times. The report of the outbreak in England is an object lesson in the control of smallpox. Recommendations have been made that smallpox vaccination in infancy should be carried out preferably in the second rather than the first year of life.

Dr. Bloch has again reviewed the list of chronic carriers of enteric infection and brought the information available up to date. There were five new cases of typhoid, of which three would appear to have been infected on the Continent. There were also five cases of paratyphoid.

The number of notifications of dysentery reached 3,310, a slight increase over the previous year. Both Flexner and Sonne types were present in the city. Strict attention to hand-washing before preparing and eating food and after visiting the toilet is the most important preventive measure which does not appear to be practised where dysentery is prevalent.

A limited outbreak of undulant fever due to *Brucella abortus* is recorded in the report, and the emphasis is again on the danger of purchasing unpasteurised milk even of the highest quality.

The number of cases of food poisoning notified to the Department again decreased, and there was also a reduced number of incidents. The majority of cases were involved in outbreaks due to the various types of *Salmonella* organism, particularly *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Salmonella stanley*; also involved were the *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Cl. welchii*.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified fell to 278, the lowest yet recorded, and for the sixth successive year there were no deaths

from this disease. Erysipelas and allied disease also continues to decrease, and since 1958 there have been no deaths from this disease.

For the sixth successive year no cases of diphtheria were recorded, and no deaths have occurred for the past eight years. The number of children protected, however, is not sufficient to ensure freedom from this infection should a severe form of the disease return as has happened elsewhere.

The year 1962 could be described as an epidemic year for poliomyelitis, the first since 1958 and the first epidemic which was apparently limited by the preventive efforts of the polio vaccination campaign. As reported last year, the virus of poliomyelitis reappeared in the city in the autumn of 1961, and the epidemic may therefore be regarded as starting in September, 1961, and finishing in September, 1962. In all there were 42 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis and 11 of non-paralytic poliomyelitis due to the polio virus. There were also 20 other cases without paralysis due to a variety of viruses.

The possibility of an outbreak in 1962 made it necessary that a special effort should be made to raise the level of protection, particularly in the most vulnerable group, children under two years of age. It was also fortunate that oral vaccine became available for the first time in the spring of 1962. A campaign was launched to secure a high level of protection, and by the end of June it was apparent that the epidemic had been nipped in the bud. The campaign resulted in a total of 456,837 doses of oral vaccine and 46,294 injections of inactivated vaccine being given.

The following table shows the state of vaccination of the population at 31st December, 1962 :—

Age	Vaccinated with		Total (c)	Percentage of Estimated Population
	Two Injections of Inactivated Vaccine (a)	Three Doses of Oral Vaccine (b)		
1 year ...	5,596	10,000	15,596	70.6
2 years ...	13,891	3,836	17,727	79.5
3-4 „ ...	32,167	5,463	37,630	86.3
5-19 „ ...	237,681	26,029	263,710	91.1
20-29 „ ...	62,437	26,272	88,709	52.7
Others ...	40,096	53,515	93,611	—
Total	<u>391,868</u>	<u>125,115</u>	<u>516,983</u>	

Dr. Ashie Main has had under continuous supervision since 1923 the remaining survivors of the Glasgow epidemic of Encephalitis Lethargica. There are now 23 survivors out of an original total of 70.

In 1962 there were 2,066 cases of measles brought to the notice of the Department, an unusually high number for what should have been an inter-epidemic year. There were two deaths.

There was a further fall in the incidence of whooping cough with only 272 cases notified and, for the second year, no deaths. This is a new low record, the previous lowest being in 1889 when 804 cases were recorded. It is still too soon to say whether the active immunisation against whooping cough is responsible for this fall.

Two cases of Weil's disease were reported during the year, one a youth of 18 and the other a man of 31 who was a sewer worker. This disease is due to infection from rats, and in the case of sewer workers it is a prescribed disease under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. There were also five cases due to *Leptospira canicola* infection, a disease associated with cattle, dogs and swine. All five cases were in men working in piggeries.

There were 3,459 cases of primary pneumonia notified during the year, 21.5 per cent. being aged 65 years and over. There were 542 deaths—36 per cent. occurring in the first three months of the year. The number of deaths from bronchitis was 777, an increase over the previous year. Some 40 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the first quarter and 29 per cent. in the last quarter of the year. Reference is made in the report to a table comparing the death rates from pneumonia and bronchitis in Glasgow with those of other cities in Scotland and England.

Influenza was present in the city during the early part of the year, but the number of deaths, 36, was much less than the figure for 1961, 115. The prevailing type was A, although both B and C were also present.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 927 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1962 compared with 1,021 in 1961. While this is the first time that the number of new cases in any one year has dropped below 1,000 the incidence of the diseases is still well above that prevailing elsewhere.

Continuous and persistent efforts are required by all means possible to reduce the incidence below the present level, leading ultimately to eradication.

As in 1961 the statistics for mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis have been shown on the basis computed by the Registrar-General. There were 189 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 192 in 1961, giving a death rate of 18, the same as last year. As will be seen from a table in the Tuberculosis Section of the report the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in the city is far above that ruling in other cities in Scotland and England.

There was a further decrease in the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified, 117 compared with 137 in 1961. Included in the 117 were 8 cases of tuberculous meningitis, a slight setback in the trend towards the elimination of this disease.

The vaccination of school leavers with B.C.G. continues, and a further effort was made in 1962 to secure a high level of parental consent. Out of a total of 16,186 school children consent was obtained in 95·5 per cent., only fractionally lower than the 96·1 per cent. consent rate in 1961. The percentage of negative reactors was 82·4, which compares with 80·5 in 1961 and 80·7 and 79·1 in the previous two years. These rates are still indicative of considerable infection within the community and emphasise that tuberculosis is still a disease to be reckoned with.

The campaign reflected the usual high standard of ability shown by the teams of medical officers, health visitors and clerkesses, and was again matched by the courtesy and co-operation of the Education Department and the teaching staffs which played a large part in the successful operation of the scheme.

The total number of vaccinations of new-born infants during the year was 11,021, a slight decrease on 1961 which was a peak year.

The total number of miniature and full-size X-ray films taken in the X-ray Section in 1962 was 11,815 compared with 11,500 in 1961.

One of the most important contributions of the section was the detection of active pulmonary tuberculosis, of which 99 cases were discovered for the first time.



## VENEREAL DISEASE.

The total number of new cases of venereal disease increased from 1,412 in 1961 to 1,424 in 1962. The increase was due to a rise in the number of cases of acute gonorrhoea in females and acute syphilis in males and females. The number of patients attending the treatment centres suffering from conditions other than syphilis and gonorrhoea also increased in males and females. The number of new and transferred-in cases of all types attending for the first time was 4,805 as compared with 4,994 in 1961.

With the rapid treatment of both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea a fairly high proportion of the patients default before completing treatment. Efforts continue to be made to persuade these defaulters to attend, but with only partial success.

## MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, came fully into operation on 1st June, 1962. On that date the Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1857 to 1913, and the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts, 1913 and 1940 were repealed.

The extended scope of the work in mental disorder which has arisen due to the new Act has necessitated training of the staff of the Health and Welfare Department. As already reported in 1961, medical officers of the Department attended the three-week course on mental deficiency and also from 1961 the full-time three-week course in psychiatry for public health medical officers. The year 1962 was the second of the six months' mental health course for health visitors at Glasgow University. For welfare officers there is a two-year course for the certificate of social work at the Scottish College of Commerce.

The special day nursery at Moffat Street, opened in October, 1961, now accommodates a total of 20 children. Owing to the Development Plan for the Gorbals/Hutchesontown area Moffat Street Reception House is to be demolished in 1963. It has been found necessary, therefore, to provide temporary accommodation at Broomhill until the three-storey brick building being adapted in that area is completed.

The diversionary centre mentioned last year, also in Broomhill, is not yet available, but it is hoped that the work of adaptation will be completed by the beginning of 1964. The diversionary centre is one of the most urgent needs requiring to be met in the city.



The assessment centre for handicapped children at Glenfarg Street was opened on 13th September, 1962. To the centre will come for assessment children handicapped by mental or physical defect and also children with behavioural problems. The health visitors make a special survey of the children in their area at ages between two and three years and any child in whom there is some doubt is referred to the centre. In this work we have had the co-operation of the Professor of Child Health and the Senior Child Psychiatrist.

The day-care centre established at Laurieston House by the Glasgow Branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continues to operate. The premises and transport are provided by the Health and Welfare Department and the centre is staffed by voluntary workers recruited by the Society. Only 20 children can be accommodated, and of these only six can be helpless or "cot" cases. This means that to meet the demand each child is at the centre for only one day per week.

The short-stay Stewart Home at Cove run by the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children takes mentally defective children for a holiday period ranging from two weeks to two months. The children are aged from one to thirteen years, and not only does it provide a holiday for the children and parents but it also has a notable effect on the training of the children brought about by closely adhering to a daily routine over a period.

The Department's After-Care Section looks after school leavers leaving the special schools and the occupational centres.

The Department has provided two work centres for adult mental defectives one at Laurieston House for men, the other at Killearn Street for women. The Scottish Society has also provided a work centre at present in Moffat Street where women attend in the morning and men in the afternoon. They carry out simple work for commercial concerns.

The work of the Mental Services Section has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years. The total number of mental defectives at the end of the year was 601. This is only half the number at the end of 1961; the alteration has been due to the large number of discharges, including 553 discharged to the "informal" category, 51 discharged by the Responsible Medical Officer, and the others by removal to hospital, removal by the order of the Mental Welfare Commission or by death.

According to the instructions laid down in the Third Schedule to the Act the Responsible Medical Officer had to review all cases under guardianship before 1st December, 1962, and record his opinion whether retention under guardianship was warranted. Over 1,200 patients had to be visited, representing fully half of the total guardianship cases in Scotland. More than 250 of these patients were boarded-out with unrelated guardians throughout Scotland, and practically all of these have been kept on the roll. About two-thirds of the city cases were discharged, the majority discharged to informal supervision.

Before June, 1962, the Department's medical officers visited patients thought to be suffering from mental illness with a view to their admission to hospital. Under the new procedure for admission this work has been almost entirely discontinued. Of the 265 cases visited during 1962 the vast majority were visited before 1st June, 1962.

A number of the specially trained health visitors have now been attached to mental hospitals in the area to carry out home visiting of mental patients discharged from hospital or who have attended psychiatric out-patient departments. At the end of 1962 the nine health visitors had 188 cases on their lists. In this work they co-operate closely with the psychiatric social workers at the hospitals and units.

#### BLIND PERSONS.

At the Regional Certifying Clinic 776 persons were examined for the first time and 347 re-examined. Of the number examined for the first time 59·3 per cent. were certified blind and 28·4 per cent. partially sighted. Of those re-examined 42·7 per cent. were certified blind and 48·1 per cent. partially sighted. Of the patients examined for the first time 43 per cent. were seen at home, and of those re-examined 40·1 per cent. at home.

With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind a follow-up scheme deals with those patients seen at the clinic and considered by the surgeons as likely to benefit by further treatment.

#### PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The main function of the Port Health Authority is to enforce the provisions laid down by the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952 to 1963.

The total number of vessels arriving from foreign ports amounted to 1,486 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,682,102. The coastal traffic entering the port during the year amounted to 4,010 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3,581,565.

There were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus in any of the vessels entering the area. There were present, however, cases of chickenpox, influenza and other infections.

The investigation into the condition of drinking water supplies on ships has been continued. All vessels must now have their water supply system completely independent of all other water systems aboard ship. Distillation plants are coming more into use in new vessels with consequent saving in space for storage tanks. The old method of protective treatment for water storage tanks by cement washing is gradually being superseded by the use of more durable materials such as bitumastic or activitic enamel.

The Seamen's Hostel in Queen's Dock has now taken in the former Dock Canteen building which was closed down due to lack of support. The newly acquired premises are in process of alteration and renovation to improve the social conditions for those living in the hostel. It is intended to convert dormitories into small and perhaps individual sleeping apartments. All the work being undertaken is financed by the group of shipping companies responsible for the hostel.

Considerable improvement in the living conditions is now to be found in the modern type of vessel. It is rare to see dirty tables in mess rooms or dirty walls and deckheads in sleeping accommodation. It is still necessary, however, to issue intimations under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to secure the abatement of minor nuisances.

The control of rat infestation in ships and on the dock side has been continued. On ships the black rat still outnumbers the brown rat, and this is also true of the cargo sheds and other premises.

During the year a total of 841,584 tons of foodstuffs was landed at the dock, most of it from vessels arriving from overseas. All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Public Health Authorities were examined under the Public Health (Imported Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937-48.

The importation of egg products and desiccated coconut still demands sampling to ensure that they do not contain food poisoning organisms. There has been considerable improvement in the standard of desiccated coconut, and now almost 50 per cent. of the shipments show no evidence of salmonella contamination.

#### THE CITY LABORATORY.

As mentioned in last year's report the Public Health Laboratory was transferred to the Western Regional Hospital Board, who have appointed Dr. T. F. Elias-Jones as Director. The new name chosen for the Laboratory, "The City Laboratory," enshrines the historical link between the Laboratory and the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. The present report has been prepared by Dr. Elias-Jones.

The total number of examinations completed during the year was 122,136—3,752 more than in the previous year. The general distribution of the work both as regards the specialist work undertaken and the source from which the specimens were drawn followed much the same pattern as in previous years.

Of the 624 nose and throat swabs examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus there were four positives, one of the mitis type and three atypical; all four were found to be non-virulent.

Examinations of material for streptococcal infections included a number carried out for the control of infection in closed communities and minor outbreaks of scarlet fever. Although large numbers of staphylococci were continuously isolated from a wide variety of sources pathogenic strains were found in only 463 specimens during the year. Antibiotic sensitivity tests were continued in order to allow the doctor to select the antibiotic which had the greatest curative action.

There were 274 specimens submitted for the diagnosis of enteric fever and a further 233 specimens for control purposes. These investigations revealed five new cases of paratyphoid fever and four carriers already known to the Department. There were also four persons found to be suffering from typhoid fever, three of whom had been infected abroad and one a known carrier for more than thirty years. The possibility of contracting enteric infection abroad stresses the need for all those planning holidays out of this country to have themselves protected against infection well in advance of their departure.



The number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases fell to 1,571, the lowest figure recorded since 1951. Of this total, 88 per cent. were *Sh. sonnei* and 11·8 per cent. *Sh. flexner*. A total of 19,410 specimens was examined, 11,185 from suspected cases and 8,225 from contacts and repeat specimens for clearance. The number of samples of excreta received from persons either suspected or suffering from food poisoning or who were contacts of positive carriers fell to 3,480, a decrease of 399. *Salmonellae* were isolated from 163 of the specimens, the principal strains being typhimurium and stanley, while *S. bareilly* and *S. cubana* appeared for the first time in 1962. Other organisms associated with food poisoning were *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Cl. welchii*.

Specimens of blood submitted for tests for syphilis included the Wassermann reaction (Whitechapel technique) and Price's precipitation reaction. Selected samples were also examined by the Cardiolipin Wassermann test and the Reiter Protein Complement Fixation test. The number of specimens of blood examined amounted to 11,960. There were also 8,544 other specimens.

There was an increase in the number of requests for the gonococcal fixation test as well as some 4,700 smears and swabs for culture. The total number of specimens of all kinds received for the diagnosis of venereal disease amounted to 25,499, involving some 39,905 individual tests.

Investigations into the city's milk supply continued. Unsatisfactory results were found in unpasteurised milks and in milk from the "whirlcool" type of dispenser, to which reference has been made in previous reports. Tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk were consistently negative.

Examination has been continued of the quality of cream, ice cream and imitation cream. Some 82·7 per cent. of the ice cream specimens conformed to the provisional standard set by the Secretary of State of not more than 50,000 organisms per gram and no coliform bacilli in 1/100 gram.

Samples of food for examination for the possible presence of food poisoning organisms increased to 4,082, the main bulk of the samples being 2,802 of desiccated coconut. In 39 samples the product was contaminated with *salmonellae* compared with 78 in 1961, including ix with *S. paratyphi B* and two with *S. typhimurium*.



The bacteriological examination of imported egg products continued. Out of the 1,032 samples salmonellae were isolated from 66 of them. In future all egg products imported into the country will be pasteurised.

#### HOUSING.

The total number of houses provided by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association since the beginning of local government operations amounts to 120,963. The number constructed during the year was 2,005 compared with 3,049 in 1961 and 3,327 in 1960.

The 1961 Census reports for the four major cities are now available, and it is possible to make comparison between the housing conditions in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee. Between the Census years the total net increase for Glasgow is 32,973 houses, equal to 11·5 per cent. In the years since 1921 over 100,000 houses have been built by the Corporation, and in that period three-apartment houses have more than doubled, four-apartment houses more than quadrupled, and houses of five and more apartments almost doubled. Of the four Scottish cities Glasgow still possesses the highest percentage of one- and two-apartment houses. It also has the highest index of density and the highest percentage of households containing more than three persons per room. There has been considerable improvement in the number of houses having water-closets and fixed baths, but while the percentage of Glasgow households having the exclusive use of fixed baths has increased since 1951 from 44·0 to 58·6 per cent., Aberdeen has increased from 39·2 to 59·1 per cent. and Dundee from 38·0 to 59·5 per cent. in the same period. Edinburgh has the highest percentage of households with the exclusive use of water-closets and fixed baths; for fixed baths it is 72·3 per cent.

The Census for 1961 shows that Glasgow is still making intensive efforts to overtake its housing problem. There is still much work to be done before slum dwellings are removed, the homeless are rehoused and more spacious houses are made available for the overcrowded. With the reduction of available space within the city it may well be that Glasgow will have to depend on the new towns, the expanded towns and the overspill agreements to meet the remaining part of this problem.

The clearance of slum dwellings continues by the representation of houses by closing and demolition, and during 1962, 1,812 individual

houses were represented as unfit. To this should be added 646 houses condemned by the Dean of Guild as dangerous.

During the year 113 tuberculous families were recommended for priority rehousing, and during the same period 119 families were rehoused, their applications in some cases going back as far as 1954.

The secondary priority scheme continues to take up a large amount of valuable time. Some 262 recommendations were made to the City Factor and 135 were considered but not passed.

Multi-storey building proceeds apace. The new Gorbals is appearing and while no one would deny the value of housing accommodation made available the blocks are a depressing shade of grey.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

The new legislation coming into force during the year included Regulations dealing with table jellies, emulsifiers and stabilisers, preservatives in food, and on legal proceedings. The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, consolidate the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925-58, and add a number of preservatives to the present list but limit the amount which may be added to certain foods.

There was a total of 5,075 samples of a wide variety of foodstuffs submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Of the 1,370 formal samples 2.62 per cent. were found to be adulterated, and of the 3,705 informal 2.63 per cent. Successful proceedings were taken in 28 cases.

As in previous years court proceedings against butchers for the presence of preservatives in mince and sausage meat outnumbered those taken against all other traders.

The number of milk producers in the city is 24; the number of pasteurising establishments 17, and the number of dairies 1,772. The last figure includes 24 producers and 20 dairymen holding supplementary licences.

The daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose to 89,487 gallons, while the total annual consumption of school milk amounted to 1,513,165 gallons.

Reference has been made in previous years to the unsatisfactory nature of milk samples drawn from milk dispensing machines. Some slight improvement was obtained, but in too many cases the use of combined detergent and sterilising agent has not been adopted.

An investigation was begun into the hygienic handling, storage and retail sale of cooked meats and the dangers of possible food poisoning. The investigation continues.

A check was made during the year of probable metallic contamination of brine used for pickling meats. Although some quantities of arsenic, lead, zinc, copper and iron were found these were in insignificant proportions.

A steady improvement has occurred in food hygiene. The public continue to be more and more observant and prepared to report incidents which offend their sense of hygiene.

The department co-operates with the University of Glasgow in the classes on Food and Food Hygiene conducted by the University's Extra-Mural Studies Department for Managers and supervisory staffs of food premises.

#### AIR PURIFICATION.

The Smoke Control Area Orders came into force during the year in respect of Pollokshields and Pollokshields (No. 2) which together have 3,249 acres and include 9,599 houses.

The Order in respect of the Ward of Provan was approved by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1962, and came into force on separate dates—on 15th May, 1963, for the westerly part and on 16th August, 1963, for the easterly part. This area has an acreage of 4,845 and includes some 20,000 houses with building still in progress.

Including Provan the Smoke Control Area Orders now cover an acreage of 11,340 with 41,150 houses.

A Smoke Control Area Order was made by the Corporation on 20th December, 1962, in respect of the Ward of Craigton which has an acreage of 1,566 and contains 11,080 houses. Owing to objection to the Order an enquiry is to be held by the Secretary of State before the Order is confirmed. A special problem has arisen in this area

owing to the type of fireplace installed in the 2,568 houses owned by the Western Heritable Investment Co., Ltd., and the Glasgow Estates Development Co., Ltd.

With the delay in the Craigton Ward it has been found necessary to proceed with the next area, part of Shettleston and Tollcross Ward.

The work of prior approval continued on much the same scale as last year. In a large majority of cases the new plant being installed is fully automatic oil-fired. There have also been improvements and additions in power plants and process plants installed during the year. Some of these plants replace outdated equipment which gave rise to many complaints.

It is regretted that in areas covered by previous Smoke Control Orders it has been necessary to prosecute a number of tenants for the emission of smoke. Numerous complaints have been received from members of the public of the emission of smoke, and particularly where smoke has been visible in the Central Area.

Complaints have also been received in regard to heavy smoke from railway steam locomotives, although it must be admitted that the number of such locomotives coming to the centre of the city is becoming less. The most noticeable improvement was the bringing into service of the electric trains on the Cathcart Circle and the south-side of the city and the re-introduction of electric trains to Helensburgh and Airdrie. The condition of the main line terminals, however, is still not entirely satisfactory. The smoke problem from engine servicing depots still remains, and it is likely that only the completion of the programme of replacement of steam by electricity and diesel locomotives will remove this nuisance.

Classes in boilerhouse practice promoted by the Corporation of Glasgow and the Scottish Division of the National Society for Clean Air were carried on during the year, their 47th winter session. The adequate training of boilerhouse operatives is an essential part of the clean air programme.

The estimation of atmospheric pollution by instruments has continued, and use is being made of the latest apparatus designed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the automatic control of equipment over the period of a week.



The survey of the Central Smoke Control Area continued during the year and will not end until August, 1963. It is probable that the information collected will be available in isolating the source of the excessive smoke still visible in the Central Area.

#### GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

With the appointment of a Senior Divisional Inspector the report on General Sanitary Operations has been consolidated in one section in place of the five Divisional reports in previous years. The new form of the report eliminates the repetition which was an unavoidable feature in the previous reports.

One problem which is coming more and more to the notice of the public is the rise in the population of starlings and pigeons and the fouling of buildings and pavements which is caused by their presence. Consideration is being given to possible methods of dealing with the starling nuisance, although it must be admitted that no complete solution is in sight. There has, however, been a successful project undertaken to reduce the pigeon population of the city under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The method used is to bait a selected area with grain to which a narcotic has been added. When the birds become insensible they are collected and painlessly killed. Two operations were carried out in July resulting in a total of 1,783 pigeons being destroyed. Further operations have taken place during 1963 with more successful results.

The number of nuisances coming to the notice of the Department remained consistently high, and some 41,500 were abated during the year. Although all these nuisances were cleared after the service of an intimation in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, it was found necessary for the Corporation to issue 325 statutory notices and to institute legal proceedings in 75 instances.

As in previous years choked drains still outnumbered any other type of nuisance, and the use of Section 5 of the Glasgow Corporation Consolidation (General Powers) Order Confirmation Act, 1960, has had the effect of having the drains cleared expeditiously in most cases by the owners' tradesmen.

An unusual nuisance was caused by the presence of a butcher's business in a tenement property carried on by a coloured immigrant which included the keeping of hens and slaughtering within the



premises. The Corporation have obtained powers by means of a Provisional Order to control this type of nuisance.

Heavy rainfall in early September, 1962, caused flooding of the Cam Burn and resultant flooding of houses in the Greenfield Housing Scheme. Under the powers conferred on the Corporation by the Flood Prevention (Scotland) Act, 1961, immediate action was taken to clear a choked culvert which was involved.

Administration in regard to the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959-61, was continued, and up to the end of the year 5,048 food premises were surveyed within the city and the attention of owners and occupiers directed to contraventions. In addition discussions were held with architects, catering consultants and technical experts on all the new and altered premises to ensure that they conformed with the Regulations.

The control of rat infestation still requires the close attention of the sanitary inspectors. The problem persists in the city despite the introduction of anticoagulant poisons several years ago. It is obvious that further action is required in order to reduce the rat population. Plans have been completed with the City Engineer's Department for a combined operation to treat the sewers.

The programme of demolition of unfit houses continued during the year, and inroads have been made in the number of unfit houses.

Under Section 1 of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance becomes one of the categories of nuisance to be dealt with under Part II of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. There are exceptions for noise or vibration caused by statutory undertakings in the exercise of their powers and also for noise or vibration caused by aircraft. During the year 18 complaints were received of noise nuisance, seven regarding industrial premises, two regarding domestic premises, five dealing with shops and restaurants, and four regarding motor vehicles in the early hours of the morning. Some improvement or abatement was obtained in each case.

#### WELFARE.

The number of small Homes for the accommodation of old people was increased to 18 by the opening of Davislea, the specially built Home for 60 residents of the frail ambulant type. Woodburn, the first of

the smaller type of Homes, was closed in November, 1961, and the old folks transferred to Frognal, Troon, until June, 1962, when it was reopened with additional accommodation for 13 residents. The entire Home was rewired, new plumbing installed and a lift added, and it now can accommodate 41 residents.

The total residential accommodation is 1,750, comprising 581 places in the small Homes, 647 in Foresthall, and 492 in Crookston. Foresthall is a joint-user institution, and the advantage of such an establishment is the easy transfer of patients from the residential accommodation to hospital and from hospital to residential accommodation. Crookston is now within a Smoke Control Area and all fireplaces in the cottages and main Home were adapted to burn smokeless fuel. The residents seem very pleased with the new arrangements and the new fuel.

The 18 small Homes have been fully occupied during the year and approximately one-sixth of the new residents were admitted direct from hospital. The special arrangement with the consultants in the geriatric unit at Stobhill Hospital continues whereby monthly visits are paid to Burnbank, a Home for the frail ambulant, and provides an excellent link between the Hospital Geriatric Service and this Department. Similar arrangements have been made with the geriatric unit at Shieldhall Hospital on the opening of Davislea.

Frognal, the Department's holiday Home near Troon, has again been fully occupied during the year, and residents from all Homes have had at least one opportunity of a fortnight's holiday. In addition, the blind, deaf and dumb and other handicapped persons also enjoy holidays at Frognal. Thanks are due to local organisations at Troon who provide entertainment regularly for the guests at Frognal and to the Troon Rotary Club who provide one concert for each party visiting the Home throughout the year.

Under the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations the Local Authority is required to inspect and register Homes, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for old persons or for the blind, crippled or deaf and dumb. During the year one registration was granted to a Home caring for the disabled. The total number of Homes registered remained at 17.

During the year 174 physically and mentally handicapped persons were notified to the Department and added to the register of handicapped. The total number on the register is now 2,190. All newly

registered cases and those on the register requiring special attention have been visited.

As in former years liaison has been maintained with the City Factor's Department, resulting in suitable ground floor houses with garage space for handicapped persons who have invalid carriages. Applications are also dealt with for the provision of aids to give greater independence, such as handrails at steps, ramps over steps, pavement crossovers for invalid vehicles, bathroom fittings and other items specially designed to meet individual requirements.

The total number of blind persons on the register was 2,093. Home teachers give lessons in Braille and in Moon reading as well as lessons in typing and in handicrafts. Liaison continues with the Blind Placement Officer attached to the Ministry of Labour who during the year has been successful in placing 15 blind persons in open employment, of whom 6 were Glasgow residents.

The Department's social clubs for adult handicapped persons continue to function. At Laurieston House the most severely handicapped are catered for and special transport is provided by the Department for those unable to travel. Premises are also available for committee meetings and special meetings of any voluntary organisation providing for the handicapped in the city.

The Department has employed a full-time chiropodist since February, 1953, to visit the Homes for the aged and provide chiropody services for the residents. It was found necessary to appoint a second chiropodist to deal with the greater demand by the residents and by handicapped persons. The Red Cross Society provide a domiciliary chiropody service with substantial grant from the Department.

Grants have been made to Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and to the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people and to 14 other voluntary organisations mainly in the way of crockery, equipment and games. The W.V.S. continues to operate the Meals-on-Wheels Service, and the number of meals has increased by 100 per week to 580 during the past year. The food is prepared at Foresthall and the charge for the service is 1s. per meal, the balance of the cost being met by the Department. The Foresthall kitchen also provides meals for two lunch clubs operated by the W.V.S. at which 90 meals per week are served.

The Welfare Section carried out a large number of investigations during the year on behalf of the Domestic Help and Clean Air Sections of the Department, the Education Department and City Chamberlain's Department in connection with inability to meet commitments.

The first two-year training course for Welfare Officers at the Scottish College of Commerce in Glasgow was completed in June, 1963, when the four members of the Department seconded to attend resumed duty. Two further members will be nominated to attend the next training course commencing in October, 1963.

It gives me much pleasure to thank the Convener and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their generous support and encouragement during 1962. In the preparation of this report I have had the assistance of all sections of the Department and in particular of Miss Knox, the Department's Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for her work in collecting and collating the material. My thanks and warm appreciation are extended to all members of the Health and Welfare Department for their able and wholehearted assistance during the year.

WM. A. HORNE.

## SECTION I

## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the City's population as at 31st December, 1962, is 1,044,500—a decrease of 8,600 from the estimate of December, 1961. The Natural Increase (excess of births over deaths in 1962 was 10,267, the highest yet recorded as will be seen from the following table :—

## NATURAL INCREASE.

1954 ... 8,227	1957 ... 9,236	1960 ... 10,055
1955 ... 7,748	1958 ... 9,306	1961 ... 9,474
1956 ... 8,691	1959 ... 9,062	1962 ... 10,267

This natural increase of 10,267 if added to the estimated population in 1961 of 1,053,100 would have given in 1962 a population of 1,063,367. According to this estimate, therefore, there has been an actual loss of 18,867 persons from the City. From information supplied by the Registrar General this loss can be accounted for partly by emigration abroad and, to a much greater extent than formerly, by migration outwith the City, some to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom but chiefly to the adjacent counties. In 1962 the estimated net migration loss was similar to that of 1961, some 19,000 persons. Of this number, 10,900 (57 per cent.) went to other parts of Scotland and 5,800 (30 per cent.) elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Two thousand five hundred (13 per cent.) went to countries abroad. This loss was slightly offset by releases from H.M. Forces.

In 1961, 50 per cent. of the migration loss was to other areas in Scotland, 40 per cent. to other parts of the United Kingdom and 10 per cent. overseas.

This considerable loss of population is confirmed by the reduction in the number of persons in the Voters' Roll between October, 1961, and February, 1962, a decrease of 11,245. On a ratio of population to voters based on the latest Census this represents a population loss of some 17,000 persons.

The Registrar General's estimate of 1,044,500 has been used for the calculation of the respective rates throughout this Report.

*Ward Population.*—Details of the population in each ward of the City are given in Appendix Table I and the distribution of the population in the five administrative divisions of the City is shown



in Section XV—General Sanitary Administration, page 306. Ward populations are based on the Census ratio of population to local government electors as changes in the electoral register provide as accurate an index as any of the movement of population between wards.

How considerable this movement has been in the intercensal period 1951 to 1961 is shown in the following table :—

GLASGOW—WARD POPULATIONS AS AT 1951 AND 1961 CENSUS.

Ward No.	Ward	Census 1951	Census 1961	Difference	
				Increase	Decrease
1	Shettleston and Tollcross	42,609	44,253	1,644	
2.	Parkhead ... ..	21,578	17,123		4,455
3	Dalmarnock ... ..	40,621	31,158		9,463
4	Calton ... ..	26,273	18,923		7,350
5	Mile-End ... ..	40,171	29,680		10,491
6	Dennistoun ... ..	26,944	23,227		3,717
7	Provan ... ..	24,235	75,295	51,060	
8	Cowlairs ... ..	27,998	21,287		6,711
9	Springburn ... ..	35,649	34,587		1,062
10	Townhead ... ..	35,005	26,484		8,521
11	Exchange ... ..	20,089	12,475		7,614
12	Anderston ... ..	31,902	21,457		10,445
13	Park ... ..	23,758	19,087		4,671
14	Cowcaddens ... ..	27,229	18,375		8,854
15	Woodside ... ..	26,946	19,648		7,298
16	Ruchill ... ..	45,929	44,958		971
17	North Kelvin ... ..	25,817	22,072		3,745
18	Maryhill ... ..	25,515	24,279		1,236
19	Kelvinside ... ..	21,032	21,238	206	
20	Partick East ... ..	23,376	20,573		2,803
21	Partick West ... ..	26,814	20,798		6,016
22	Whiteinch ... ..	23,241	20,591		2,650
23	Yoker ... ..	30,198	25,976		4,222
24	Knightswood ... ..	17,530	53,282	35,752	
25	Hutchesontown ... ..	30,965	19,542		11,423
26	Gorbals ... ..	36,648	23,428		13,220
27	Kingston ... ..	26,895	19,508		7,387
28	Kinning Park ... ..	28,124	22,395		5,729
29	Govan ... ..	35,152	26,086		9,066
30	Fairfield ... ..	25,132	21,213		3,919
31	Craigton ... ..	40,448	35,813		4,635
32	Pollokshields ... ..	39,956	37,962		1,994
33	Camphill ... ..	22,529	19,814		2,715
34	Pollokshaws ... ..	39,717	48,551	8,834	
35	Govanhill ... ..	26,377	23,741		2,636
36	Langside ... ..	25,578	26,505	927	
37	Cathcart ... ..	21,787	63,633	41,846	
	City ... ..	1,089,767	1,055,017	a decrease of 34,750	

The extent of the change in each of the five administrative divisions is as follows. The relative proportion of the City's population at each Census is also shown.

				Census 1961		Census 1951	
Division				Population	Percentage of Total	Population	Percentage of Total
East	...	...	...	239,659	22·7	222,431	20·4
North	...	...	...	211,690	20·1	250,088	22·9
Central	...	...	...	215,477	20·4	217,940	20·0
South-East	...	...	...	225,214	21·3	203,601	18·7
South-West	...	...	...	162,977	15·5	195,707	18·0
				1,055,017	100·0	1,089,767	100·0
North of River				...	666,826	63·2	690,459
South of River				...	388,191	36·8	399,308

These figures show a major transfer of population from the old congested areas of the City where there has been considerable demolition of old property to outlying wards such as Provan, Knightswood, Pollokshaws and Cathcart, in all of which large scale housing development has taken place during this period.

This trend still continued in 1962.

Exchange ward now has the smallest population of all the wards, 11,708 in 1962 or 1·1 per cent. of the City total. Only other two wards have populations of less than 18,000—Parkhead (16,925) and Cowcaddens (17,376)

*Institutional Population.*—On the 30th June each year a special census of persons resident in hospitals and institutions, hotels, etc., is taken by the district inspectors and in 1962 this population totalled 23,660, a decrease of 999.

The largest institutional population (3,027) was in Exchange Ward where most of the City's hotels are located. Of the 2,265 persons in Pollokshields Ward more than half were resident in Hawkhead Mental Hospital, 450 in Crookston Home and the remainder distributed throughout the many nursing homes and residential homes (for children and for aged persons) which are a feature of this area. Robroyston and Stobhill Hospitals together account for most of the 2,047 persons in Springburn Ward. Kelvinside Ward (1,952) has, in addition to the three hospitals, several hotels in this area and a growing number of residential homes for

aged persons. Provan Ward where Barlinnie Prison and Gartloch Hospital are located, had an institutional population of 2,103.

The main Glasgow hospitals are distributed throughout the City as shown in the following table :—

LOCATION IN WARDS OF THE VARIOUS GLASGOW HOSPITALS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT THEREIN AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1962.

Ward	Hospital	Persons Resident
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	Lightburn ... ..	41
2. Parkhead ... ..	Belvidere ... ..	358
7. Provan ... ..	Gartloch ... ..	901
9. Springburn ... ..	Stobhill ... ..	1,228
	Robroyston ... ..	728
10. Townhead ... ..	Royal Infirmary ... ..	1,055
	Eastern District ... ..	234
11. Exchange ... ..	Royal Maternity ... ..	404
12. Anderston ... ..	Ear, Nose and Throat ... ..	58
	Royal Hospital for Sick Children	367
13. Park ... ..	Eye Infirmary ... ..	93
	Royal Beatson Memorial ... ..	104
15. Woodside ... ..	Oakbank ... ..	260
16. Ruchill ... ..	Ruchill ... ..	403
18. Maryhill ... ..	Eastpark Home ... ..	47
19. Kelvinside ... ..	Gartnavel ... ..	949
	Homoeopathic ... ..	23
	Redlands ... ..	94
20. Partick East ... ..	Western Infirmary ... ..	759
23. Yoker ... ..	Knightswood ... ..	185
	Blawarthill ... ..	41
24. Knightswood ... ..	R.H.S.C., Drumchapel ... ..	79
30. Fairfield ... ..	Shieldhall ... ..	134
	Elder Cottage ... ..	30
	Southern General ... ..	991
	David Elder ... ..	53
32. Pollokshields ... ..	Hawkhead ... ..	1,229
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	Darnley ... ..	61
35. Govanhill ... ..	Samaritan ... ..	166
36. Langside ... ..	Victoria Infirmary ... ..	670
		<hr/> 11,745 <hr/>

There was little material alteration in the institutional population of individual wards in 1962.

Most of the reduction in Woodside was due to the closure of a Common Lodging House. Fluctuations in hospital population reduced the total for Anderston Ward by 154 and a decrease in the population of a training college and two hospitals the total for Kelvinside by 136.

The institutional population, as at 30th June, 1962, was accommodated as follows :—

	1962	1961
General Hospitals ... ..	2,847	3,014
Infectious Diseases Hospitals ... ..	946	936
Mental Hospitals ... ..	3,079	3,078
Sanatoria and Other ... ..	4,958	5,127
Nursing Homes ... ..	740	711
Children's Homes ... ..	278	245
Hotels and Guest Houses ... ..	3,770	3,887
Hostels ... ..	820	1,020
Homes for Aged Persons ... ..	1,709	1,815
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	1,529	1,824
Special Institutions ... ..	2,984	2,985
Squatters ... ..	—	17
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>23,660</b>	<b>24,659</b>

*Area.*—The area of the City remains unaltered at 39,725 acres. The following table shows the progress of the City's expansion since the beginning of the century :—

	Acres
1901 ... ..	12,681
1911 ... ..	12,975
1921 ... ..	19,183
1931 ... ..	29,511
1951 ... ..	39,725

The 37 wards of the City vary considerably in size, from the smallest, Woodside, with 170 acres, to Provan with 4,846 acres. Cowcaddens, Woodside and Gorbals are the only three wards which have remained unchanged in area throughout the various extensions to the City and alterations in ward boundaries which have taken place since the wards were first "recast" in 1920.

*Density.*—The average density of the City remains unchanged at 26 persons per acre. Three of the oldest wards of the City, Townhead, Gorbals and Woodside, are still the most densely populated with densities well above those of the other 34 wards. The progressive reduction in the density of these wards over the past forty years is shown as follows :—

	Woodside	Gorbals	Townhead
1921 ... ..	222	207	171
1931 ... ..	195	186	156
1951 (Census) ... ..	158	145	116
1957 ... ..	133	114	102
1958 ... ..	128	107	98
1959 ... ..	124	106	95
1960 ... ..	119	100	93
1961 (Census) ... ..	116	93	88
1962 ... ..	113	87	85

The impact of the Gorbals/Hutchesontown Development Scheme is now apparent in the appreciable reduction in density in both wards.

While the density of the City as a whole at the 1961 Census (26·5 persons per acre), showed little change from that of 1951 (27·4), the extensive housing developments in three wards, Provan (Easterhouse) Knightswood (Drumchapel) and Cathcart (Castlemilk) has materially increased the density in these areas as the following table shows :—

			Persons per acre	
			1961	1951
Provan	...	...	16	5
Knightswood	...	...	33	11
Cathcart	...	...	23	8

*Occupied Houses.*—A return of occupied and unoccupied houses (including inhabitant occupiers) as at Whitsunday of each year is compiled by the City Assessor and the following analysis is based on the information given in this return.

There was another decrease in the number of occupied houses in 1962, the total for this year, 325,079, being 1,535 fewer than in 1961.

The only substantial increase was 663 in Provan Ward where further extensions to the Easterhouse scheme are in progress. Other increases were 397 in Cowlares and 125 in Springburn.

Increases in thirteen wards totalled 1,525, but this was offset by the decrease in 24 wards of 3,060.

Wards with fairly substantial decreases, mainly due to closure and/or demolition of unfit houses, were Dalmarnock (384), Gorbals (359), Hutchesontown (338), Fairfield (238) and Mile-End (234).

The number of occupied houses in the City according to size is as follows :—

			1962	Compared with 1961	
One apartment	...	...	26,794	Decrease	... 1,118
Two apartments	...	...	95,605	Decrease	... 1,597
Three apartments	...	...	113,125	Increase	... 965
Four apartments	...	...	64,006	Increase	... 246
Five apartments and over			25,549	Decrease	... 31
			<u>325,079</u>	Decrease	... <u>1,535</u>



The considerable decrease in the number of (occupied) one-apartment houses is of course the *net* total for the City, but there was an *increase* of 67 in Cowlairs as a result of provision made for single and aged persons. With the advent of the flats for single and aged persons which are now a feature of the more recent housing schemes, the category of "one-apartment house" is assuming a new significance. At one time synonymous with a "single end" it may now refer to a service flat or accommodation for the aged or single person, as well as to a single apartment in a tenement property.

The increases of 13 in both Park and Langside Wards are probably "multiple occupancies."

The decrease in occupancy of the older type of one-apartment house was 1,010 in all (this figure takes no account of the increase of 146 in the unoccupied one apartments).

The distribution of the 26,794 occupied one-apartment houses throughout the 37 wards ranges from 21 in Yoker to 2,776 in Dalmarnock with the greatest concentration in the older parts of the City. Eight wards have over 1,000 of this type of house.

The following table shows the total number (occupied and empty) of one-apartment houses in these eight wards with the relative proportion of house of all sizes in each of the following :—

			Number	As percentages of Houses of all sizes
Dalmarnock ...	...	...	2,890	26·6
Hutchesontown ...	...	...	2,049	29·5
Mile End ...	...	...	2,014	20·0
Woodside ...	...	...	1,263	18·4
North Kelvin ...	...	...	1,261	15·1
Cowlairs ...	...	...	1,258	15·8
Calton ...	...	...	1,138	17·7
Shettleston and Tollcross ...			1,094	8·4
Cowcaddens ...	...	...	995	16·4
Govan ...	...	...	983	12·0

*Unoccupied Houses.*—At Whitsunday, 1962, there were 4,362 houses unoccupied compared with 4,335 in 1961, an increase of 27.

The increase in 1962 affected all sizes of house except houses of 5 apartments and over which were 47 fewer than in 1961.

#### NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
One apartment ... ..	1,135	1,111	1,057	947	776	892	705
Two apartments ... ..	1,445	1,427	1,445	1,258	1,102	1,145	825
Three apartments ... ..	655	628	642	564	480	571	541
Four apartments ... ..	497	492	507	486	394	402	362
Five apartments and over ...	630	677	705	712	679	537	520
	<u>4,362</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>4,356</u>	<u>3,967</u>	<u>3,431</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>2,953</u>

Of this total of 4,362, 14·4 per cent. were houses of five apartments and over compared with 15·6 per cent. in 1961. This year Hutchesontown had the greatest number of empty houses, 241 compared with 242 in 1961 but none were of five or more apartments. Wards in which over 30 per cent. of the empty houses were of five apartments and over are shown in the following table :—

#### NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

	Total	Five Apartments and over	Percentage
Pollokshields ... ..	113	62	54·9
Cathcart ... ..	95	44	46·3
Partick East ... ..	210	96	45·7
Kelvinside ... ..	170	69	40·6
Park ... ..	198	71	35·9
Langside ... ..	100	35	35·0
Craigton ... ..	42	14	33·3

*Dean of Guild Linings.*—During the year ended 31st August, 1962, 5,746 linings were granted compared with 2,612 in 1961. Details of the number and size of house for which these were granted are given in Appendix Table III, with a comparison of the figures for the preceding years from 1919. Of the total linings granted, 2,733 were for three-apartment, 745 for four-apartment and 35 for five-apartments. Accommodation for single and aged persons is to be provided by 1,328 single and 905 two-apartment houses distributed throughout the City.

## METEOROLOGY, 1962.

Weather conditions were similar to those of 1961, the year being both cold and wet, but there was more sunshine in 1962, especially in the second quarter. Severe weather conditions were experienced at the beginning of the year and the cold weather persisted into the late Spring, with sleet and snow showers in the first week of April. The summer months were cool, July being the coldest for many years. A brief "Indian summer" in October was succeeded by an early snowfall in mid November and temperatures thereafter fell steadily. A heavy snowfall on the 24th December gave Glasgow its first white Christmas since 1938 and combined with severe frost in the last week of the year to make road conditions very difficult. Fog was present on several occasions in the first and last quarters of the year.

*Temperature.*—The mean temperature for the year,  $46.1^{\circ}$  F., was less than in 1961 ( $47.4^{\circ}$  F.) and the lowest for the past ten years, although somewhat similar temperatures were recorded in 1952 ( $46.3^{\circ}$  F.) and in 1954 ( $46.2^{\circ}$  F.). Only one month had a near average mean temperature and only three above average, the other eight being colder than usual.

During the first week of January minimum temperatures remained below freezing point, the lowest temperature of the year,  $18^{\circ}$  F., being recorded on the 2nd. Maximum temperature on the 3rd was only  $31^{\circ}$  F. but thereafter rose into the lower forties, attaining  $49^{\circ}$  F. on two days towards the end of the month. The mean temperature of  $37.9^{\circ}$  F. ( $36.2^{\circ}$  F. in 1961) has only been exceeded twice since 1951 ( $38.7^{\circ}$  F. in 1953 and  $39.9^{\circ}$  F. in 1957). The snow which had fallen during the closing week of 1961 did not thaw out until the 5th January. There was another snowfall on the evening of the 22nd but this did not lie.

Mean temperature in February,  $38.8^{\circ}$  F., although lower than that of 1961 ( $42.6^{\circ}$  F.) was still above average. Maximum temperatures of  $50^{\circ}$  F. and  $51^{\circ}$  F. were recorded in the third week, but minimum temperatures, with only one exception, were below freezing point in the last week.

The coldest month of the year, however, was March, with a mean temperature of  $36.3^{\circ}$  F. ( $45.9^{\circ}$  F. in 1961), five degrees below average. Since departmental records began in 1920 there has been only one

colder March ( $33.1^{\circ}$  F. in 1947) and only one at all similar (1937 with  $36.6^{\circ}$  F.). Minimum temperatures remained below freezing point from the 1st to the 17th with only a slight rise to  $33^{\circ}$  F. on the 10th and 11th. The lowest day temperature was  $19^{\circ}$  F. on the 3rd; the highest,  $49^{\circ}$  F., on two occasions in the last week.

April had a less than average mean temperature of  $44.9^{\circ}$  F. ( $46.7^{\circ}$  F. in 1961) with hail and sleet, and snow showers in the first week. There was considerable variation in the temperature in this month. Minimum temperatures were below freezing point at mid-month but by the third week maximum temperatures had risen to the lower sixties, reaching  $67^{\circ}$  F. on the 26th. The 14th was notable for the temperature range on that date, from a minimum of  $29^{\circ}$  F. to a maximum of  $50^{\circ}$  F.

May was the coldest since 1958 ( $49.4^{\circ}$  F.) with a mean temperature of  $50.1^{\circ}$  F. compared with  $50.9^{\circ}$  F. in 1961. The highest day temperature in this month  $68^{\circ}$  F., was recorded on the 1st and maximum temperatures remained in the upper fifties after the first week.

The highest day temperature of the year,  $76^{\circ}$  F. was recorded in June. Maximum temperatures of over  $70^{\circ}$  F., were recorded from the 4th to 8th, making this the warmest month of the year. Colder weather set in later, however, bringing the mean temperature down to  $55.1^{\circ}$  F., only a little above that of 1961 ( $54.9^{\circ}$  F.).

Similar mean temperatures were recorded for July ( $55.9^{\circ}$  F.) and August ( $55.3^{\circ}$  F.). Both months were cooler than in 1961 ( $56.1^{\circ}$  F. and  $56.6^{\circ}$  F. respectively), July being the coldest since 1954 ( $54.7^{\circ}$  F.). Temperatures of  $70^{\circ}$  F. and  $75^{\circ}$  F. were recorded on the 12th and 13th but for the rest of the month were generally in the lower sixties. The highest day temperature in August was  $69^{\circ}$  F. on the 14th, but otherwise maximum temperatures remained mostly in the upper fifties or lower sixties.

September was cooler,  $51.9^{\circ}$  F. as against  $55.7^{\circ}$  F. in 1961, with maximum temperatures ranging from  $52^{\circ}$  F. to  $65^{\circ}$  F. A minimum temperature of  $39^{\circ}$  F. was recorded on the 17th and 18th.

October was mild, the mean temperature of  $49.9^{\circ}$  F. ( $49.3^{\circ}$  F. in 1961) being above average. Since 1950 there has been only one warmer October ( $52.3^{\circ}$  F. in 1959). Temperatures in the first week were in the upper fifties and reached  $66^{\circ}$  F. on the 8th. There was a sharp fall to  $50^{\circ}$  F. on the 9th and temperatures thereafter remained in the fifties until the last week when maximum temperatures were in the forties and minimum temperatures were around freezing point.

November had a mean temperature very similar to that of 1961,  $40.3^{\circ}$  F. and  $40.7^{\circ}$  F. respectively, and was the coldest since 1952 ( $36.9^{\circ}$  F.). A maximum day temperature of  $57^{\circ}$  F. was recorded on the 5th, the highest November temperature since 1947, making Glasgow the warmest place in Scotland. There was a steady fall in temperature thereafter with a snowfall on the 16th; minimum temperatures dropping below freezing point by mid-month to  $22^{\circ}$  F. in the third week. The coldest day was the 22nd when maximum temperature was  $31^{\circ}$  F.; the City was shrouded in a white mist and there was hard frost. There was some rise in temperature during the last week, to a maximum of  $50^{\circ}$  F. on the 29th, only to be succeeded on the following day by one of  $37^{\circ}$  F.

December was a few degrees warmer than in 1961, but the mean temperature of  $36.5^{\circ}$  F. ( $33.5^{\circ}$  F. in 1961) was below average. Maximum temperatures of  $50^{\circ}$  F. and  $51^{\circ}$  F. were recorded on two days in this month, but fell steadily in the last ten days to below freezing point on 24th, 29th and 30th. Minimum temperatures below freezing point were recorded on 18 days, five in the first week and throughout the last ten days to  $19^{\circ}$  F. on the 29th. There was a heavy snowfall on Christmas Eve and snow was lying on nine mornings during this month.

*Rainfall.*—Though there was much rain in 1962 (43.4 inches), it was less in amount than in 1961 (46.3 inches), but still above average for the third successive year. More than half the total was in the second six months, the distribution in the four quarters of the year being as follows :—

1st—11.32 ins.    2nd—6.23 ins.    3rd—16.37 ins.    4th—9.43 ins.

January in the first quarter and August and September in the third were unusually wet.

The wettest month was September (7.47 inches in 23 days). This is much above the average for the month and the heaviest September rainfall since 1950 (9.33 inches.). No less than 1.37 inches of this total was recorded on the 9th.

January had 6.58 inches in 27 days, almost twice the amount recorded in 1961 (3.31 inches). The heaviest fall was 0.94 inches on the 24th.

August had 5.86 inches, about the same amount as in 1961 (5.74 inches). This was above average and the month was the wettest August since 1958 (6.49 inches). Rainfall in December (4.49 inches), while



heavier than in 1961 (4.20 inches), was about the average for the period 1950 to 1959 (4.69 inches). February had more wet days than December but the total rainfall (3.55 inches) was less than in 1961 (4.46 inches) though still above the seasonal average. The rainfall in July (3.04 inches) was not very different from that of 1961 (2.99 inches) which, however, had been unusually dry. The variation in the rainfall since 1920, in this, Glasgow's Fair Holiday month, is shown as follows :—

#### RAINFALL IN THE MONTH OF JULY.

				Amount in inches				Amount in inches			
1920-29 (average)	...	3.57	1957	...	...	...	3.51	1957	...	...	...
1930-39 "	...	3.92	1958	...	...	...	5.82	1958	...	...	...
1940-49 "	...	3.25	1959	...	...	...	5.23	1959	...	...	...
1950-54 "	...	4.40	1960	...	...	...	4.07	1960	...	...	...
1955 ...	...	1.23	1961	...	...	...	2.99	1961	...	...	...
1956 ...	...	5.88	1962	...	...	...	3.04	1962	...	...	...

October and November both had less than their usual amount of rain. October with only 2.24 inches (5.45 inches in 1961) was the driest since 1951 (0.97 inches) and November, 2.70 inches, compared with 4.35 inches in 1961, the driest since 1958 (2.11 inches). March had the least rain of all the months (1.19 inches as against 2.41 in 1961), and was the driest March for ten years. Almost half the total rainfall for the month fell on the 29th (0.56 inches). June had 1.88 inches, not much more than in 1961 (1.76 inches), which was the driest June since 1949 (1.49 inches). The first ten days of this month had no rain. The rainfall in May, 2.33 inches, was about average for this month and heavier than in 1961 (1.61 inches). April, however, with 2.02 inches, was drier than in 1961 (3.31 inches) but this total was above the average for the ten-year period 1950 to 1959. More than half the total was recorded during three days in the first week. Six successive days in mid-month had no more than a "trace" of rain.

*Sunshine.*—There was more than the average amount of sunshine in 1962, 1,230 hours compared with 1,086 in 1961, a somewhat similar amount to those of 1960 (1,260 hours) and 1959 (1,220 hours). Most of the increase was in the second quarter when 554 hours, almost half the total, were recorded. January (34 hours) had less than the average amount of sunshine and was duller than in 1961 (41 hours). No appreciable sunshine was recorded on fourteen days in this month. The two following months, however, were particularly bright, February with 62 hours (50 hours in 1961) and March with 100 hours (77 in 1961). This latter month was the sunniest March since 1956 (111 hours).

The two Spring months of April (191 hours) and May (194 hours) were the sunniest of the year, the former month indeed being the sunniest April since records began in 1914. June, however, had only 169 hours (141 in 1961), less than the seasonal average. Seventy-three hours' sunshine were recorded in the first week of this month, which was relatively dull thereafter. There was more sunshine in July this year, 148 hours as against 136 in 1961, but less than the average for the period 1950 to 1959 (163 hours). Ten or more hours' sunshine was recorded on only three days in this month.

August had 125 hours' sunshine, 12 less than in 1961, the sunniest period being three days in mid-month with 11 hours each and one of 14 hours on the 29th. September was the duller since 1946 (59 hours) with only 64 hours' sunshine compared with 100 in 1961. Since 1951, with only two exceptions (1953 and 1956) there has never been less than 100 hours of sunshine in this month. For six successive days in the second week of October there was no sunshine and the total for this month, 73 hours, was less than in 1961 (88). November with 31 hours (52 hours in 1961) had less than the seasonal average and was the duller since 1958 (25 hours). Despite 16 days without sunshine the December total was 40 hours compared with 23 in 1961. Since 1925 there has been only one year in which this amount was exceeded, namely, in 1938 (43 hours). Since 1950 sunshine readings for this month have ranged from five hours in 1956 to 35 in 1955.

Fog was reported on 18 occasions, five in January, one in February, one in April, two in October, four in November and five in December. On only two of these, however, on 2nd/3rd January and on 5th December was it thick enough to disrupt traffic.

There was thunder and lightning on one occasion in October and strong winds at times in January, February, May, June and August.

Temperature, Rainfall and Sunshine for previous years, from 1951 to date, are shown in Appendix Table IV—Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Springburn Public Park.

## SECTION II

## VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal vital statistics of the City :—

## SUMMARY

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Population ... ..	1,044,500	1,053,100	1,058,398	1,061,884	1,065,369
Acreage ... ..	39,725	39,725	39,725	38,725	39,725
Persons per acre ... ..	26	26	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	325,079	326,614	325,946	326,777	326,267
Deaths—Number registered	13,937	14,029	13,691	14,135	14,020
Deaths—After correction for Transfers ... ..	13,224	13,368	13,037	13,536	13,454
Births—Number registered	23,321	22,703	22,768	22,443	22,922
Births—After correction	23,491	22,842	23,092	22,598	22,760
Death rate per 1,000 living —All causes ... ..	12·7	12·7	12·3	12·7	12·6
Birth rate per 1,000 living	22·5	21·7	21·8	21·3	21·4
Deaths under One Year— After correction ... ..	762	703	743	799	800
Deaths under One Year Per 1,000 births ... ..	32	31	32	35	35
Neonatal death rate—Per 1,000 live births ... ..	21·1	20·6	21·4	23·9	23·2
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	22·2	23	24	26	25·5

Particulars of the causes of mortality together with the rates are given in Table VIII in the Appendix, and the age and sex distribution in Table IX.

## BIRTHS

The number of births registered in 1962 was 23,491 an increase of 649 on the figure for 1961 and a further advance on the total for 1960 (23,092). The following table shows the trend since 1930 :—

1930-39 (Average)	22,238	1960	23,092
1940-49 (Average)	21,941	1961	22,842
1950-54 (Average)	20,334	1962	23,491
1955-59 (Average)	22,136		

The rate per 1,000 of the population was 22·5 compared with 21·7 in 1961. This is, with one exception (23·7 in 1947) the highest birth rate recorded in the City since 1926 (22·7).

The proportion of male births in 1962 was unusually high, 52·0 per cent. as against 51·2 in 1961. Since 1950 this proportion has ranged from 51·1 in 1956 to 51·7 in the two years 1954 and 1955.

Wards with the greatest number of births in 1962 were Provan (1277), Dalmarnock (1107) and Cathcart (1090) in the same order of precedence as in 1961 but, with the exception of Cathcart, somewhat smaller totals.

The highest birth rate was that of Hutchesontown (40.1), a distinction it has held since 1956. Other wards with high rates were Cowcaddens (38.6), Dalmarnock (36.9), Townhead (34.3), Woodside (34.9), Kinning Park (34.6), Kingston (34.2).

Craigton for the ninth successive year had the lowest birth rate of all the wards (11.0). Other low rates were Yoker (12.2), Knightswood (12.5), Pollokshaws (15.2), and attention has been drawn in previous reports to one result of low birth rates in five of the wards—an excess of deaths over births. With the exceptions indicated in the table below, Kelvinside, Camphill and Langside have consistently shown this unfavourable balance since 1949 and Yoker and Craigton since 1955.

		1962		Decrease (except where indicated by *)						
		Births	Deaths	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Kelvinside	...	330	267	63*	16	22*	26*	3	2*	30
Camphill	...	331	331	—	5*	1*	43	31	73	121
Langside	...	427	380	47*	35	44	10	34	19	70
Yoker	...	318	386	68	39	11	32	29	2	—
Craigton	...	387	490	103	118	97	126	41	25	9*

The position in Kelvinside showed considerable improvement in 1962 with a favourable balance of 63, but that of Camphill remained stationary with an equal number of births and deaths. Langside, for the first time since 1949, had a favourable balance of 47, the result of an increase in the births in conjunction with a decrease in deaths. There has not as yet been any improvement in Yoker Ward which in 1962 had an excess of 68 deaths. In Craigton, however, the deficit of 118 recorded in 1961 was slightly reduced as a result of an increase in the number of births.

*Illegitimate Births.*—During 1962, 1426 births were registered compared with 1236 in 1961. This is equivalent to 6.1 per cent. of the total births as against 5.4 in the previous year and is the highest rate recorded since that of 1945 (8.3). The following table shows the trend in the rate since that year—

1945	...	...	8.3	1958	...	...	4.9
1955	...	...	4.7	1959	...	...	4.9
1956	...	...	4.8	1960	...	...	5.3
1957	...	...	4.7	1961	...	...	5.4
		1962	...	...	6.1		

The highest ward rates were those of Park (10·1), Ruchill (9·4), Pollokshields (9·2) and Calton (9·2). The lowest rate was 3·3 in each of the wards, Fairfield and Cathcart.

Other low rates were Langside (3·5), Govanhill (3·8), Camphill (4·2) and Dennistoun (4·3).

A more accurate comparison of the legitimate and illegitimate birth rates is obtained when the calculation is based on the number of women of child-bearing ages; the former on married women of 16 to 44 years of age, and the latter on the unmarried women and widows of 15 to 44. This is given in the following table (the latest available figure being that of 1961):—

GLASGOW—BIRTH RATES DISTINGUISHING LEGITIMATE AND  
ILLEGITIMATE IN CERTAIN YEARS FROM 1881.  
(Based on Figures of the Registrar-General).

Year	Number of Legitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Married Women 16-44 Years	Number of Illegitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women and Widows 15-44 Years
1881 ...	17,605	293	1,501	22
1891 ...	18,304	283	1,553	21
1901 ...	22,676	260	1,530	14
1911 ...	19,966	229	1,603	14
1921 ...	27,790	238	1,922	13
1931 ...	21,504	176	1,427	10
1951 ...	19,029	134	1,062	9·6
1952 ...	19,378	137	961	8·9
1953 ...	19,211	136·5	1,021	9·7
1954 ...	19,954	141·9	1,023	9·9
1955 ...	20,036	142·2	987	9·9
1956 ...	20,834	147·4	1,051	10·9
1957 ...	21,367	151·0	1,048	11·3
1958 ...	21,643	153·2	1,117	12·3
1959 ...	21,497	152·6	1,101	12·5
1960 ...	21,858	156·5	1,232	14·5
1961 ...	21,606	155·6	1,236	15·0

These rates are higher than those for Scotland as a whole. In 1961 the comparable legitimate birth rate for Scotland was 143·4 and the illegitimate 12·4.

## MARRIAGES

There was another decrease in the number of marriages in 1962, 9,146 compared with 9,447 in 1961 and 9,607 in 1960. This represents a rate of 8·7 per thousand of the population as against 8·9 for the



previous year. The following table shows the trend of the marriage rate since 1881 :—

#### MARRIAGE PER THOUSAND PERSONS LIVING.

1881-1890	...	...	9.3	1941-1945	...	...	11.0
1891-1900	...	...	9.4	1946-1950	...	...	9.8
1901-1910	...	...	8.8	1951-1955	...	...	9.6
1911-1920	...	...	9.7	1956-1960	...	...	9.5
1921-1930	...	...	8.9	1961	...	...	8.9
1931-1940	...	...	9.7	1962	...	...	8.7

This is still above the rate for Scotland as a whole, 7.7 in 1962 compared with 7.8 in 1961.

#### DEATHS

The 13,937 deaths registered in 1962 were 92 fewer than in 1961. After correction for transfers of 1,841 outward and 1,128 inward, this total was reduced to 13,224 compared with 13,368 in 1961. In 1962, Glasgow with 20.1 per cent. of the population of Scotland accounted for 20.9 per cent. of the deaths, the same proportion as in the previous year. The death rate of 12.7 per thousand remained unchanged.

The highest death rate of all the 37 wards was that of Exchange, 18.5. With the exception of Kelvinside in 1954 and Park in 1958, Camphill has had the highest rate since 1950. In 1962, however, it took second place with the same rate as in the previous year, 17.1. Other wards with high rates were Fairfield (16.5), Parkhead (15.7), Dennistoun (14.9) and Langside (14.9).

Eleven wards had rates lower than that for the City and only one, Kinning Park (12.6) had a similar rate. The lowest rate was that of Provan (7.4). Other low rates were those of Knightswood (7.7), Cathcart (9.3) and Pollokshaws (9.8).

*Age and Sex Distribution.*—The decrease in number was apparent only in the female deaths, 6,118 as against 6,352 in 1961. Male deaths totalled 7,106, an increase of 90. The proportion of male deaths in 1962 was 53.7 per cent. of all the deaths, 0.8 per cent. higher than in 1961. This proportion varies little from year to year. Details of the sex and age distribution of deaths according to the International Classification of Causes of Death (Short List) are given in Appendix Table IX.

The age distribution of deaths as a rate per thousand deaths at all ages is shown from 1951 onwards in the table below. In 1951, 8.5 per cent. of all the deaths occurred at ages under 15 years and 73 per cent. at ages over 55. In 1962 the relative proportions were 7 and 78 per cent. The increase in the male deaths occurred at ages under one year and between 35 and 75. There was some decrease over 75 years. Most of the decrease in female deaths was at 55 years and over.

#### RATE PER THOUSAND DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

		—1	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	Total
1951	...	64	12	9	16	25	45	98	180	551	1,000
1953	...	57	9	9	13	23	43	102	175	569	1,000
1955	...	58	7	7	10	18	37	100	179	584	1,000
1957	...	59	7	7	9	19	37	98	185	579	1,000
1959	...	59	9	5	8	14	33	94	189	590	1,000
1960	...	57	8	6	7	16	33	88	189	596	1,000
1961	...	52	7	6	7	13	33	88	192	602	1,000
1962	...	58	7	6	9	14	34	89	195	588	1,000

Male deaths over 55 years totalled 5,363 in 1962 compared with 5,371 in 1961, while the number of female deaths was 4,998, a decrease of 243 from 1961. This is equivalent to 75.5 per cent. of the male deaths at all ages (76.6 in 1961) and 81.7 per cent. of all the female deaths (82.5 in 1961).

*Relative Frequency of Causes of Death.*—A comparison is made in the following table of the commonest causes, or groups of causes, of death which were together responsible for 82 per cent. and over of all deaths in 1962 and 1961 :—

			1962		1961	
			Per cent.		Per cent.	
			of all		of all	
			Causes		Causes	
Number				Number		
Heart Disease*	...	...	3,879	29.33	3,909	29.24
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	2,436	18.42	2,337	17.48
Vascular Lesions	...	...	1,912	14.46	1,937	14.49
Bronchitis	...	...	777	5.88	701	5.24
Violence	...	...	665	5.03	573	4.29
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy						
			578	4.37	564	4.22
Pneumonia	...	...	542	4.10	692	5.18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	189	1.43	192	1.44
			<hr/>		<hr/>	
			10,978	83.02	10,905	81.58

\* Excluding Hypertension

With the exception of Pneumonia the relative frequency of the eight main causes remains unchanged from 1961. As a result of a decrease in number of deaths from this cause Pneumonia falls back to seventh place in the above table.

An analysis of the provisional figures of the causes of death for the whole of Scotland shows the first three causes as above but followed by Violent Causes, Bronchitis, Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy, Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in that order. Together these eight causes account for 82·7 per cent. of the total deaths compared with the City figure of 83·0. Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for a much higher proportion of the City deaths, 5·88 and 4·10 respectively as against 3·91 and 3·50 for the country as a whole. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was not among the first eight causes of death in Scotland in 1962 but it is included here for comparison with the City figure : it accounted for only 0·64 of all the Scottish deaths compared with 1·43 for Glasgow. In the two major groups, Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions, the proportions were lower for the City ; for Scotland the respective figures were 32·58 and 15·52. Deaths from Malignant Causes formed a somewhat larger proportion of the City deaths, 18·42 as against 18·16 for Scotland. Deaths from Violent Causes were also proportionately higher, 5·03 per cent. of all the City deaths compared with the Scottish figure of 4·84. Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy accounted for 3·51 per cent. of all Scottish deaths compared with 4·37 of the City total.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table is a summary of the causes of death as shown in Appendix Table VIII arranged in the principal groups according to the International Classification adopted in 1950.

#### SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES PER MILLION FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

	1962	1961	1960
General Diseases—			
(a) Infectious ... ..	29	37	50
(b) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory ... ..	181	182	281
(2) Non-Respiratory ... ..	12	12	17
(c) Malignant (Cancer, etc.) ... ..	2,332	2,219	2,234
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders) ... ..	2,086	2,101	2,048
Diseases of the Circulatory System ... ..	4,354	4,378	4,181
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza) ... ..	1,393	1,535	1,256
Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	375	355	369
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy ... ..	554	536	503
Violence ... ..	637	544	616
All Other Causes ... ..	708	795	673
	<u>12,661</u>	<u>12,694</u>	<u>12,318</u>

*These rates are calculated on the population as at December each year.*

*Infectious Disease.*—The downward trend in mortality from infectious disease still continues. In 1962 there were only 30 deaths

compared with 38 in 1961 and 53 in 1960. The major cause in this group is still diarrhoea under 2 years of age, which in 1962 was responsible for 22 deaths as against 20 in 1961. There was a corresponding increase in the death rate from 19 per million in 1961 to 21.

Meningococcal infections accounted for 4 deaths, all male, two of them infants of three months and four months respectively. The other two were a two year old boy and a man of 60. A one year old boy died from virus encephalitis and a 25 year old man from poliomyelitis. There were two deaths from measles, a male infant of 10 months and a two year old girl. There were no deaths from scarlet fever or diphtheria.

*Tuberculosis.*—The Registrar General in classifying a death generally accepts the first mentioned cause in preference to tuberculosis where this and certain other diseases appear together on the death certificate. In an endeavour to obtain as exact an estimate as possible of the extent of the tuberculosis prevalence in the City it has been the practice of this department to classify, as a tuberculosis death, most instances where this disease appears on the certificate, whether or not associated with another cause to which the Registrar General would accord priority. From 1950 to 1960 the only exceptions to this rule were in favour of violent causes and infectious diseases.

From 1st January, 1961, however, these two causes have no longer been accorded priority. The effect of this change is most noticeable in the sharp reduction in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Up till 1949 there was little material difference between the two sets of figures but this discrepancy became more pronounced from 1950 onwards. The following table shows the trend during this period and the close approximation to the Registrar General's figure in 1961 following the change of procedure.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN GLASGOW,  
1950 TO 1962. COMPARISON WITH REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Medical Officer of Health	Registrar General	Medical Officer of Health	Registrar General
1950	87	84	12	11
1951	64	60	9	9
1952	52	49	7	6
1953	43	40	4	3
1954	39	34	3	3
1955	34	28	3	3
1956	34	25	2	2
1957	33	24	2	2
1958	35	26	2	1
1959	27	20	2.5	2
1960	28	19	1.7	2
1961	18	17	1.2	2
1962	18	18	1.2	—

The death rates are given in preference to the actual number of deaths in order that this table may be compared with that given in the Tuberculosis Section of this Report where the Glasgow death rates are compared with those of other towns.

Deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis in 1962 were 189 in all, in comparison with the 192 allotted to this cause in 1961. The rate, which as recently as 1948 was as high as 1,142 per million, reached its lowest recorded figure of 182 per million in 1961. In 1962 there was a further reduction to 181 per million.

Male deaths still predominate, 148 (78 per cent.) compared with 41 among females. This preponderance in 1962 becomes apparent at ages over 35 years and is especially noticeable at ages 55 and over.

There were three deaths under 25 years, a one year old boy, a girl of 19 and a young man of 23 years.

The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (stated as a percentage of the total).

MALES—		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
1962	...	0.7	—	0.7	3.4	12.8	16.9	33.1	32.4	100.0
1961	...	—	—	—	3.7	13.1	21.9	22.6	38.7	100.0
1960	...	0.5	—	0.5	3.7	7.3	16.5	35.3	36.2	100.0
1959	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.6	10.3	17.4	32.3	33.9	100.0
1958	...	—	—	0.4	5.6	8.3	25.1	29.1	31.5	100.0
1957	...	0.4	—	1.6	7.7	11.4	22.0	26.4	30.5	100.0
1956	...	0.8	0.8	1.7	7.1	10.0	21.2	32.1	26.3	100.0
1951	...	2.1	2.8	5.8	13.1	16.1	20.7	24.9	14.5	100.0
FEMALES—		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
1962	...	—	2.4	—	14.6	24.4	22.0	17.1	19.5	100.0
1961	...	—	—	1.8	20.0	23.6	20.0	16.4	18.2	100.0
1960	...	3.8	1.3	1.3	19.0	20.2	15.2	17.7	21.5	100.0
1959	...	—	—	3.3	15.4	20.9	23.1	14.3	23.0	100.0
1958	...	—	1.6	1.6	21.4	33.3	12.7	12.7	16.7	100.0
1957	...	1.7	—	1.7	17.4	28.7	17.4	7.8	25.3	100.0
1956	...	0.8	1.6	4.7	31.2	20.3	12.5	6.3	22.6	100.0
1951	...	5.7	9.0	18.1	23.0	18.5	9.1	8.7	7.9	100.0

This sex difference in the age distribution of mortality from the pulmonary form of the disease should be compared with the following



table in which the rates for each sex and age group are based on the respective Census populations :—

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

#### RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
<b>MALES—</b>									
1930-32 ...	0.17	0.95	1.35	1.22	1.54	1.59	1.21	0.76	0.96
1950-52 ...	0.10	0.24	0.73	0.74	0.95	1.36	2.02	1.49	0.82
1960-62 ...	—	—	—	0.09	0.28	0.45	0.99	1.58	0.33
<b>FEMALES—</b>									
1930-32 ...	0.26	1.47	1.41	1.11	0.79	0.62	0.60	0.23	0.75
1950-52 ...	0.12	0.67	1.40	1.08	0.66	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.55
1960-62 ...	0.01	—	—	0.16	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.10

Deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1962 were the same in number as in 1961—12 as against 18 in 1960 and 26 in 1959. This is another new record low figure for the City. The death rate remained unchanged at 12 per million.

There were no deaths from tubercular meningitis, but two from abdominal tuberculosis,—a woman aged 54 and a 61 year old man.

Other forms of tuberculosis accounted for ten deaths compared with seven in 1961. None of these were under 15 years of age.

*Diseases of the Nervous System.*—There was some reduction in deaths from this group of causes in 1962, 2,180 compared with 2,214 in 1961 and 2,168 in 1960.

Vascular lesions, which rank third on the list of major causes of death, accounted for 1,912, 88 per cent. of all deaths in this group, one per cent. more than in 1961, Eighteen deaths were allotted to non-meningococcal meningitis, five more than in 1961.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths attributable to certain mental disorders in the group, 88 as against 92 in 1961. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 162, a decrease of ten.

*Diseases of the Circulatory System.*—This, the major group of causes of death, accounted in 1962 for 4,548 deaths in all, 34.4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, a proportion 0.1 per cent. less than in 1961. Since 1952 this figure has varied little between 32 and 33 per cent.

but has been showing a tendency to increase in recent years. In 1961 deaths in this group totalled 4,611. Of the 4,548 deaths, 77·3 per cent. were due to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease which in 1962 accounted for 3,515 deaths, twelve more than in 1961. The proportion of these deaths classified as coronary thrombosis was 68 per cent. in 1962 as against 65 per cent. in 1961 and 62 per cent. in 1960. The increase in deaths from this cause, apparent since 1953, still continues.

Mortality from this form of heart disease is consistently higher in men than in women as the following table shows :—

		Males	Females	Total
1954	...	958	555	1,513
1955	...	1,062	609	1,671
1956	...	1,102	637	1,739
1957	...	1,151	717	1,868
1958	...	1,235	690	1,925
1959	...	1,238	723	1,961
1960	...	1,313	803	2,116
1961	...	1,392	883	2,275
1962	...	1,472	918	2,390

The age distribution of these deaths shows a marked disparity between the sexes in each age group.

		—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
Males	...	8	59	225	451	475	254	1,472
Females	...	3	6	57	195	371	286	918
		<u>11</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>2,390</u>

Deaths at ages under 55 formed a slightly larger proportion of the male deaths from this cause in 1962, 19·8 per cent. as against 19·7 in 1961. In females, too, this proportion was larger in 1962, 7·2 per cent. compared with 6·3. In addition there were thirteen deaths from angina pectoris (4 male and 9 females) all over 45 years of age. Deaths from chronic rheumatic heart disease were fewer, 186 compared with 200 in 1961. Deaths among females greatly outnumber those of males from this cause, 128 and 58 respectively in 1962. There was only one death under 15 years but 15 over 75 years. The heaviest mortality was at ages between 45 and 65. Deaths from hypertension numbered 310 as against 332 in 1961, and "Other Diseases of the Heart" accounted for 178 deaths, 28 fewer than in the previous year. Three hundred and fifty-nine deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders shown in the Short List as "Other Diseases of the Circulatory System" compared with 370 in 1961 and 330 in 1960.

*Diseases of the Respiratory System.*—Despite unfavourable weather conditions in the first and last quarters of the year, mortality from respiratory disease as a whole was lower. Deaths in this group were 1,455 as against 1,616 in 1961. The rate fell from 1,535 in that year to 1,393 in 1962. Most of the decrease was in pneumonia, which accounted for 542 deaths as against 692 in 1961 and 533 in 1960. The rate was 519 per million as against 692 in 1961 and 504 in 1960. Deaths from bronchitis, however, totalled 777 as against 701 in 1961 and 658 in 1960. The 1962 total is equivalent to 53·4 per cent. of all the deaths in this group, a much higher proportion than in 1961 (43·3 per cent.). A detailed review of age, sex and seasonal distribution of the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia will be found in the Infectious Disease Section at page 185 of this Report.

There was little influenza in the City during 1962, the 36 deaths from this cause being 79 fewer than were registered in 1961.

There were fewer deaths from "Other Respiratory Diseases", 100 as against 108 in 1961 and 94 in 1960.

*Diseases of the Digestive System.*—Deaths in this group were more numerous in 1962, 391 compared with 375 in 1961 and 390 in 1960. The rate which, since 1959 tended to rise, advanced from 355 in 1961 to 375 in 1962. The major cause in this group continues to be ulcer of the stomach and duodenum which in 1962 accounted for 100 deaths, ten more than in 1961. The rate was 96 as against 85 in 1961. There were fewer deaths from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 79 as against 82 in 1961. Cirrhosis of the Liver accounted for 78 deaths, seventeen more than in 1961, and the rate rose from 58 in 1961 to 75 in 1962. Deaths from enteritis and colitis (over two years of age) were more numerous, 49 compared with 32 in 1961, and the rate, 30 in 1961, rose to 47 in 1962. Appendicitis accounted for twelve deaths, the same number as in 1961, and the rate remained unchanged at 11 per million. A variety of causes grouped under "Other Digestive Diseases" was responsible for 72 deaths, 23 less than in the previous year.

*Congenital Defects and Diseases of early Infancy.*—With the exception of the deaths from congenital malformations, all the deaths attributed to this group occur at ages under 1 year and these are discussed in the appropriate section of Maternity and Child Welfare. A large proportion of the deaths from congenital malformation also occur before 1 year of age (in 1962, 147 of the 194 deaths were in this age group) but the mortality is not confined to this age group and the deaths, though relatively small in number, are widely distributed

throughout all the age groups, the over 65's not excepted. The physical handicap of a congenital defect does not apparently curtail the normal lifespan—a fact of some importance in the provision of welfare services for those severely incapacitated by a congenital defect.

The distribution of the deaths from congenital malformations in 1962 is compared with the average for 1950-54 and subsequent years as follows :—

Males—	—1	—15	—45	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1950-54 (average)	61	6	5	3	1	—	77
1955-59 (average)	63	8	6	4	1	—	82
1960 ... ..	51	9	2	4	—	—	66
1961 ... ..	73	14	4	5	1	1	98
1962 ... ..	82	9	11	1	1	—	104
Females							
1950-54 (average)	54	7	4	3	1	—	70
1955-59 (average)	64	8	5	3	—	—	80
1960 ... ..	60	8	3	2	2	—	75
1961 ... ..	73	14	3	4	—	—	94
1962 ... ..	65	14	8	3	—	—	90

*Cancer.*—The group Malignant Neoplasms ranks second on the list of major causes of death, accounting in 1962, for 18·4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 17·5 per cent. in 1961. Deaths in this group totalled 2,436 in 1962, an increase of 99. The trend of the rate during that period was as follows. :—

#### RATE PER MILLION.

1952	...	2,056	1957	...	2,208
1953	...	2,058	1958	...	2,196
1954	...	2,074	1959	...	2,202
1955	...	2,157	1960	...	2,234
1956	...	2,174	1961	...	2,219
		1962	...	2,332	

The following table, which relates the deaths from cancer to the total deaths from all causes for each sex and in each group, shows the higher proportion of deaths from cancer among males and the tendency of the proportion to increase, while that for females has till now remained fairly stable around 16 per cent.

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER AS A PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES FOR EACH SEX AND IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
MALES—									
1930/32 ...	0·17	1·83	2·78	6·80	12·79	17·95	15·38	8·12	8·73
1950/52 ...	1·38	6·93	12·76	16·76	22·07	22·24	18·34	11·96	16·10
1960/62 ...	1·67	10·88	14·65	19·94	25·22	27·11	21·28	13·62	19·34
FEMALES—									
1930/32 ...	0·12	0·65	3·91	11·76	21·41	21·69	15·31	8·19	10·24
1950/52 ...	0·98	3·43	8·94	22·76	27·05	25·02	17·36	9·24	15·11
1960/62 ...	2·28	5·61	19·83	28·35	36·58	25·11	17·20	10·97	16·51



The following table shows the sex ratio of the deaths from cancer from 1931 onwards. In 1962 there was an increase of 66 male deaths and 33 female, and the ratio reverted to the 1960 figure of 132.

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	...	97	1955	...	120
1941	...	103	1960	...	132
1951	...	113	1961	...	131
		1962	...	132	

In 1962 this male preponderance obtained at all ages except under 15 and between 25 and 35 years and was most pronounced in the age group 55 to 65 at which ages one third of the male deaths from cancer occurred.

MALE DEATHS AS A RATIO OF 100 FEMALE DEATHS.

		—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1930-32	...	114	271	60	66	76	102	111	68	92
1950-52	...	180	150	120	83	126	123	118	106	116
1960-62	...	96	350	96	104	115	193	140	90	132

In the age period 45-55 there occurs in both sexes a sharp rise in the number of cancer deaths. As will be seen from the table on page 65, the heaviest mortality in males was at ages 55-64, whereas in females the number of deaths increased in each successive age group over 45 years. In 1962 62.5 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75 and 17.5 at over 75. In 1961 the respective ratios were 61.6 and 18.6. In females there was a decrease in the younger age group, 48.5 compared with 51.0. The proportion of deaths at ages over 75 was, however, larger—29.5 per cent. compared with 25.2 in 1961.

The following table shows the age distribution as a percentage of the total cancer deaths in each sex :—

	1962	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
Males	...	0.5	0.8	0.9	4.1	13.7	32.5	30.0	17.5	100.0
Females	...	1.1	0.2	1.1	5.2	14.3	22.0	26.5	29.6	100.0

Apart from a slight recession in 1954, 1957 and 1959 male mortality from cancer has increased steadily since 1951. In 1962 the male deaths numbered 1,390 as against 1,324 in 1961 and 1,346 in 1960. Female deaths numbered 1,046 compared with 1,013 in 1961 and 1,019 in 1960. Since 1953 the female mortality from cancer has shown a tendency to increase.



Of the total male deaths from cancer 648 (46.6 per cent.) were due to cancer of the respiratory organs, the corresponding percentage among females being only 12.6 per cent. The trend of this form of cancer is clearly shown in the following table which compares the male and female deaths from cancer of the respiratory and of the digestive organs over a period of some years :—

		Average		
		1932/41	1942/51	1952/61
MALES—				
Respiratory Organs...	96	244	518	648
Digestive Organs ...	491	554	483	461
FEMALES—				
Respiratory Organs...	38	69	100	132
Digestive Organs ...	429	473	453	420

In 187 of the 461 male and 152 of the 420 female deaths from cancer of the digestive organs, the site of the diseases was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is an increase of 22 from the 1961 figure of 174 male and 143 female deaths. The deaths from cancer of this site in 1962 are compared, as follows, with the average for each of the three preceding ten year periods :—

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE.

			Average		
			1932/41	1942/51	1952/61
Males	...	...	190	219	201
Females	...	...	161	179	174

There were three more deaths than in 1961 from cancer of the rectum, 89 compared with 86 in 1961. The male deaths numbered 56 as against 33 female deaths. There were fewer deaths from cancer of the liver and biliary passages, 41 as against 53 in 1961, and of these 25 were females. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the pancreas, 107 in 1962 as against 98 in 1961, and of these 55 were males and 52 females. The sub-group " Other Digestive Organs " accounted for 232 deaths, 6 more than in 1961. In 1962 cancer of the large intestine, usually included in " Other Digestive Organs " was responsible for practically all the deaths in this group.

Deaths from cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx, were less numerous, 27 compared with 41 in 1961. The male deaths were one less than last year, while the female deaths were thirteen fewer. Male

deaths from cancer of this site have shown a marked decline since the 1930's in comparison with the female mortality, which until this year has been showing a tendency to increase.

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX

				Average			
				1932/41	1942/51	1952/61	1962
Males	...	...	...	70	57	36	19
Females	...	...	...	11	13	15	8

There were fewer deaths from cancer of the breast, which after cancer of the stomach is the most common form of death from cancer in the female, 160 as against 178 in 1961. Of this number 79 occurred in the age group 45 to 65, and 68 at ages over 65. Included in the total is one death from cancer of the breast in males.

There were more deaths from cancer of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues in 1962, 122 as against 117 in 1961. There were 55 male deaths and 67 female. Of this total of 122 only nine were under 15 years of age.

Most of the deaths in this group are due to leukaemia, a form of cancer which has attracted some attention in recent years owing to the fact that a larger proportion of the cases than in other kinds of malignant disease occur in children. Since 1951 deaths from leukaemia have varied between 34 and 40 a year. In 1962 there were 33 deaths compared with 44 in 1961. Of these 33 deaths (16 male and 17 female), two were under five years of age. In 1961 there were six deaths in this age group. The distribution throughout the age groups is shown as follows for 1962 and the five previous years :—

		—1	—2	—5	—20	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1957	...	1	1	5	2	4	6	7	15	9	50
1958	...	—	1	5	2	11	8	11	11	10	59
1959	...	—	—	2	2	3	8	17	9	7	48
1960	...	—	—	2	6	10	7	10	9	7	51
1961	...	—	1	5	3	4	1	13	8	9	44
1962	...	1	1	—	4	7	1	6	8	5	33

Details of the age and sex distribution of cancer with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the next page. The totals of both sexes for certain earlier years are shown for comparison.

c GLASGOW, 1962—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES										Both SEXES 1962	Both Sexes			
																						All ages			
	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	1961	1951		1941			
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	8	19	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	—	8	27	41	62	85			
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—	—	—	—	—	4	7	17	12	40	—	—	—	2	—	5	9	12	28	68	52	63	78			
(a) Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(b) Stomach and small Intestine including Duodenum ...	—	—	2	8	27	51	59	40	187	—	—	1	—	12	25	47	67	152	339	317	405	365			
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	—	2	4	17	17	16	56	—	—	—	—	7	6	11	9	33	89	86	118	131			
(d) Liver and Biliary Passage ...	—	—	—	1	2	6	5	2	16	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	9	25	41	53	70	69			
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	1	5	19	19	11	55	—	—	—	1	3	7	20	21	52	107	98	65	47			
(f) Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	8	5	1			
(g) Other Digestive Organs ...	—	1	—	1	9	17	43	32	103	—	—	2	2	8	28	34	55	129	232	226	289	304			
Respiratory Organs ...	—	—	1	28	106	277	176	60	648	—	1	—	8	24	30	40	29	132	780	702	448	196			
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	21	19	18	12	81	81	89	98	121			
Other Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	11	13	9	57	57	48	49	32			
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	35	43	32	36	159	160	178	171	156			
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	—	1	1	1	1	6	22	33	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	70	56	55			
Skin ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	6	11	20	17	27	18			
Lymphatic and Haema- topoietic Tissues ...	1	7	4	5	6	12	12	8	55	8	—	2	5	5	18	13	16	67	122	117	255	157			
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	6	2	2	10	20	35	40	17	132	4	1	2	7	15	27	27	28	111	243	235	255	157			
Totals ...	7	11	12	57	190	452	417	244	1,390	12	2	12	54	150	230	277	309	1,046	2,436	2,337	2,181	1,815			

*Deaths from Violence.*—In 1962 this group, with 665 deaths, took fifth place as a major cause of death in Glasgow. This is 92 more than in 1961 and equivalent to 22 per cent. of all the Scottish deaths from Violent Causes, a larger proportion than in the previous year. This increase, however, is in part due to the change of procedure in the classification of prior cause already referred to on page 56. The death rate was 637 per million. There were 243 female deaths in this group in 1962 compared with 193 in 1961, while the male deaths were 422 and 380 respectively. Male deaths outnumbered the female deaths at all ages, except over 65 years.

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the deaths from violence since 1945 :—

Year	MALES						FEMALES					
	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total
1945-49 Ave.	39	45	89	92	87	352	25	13	27	40	92	197
1950-54 Ave.	41	31	88	95	102	357	28	11	26	40	116	221
1955-59 Ave.	40	26	108	115	114	403	26	8	31	46	129	240
1960 ...	43	22	125	127	89	406	27	7	44	35	133	246
1961 ...	26	26	123	120	85	380	20	9	19	38	107	193
1962 ...	30	29	134	142	87	422	20	10	42	54	117	243

The age and sex distribution of these 665 deaths according to the type of accident is shown on page 68.

Under one year of age Inhalation and Ingestion of food accounts for more than half the deaths from Violent Causes (69 per cent. in 1962) and accidental mechanical suffocation (*i.e.* by blankets, pillow, over-laying) 12 per cent. In the age group 1-5 years accidents involving motor vehicles accounted for 12 of the 24 deaths in this age group. Details are given elsewhere in this Report (in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section) of the deaths of infants under one year and of toddlers (1-5 years) as a result of accidents in the home.

There is a marked disproportion between the male and female deaths in the 5-10 age group, 16 males as against 7 females. Six of the female deaths and six of the male deaths were due to motor vehicle accidents.

At ages over 65 years female deaths preponderate. In 1962, 117 or 48 per cent. of the female deaths were in this age group compared with 87 males (21 per cent.). The respective figures for 1961 were 55 per cent. and 22 per cent.

An analysis of the deaths at ages 65 years and over shows the following distribution of the major causes of deaths from violence compared with those of 85 male and 107 female deaths in 1961 :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES  
AT AGES OVER 65 YEARS.

	Males		Females	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Falls ... ..	24.1	40.0	41.9	56.1
Road Accidents .....	20.7	22.3	12.0	14.0
Poisoning (Gas and Drugs) ... ..	29.9	16.5	19.6	19.6
Drowning ... ..	8.0	7.1	—	0.9
Burns ... ..	4.6	4.7	12.0	9.4
Suicide ... ..	1.2	1.2	3.4	—
Other Violence (including Homicide) ...	11.5	8.2	11.1	—
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exact information as to the circumstances in which the accident occurred, or the cause is, in a very large number of deaths, not recorded and any figures regarding the number of accidents occurring at home should therefore be regarded as an approximation only. In 1962 the information provided by the Registrar General suggests that some 57 per cent. of the male deaths from violence in this age group and 65 per cent. of the female deaths occurred at home.

Falls are the most common accident in this age group, especially among women (in 1962, 42 per cent. as against 24 per cent. in males). Another common home accident, gas poisoning, accounted for 40 deaths (25 male and 15 female), 28 per cent. of the deaths at all ages from this type of accident. There were more deaths from burns in 1962, 18 (4 males and 14 females). A common accident is that of an old person's clothing becoming ignited at an electric radiator, gas fire or an open coal fire, and there were seven such accidents in 1962. The clothing of an 87 year old man was ignited by a match and a 66 year old woman was fatally burned when her bedding caught fire. An outbreak of fire in their homes caused the death of a 73 year old man and a 78 year old woman. Two deaths resulted from the old person falling against a coal fire and two women were severely scalded, one by the bursting of a hot water bottle.

In the three remaining deaths no information was available as to the nature of the burning accident.



In 1962 road accidents ranked third as a cause of death in this age group, 20·7 per cent. of all the male and 12 per cent. of all the female deaths. The relative proportions in 1961 were 22·3 and 14·0 respectively.

The sex and age distribution of the deaths from Violent Causes are shown on the following table according to the International Classification, with the totals for 1961 and 1960 for comparison :—

### SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES.

1962, COMPARED WITH THE TOTALS FOR 1960 AND 1961.

Long Code No.			Ages						Total All Ages			
			—1	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	1962	1961	1960	
802	Railway and other Train acci-	M	—	—	1	1	7	—	9	6	6	
	dent ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	
825	Motor Vehicle Accident ...	M	—	7	11	26	20	18	82	83	88	
		F	—	5	6	6	10	14	41	31	39	
841	Other Street Accident ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
845		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
858	Water and Other Transport	M	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	6	3	
866	(incl. Air) Accident ...	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
888	Accidental Poisoning—	M	—	1	—	16	9	1	27	9	9	
	by Drugs ... ..	F	—	—	—	10	7	8	25	6	11	
890	Accidental Poisoning—	M	—	1	—	35	36	25	97	67	47	
895	by Gases and Vapours ...	F	—	—	1	13	16	15	45	37	37	
904	Accidental Falls ... ..	M	—	—	3	6	12	21	42	51	42	
		F	—	—	—	1	4	49	54	55	68	
910/	Other Accidents (falling objects,	M	—	1	6	4	2	—	13	11	10	
914	cutting or piercing instru-	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	ments, machinery, electric											
	current).											
916/	Burns and Scalds ... ..	M	1	1	2	2	5	4	15	8	35	
917		F	—	1	—	1	2	14	18	17	16	
921/	Inhalation and Ingestion of	M	10	2	—	2	1	1	16	16	19	
923	Food, etc. ... ..	F	8	—	—	2	—	1	11	8	11	
924/	Accidental Mechanical Suffo-	M	1	2	—	2	4	—	9	6	4	
925	cation ... ..	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	
926	Lack of Care of Infants under	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	1 year ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
929	Accidental Drowning ... ..	M	1	—	1	15	12	7	36	35	31	
		F	—	—	2	4	1	—	7	8	3	
933	Hunger, Thirst and Exposurc	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
		F	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	
930-2	Other and unspecified accidents	M	1	1	5	11	25	9	52	54	86	
-4-6		F	—	1	1	1	3	9	15	22	48	
950/8	Therapeutic Misadventure ...	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	
		F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
956	Late complications of surgical	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	
960	operation and late effect of	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
965	other accidental and war											
	injuries.											
970/	Suicide ... ..	M	—	—	—	6	7	1	14	19	13	
979		F	—	—	—	2	7	4	13	3	11	
980/	Homicide ... ..	M	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	3	10	
985		F	2	1	—	1	1	1	6	3	3	
Total 1962 ... ..			M	14	16	29	134	142	87	422	380	406
			F	12	8	10	42	54	117	243	193	246
Grand Total 1962 ...				26	24	39	176	196	204	665	—	—
1961 ... ..				22	24	35	142	158	192	—	573	—
1960 ... ..				42	28	29	169	162	222	—	—	652

### SECTION III.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During 1962 there was an increase in the number of births, 23,491 compared with 22,842 in 1961. Deaths of infants increased both absolutely and, more significantly, as a proportion of total births. It is disappointing that the infant mortality rate for the year is 32, a point higher than that for 1961. This increased mortality was confined to male infants, with 456 deaths as against 388 in 1961 ; of the 762 infants who died, 531 died early in infancy from congenital malformations and diseases of this period of life. There was a slight increase in deaths from prematurity, and an increase in those from birth injury. Death from this cause is relatively twice as likely in Social Class V as in Classes I and II. This conforms to the pattern of social class distribution in other causes of death at early ages. The Infant Mortality Rate is high where there is adverse environment. It is influenced by bad housing, coupled with more specific factors—size of birth rate, distribution of births throughout the social classes, parity and health of the mother, and the standard of maternal care. All these adverse factors operate in Glasgow. In the Annual Report for 1962 of the Home and Health Department on the Health and Welfare Services in Scotland, it is stated that “an analysis of infant mortality in Glasgow showed that one reason for the high rate was that mothers in the lowest social class did not make as full use of the medical services open to them as those in the higher social classes”.

In the report for 1961, reference was made to the nutrition of young children, particularly those in the age group 6 months to two years. In certain districts of the City, a number of children in this age group had shown signs of malnutrition and rickets ; the position deteriorated during 1962 and there was a marked increase in the number of cases of rickets admitted to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. These children were in families with the multiple adverse factors already referred to. They were fed on very poorly balanced diets and the great majority were not receiving any vitamin supplements. Despite our affluent society, it is clear that there are parents who do not give adequate care to their children and for whom intensive supervision and education on basic physical needs are still necessary. In the final analysis, co-operation of the parents is essential and it is the lack of

this that is reflected in the retarded growth and development of their children.

The medical and health visiting staffs have been giving increasing attention to the detection and supervision of handicapped infants and young children. The special training in the mental testing of infants which the great majority of the medical officers now have is leading to a better assessment of the handicapped child's potential and to careful planning of his supervision. The assessment centre and the special day nursery for mentally handicapped infants and toddlers were both most helpful additions to the maternity and child welfare facilities. The Medical Officer in attendance at the nursery has written a small pamphlet giving simple and constructive advice to parents of a handicapped child.

The value of the special six months' training in mental health, which twenty-nine of the Health Visitors have now taken, is reflected in their increased ability to deal with behavioural difficulties and mal-adjustment in children, and the unstable family group. A continuous training over six months enables the Health Visitor to get thoroughly imbued with appropriate knowledge and the right attitudes to enable her to be really helpful in this difficult field of mental health. They have also been most helpful to their colleagues who so far have not had this training.

Many organisations ask for speakers on a variety of health and social topics, and the medical officers and health visitors co-operate most willingly.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinics were 5,400 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1962. There were no deaths among these in 1962, the second successive year in which no maternal death has occurred among the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. Ten deaths were registered in the City as a whole and the rate was 0.42 per 1,000 (live and still) births compared with 0.34 in 1961.

The following table, based on figures supplied by the Registrar General compares the rates from each cause for the *whole City* with those of previous years.

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERNAL DEATHS AND RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS  
IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND IN THE YEARS 1958-1962.

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Accidents of Pregnancy	4	2	1	3	3	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.13
Puerperal Haemorrhage	1	2	4	—	1	0.04	0.09	0.17	—	0.04
Puerperal Septicaemia, including Post-abortive Sepsis ... ..	5	1	1	3	3	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.13
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Albuminuria, Convulsions	1	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.08
Other Puerperal Diseases	—	2	—	1	1	—	0.09	—	0.04	0.04
Totals— Glasgow	11	8	8	8	10	0.47	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.42
Scotland	52	36	34	37	42	0.05	0.4	0.33	0.36	0.39

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

There was a considerable increase in the number of births registered in 1962 and a consequent increase in the deaths of children under one year of age; 762 compared with 703 in 1961. The rate, which had fallen in 1961 to the record low figure of 31 per 1,000 births, rose again in 1962 to 32.

This increased mortality was confined to the male infants with 456 deaths as against 388 in 1961. The male rate, therefore, shows a sharp rise from 33.2 in 1961 to 37.3 in 1962. In contrast, the female infant deaths, 306, were fewer by 9 and their rate fell from 28.3 to 27.1 in 1962.

Since 1930 the trend of infant mortality in Glasgow has been as follows :—

1930-34 ... ..	102	1950-54 ... ..	37
1935-39 ... ..	93	1955-59 ... ..	35
1940-44 ... ..	95	1960 ... ..	32
1945-49 ... ..	64	1961 ... ..	31
	1962 ... ..		32

*Infant Mortality in Wards.*—This increase was not shared by all the wards of the City, as thirteen wards had lower rates than in 1961, and in three, Cowlairst (32), Partick E. (40) and Mile-end (35), the rate remained unchanged. Seventeen wards had rates higher than that for the City and only two, Cowlairst and Kinning Park, equalled it.

The highest ward rate was that of Ruchill, 48 per 1,000 births (29 in 1961). Calton, Park and Gorbals all had the same rate of 46. The only other two wards with rates of 40 or more were Exchange (44) and Partick East (40). Kelvinside for the second successive year had the lowest rate (18). Three wards, Springburn, Hutchesontown and Govanhill had the same rate of 22, and Cathcart and Camphill each had a rate of 24.

*Cause of Death.*—Details of the cause of death for each sex and each quarter of the first year of life are given in Appendix Table XI. The following table compares the rates for each sex and group of causes for each of the previous five years :—

MALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births					
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
I. Congenital Malformations		6·7	4·2	6·2	4·3	6·2	6·7
II. Diseases of Early Infancy		21·7	21·1	22·3	18·8	18·4	20·0
III. Diseases of Respiratory System	... ..	4·8	5·7	4·5	4·7	3·9	5·1
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	... ..	0·9	1·6	2·0	1·5	1·3	1·4
V. Diseases of Nervous System	... ..	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·7	1·1
VI. Tuberculosis	... ..	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·1	—
VII. Infectious Diseases	... ..	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·3
VIII. to XI. All other causes		4·3	3·0	4·1	3·9	2·2	2·7
All causes	... ..	39·3	36·5	40·1	34·4	33·2	37·3

FEMALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births					
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
I. Congenital Malformations		5·8	6·7	5·7	5·3	6·6	5·8
II. Diseases of Early Infancy		15·0	16·3	15·3	15·0	14·1	12·4
III. Diseases of Respiratory System	... ..	3·1	5·0	4·0	3·9	3·9	4·8
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	... ..	1·5	1·0	1·8	1·3	1·2	1·0
V. Diseases of Nervous System	... ..	0·4	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·7
VI. Tuberculosis	... ..	0·1	—	—	0·2	—	—
VII. Infectious Diseases	... ..	0·2	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·1	—
VIII. to XI. All other causes		3·5	3·4	2·6	3·2	2·0	2·4
All causes	... ..	29·6	33·7	30·3	29·8	28·3	27·1
Ratio—Males to 100 Females		133	108	132	115	117	137

There was more respiratory disease in 1962, deaths in this group totalling 117 as against 89 in 1961. The respective rates were 4·98 and 3·90 per 1,000 births. The increase was more apparent in the male



infants with 63 deaths compared with 46 in 1961 and their rate, 3·9 in 1961, rose to 5·1. There were 54 female deaths, eleven more than in 1961. The rate, which in 1961 had been the same as for the male infants (3·9), became 4·8. Of these 117 deaths, 43 male and 33 female were due to pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the newborn), 5 male and 7 female to bronchitis and one male and two female to influenza. Fourteen male and 12 female deaths were attributable to one or other of the various forms of respiratory disease grouped under the heading "Other Respiratory Diseases".

Deaths from digestive diseases were the same in number as in 1961 (28), 17 males and 11 females, compared with 15 and 13 respectively, in 1961. Of the 28 deaths, 20 were due to diarrhoea (excluding diarrhoea of the newborn), one more than in 1961.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 21 deaths (13 male and 8 female), eight more than in 1961.

There were 3 deaths from infectious disease, two less than in 1961. A male infant of 10 months of age died from measles and two males of 3 and 4 months from cerebro-spinal fever.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis in this age group in 1962 but one death from leukæmia.

Violence is a major cause of death in children under one year of age. In 1962 there were 26 deaths in this group as against 22 in 1961 and 42 in 1960. The total has been as high as 58 (in 1953) and in the past five or six years the range has been from 40 (in 1959) to 48 (in 1957). Of these 26 deaths, 14 were male and 12 female, all but two males and two females being less than six months old.

Accidental asphyxia was responsible for the death of all but five of these, 18 resulting from the inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. Of the other three, one was accidentally suffocated in its cot, one was smothered and another suffocated, but the cause of these last two accidents was not established. One infant swallowed water, while being bathed, and another was burned. A head injury resulted in the death of one child of 7 months and two female infants were victims of homicide.

Deaths from congenital malformations and disease of early infancy together comprise the largest group of causes of death in children under one year of age, and in 1962, 531 (70 per cent. of all infant deaths) were so attributable. This is 13 more than in 1961. The increase affected only the male infants whose deaths rose from 287 in 1961 to

326 in 1962. Most of this increase was due to diseases of early infancy, 244 as against 215 in 1961. Included in this total were 53 deaths from Premature Birth, four more than in 1961. Congenital malformation accounted for 82 deaths, 10 more than in 1961. Among the female infants there were 205 deaths (231 in 1961), of which 65 were due to Congenital Malformations compared with 73 in the previous year. The 25 deaths from Premature Birth were 14 fewer than in 1961.

*Neonatal Mortality.*—There were 496 deaths in this age group in 1962 compared with 470 in 1961, and the rate rose from 20·57 per 1,000 births in 1961 to 21·11. The increase was confined to the male infants whose rate rose from 23·00 per 1,000 births to 25·12. The rate for female infants, however, was 16·77, a lower rate than in 1961 when it was 18·04. The rate for Scotland remained unchanged at 17·9 per 1,000 births.

The rate per 1,000 births for each sex and for each of the four chief causes of death in this age group, from 1957 onwards, are as follows :—

			1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Premature Birth	...	M.	6·10	5·40	3·94	3·56	4·19	4·34
		F.	3·38	5·14	3·11	3·45	3·41	2·13
Atelectasis	...	M.	6·62	7·28	8·13	6·86	7·00	6·22
		F.	4·66	5·77	5·86	4·70	4·22	4·08
Injury at Birth	...	M.	5·31	4·54	5·56	4·83	3·33	6·22
		F.	3·02	2·80	3·57	3·46	3·41	3·64
Congenital Malformations		M.	4·61	2·65	4·45	2·80	3·93	4·66
		F.	3·38	4·51	3·57	3·81	3·77	3·73

These infant deaths were analysed in more detail and the results for 1962 were as follows :—

#### ANALYSES OF INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS, 1962

The total number of infant deaths in Glasgow in 1962 was 762, but no information was available in 20 cases and incomplete in a further 7, leaving 735 to be analysed. Of this number 441 were males and 294 females.

#### Age distribution at the time of death :—

Under 1 week	...	410	2 months	...	66	7 months	...	8
1-2 weeks	...	50	3 do.	...	50	8 do.	...	9
2-3 weeks	...	21	4 do.	...	18	9 do.	...	6
3-4 weeks	...	3	5 do.	...	22	10 do.	...	3
1 month	...	50	6 do.	...	12	11 do.	...	7
Total			...		735			

The position in the family was as follows :—

1st	...	...	185	6th	...	...	32	11th	...	...	9
2nd	...	...	125	7th	...	...	21	12th	...	...	3
3rd	...	...	125	8th	...	...	11	12th+	...	...	2
4th	...	...	108	9th	...	...	13	Not Stated	...	...	3
5th	...	...	67	10th	...	...	3				
Total				...			735				

The age of the mother :—

16 years	...	1	20-24 years	...	245	40-44 years	...	24
17 years	...	7	25-29 years	...	222	45 years	...	1
18 years	...	24	30-34 years	...	110	Not Stated	...	1
19 years	...	29	35-39 years	...	71			
Total				...	735			

The commonest causes of death were as follows :—

Congenital abnormality	...	...	...	...	144
Prematurity associated with other conditions					86
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	81
Prematurity unqualified	...	...	...	...	69
Asphyxia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	63
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	62
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	55
Respiratory infection (not pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	22
Accidental asphyxia	...	...	...	...	21
Gastroenteritis	...	...	...	...	21
Rh. factor	...	...	...	...	15
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	10
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	9

Analysis of the 21 deaths from accidental asphyxia showed that of these 17 were due to inhalation of vomited material, one to inhalation of water during bathing and 3 to accidental suffocation.

*Neonatal Deaths.*—A similar analysis was made of the 410 deaths which occurred in the first week of life, with the following results:—

		Age at Death (Days)									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			Total.
Number	...	317	44	22	13	9	1	4			410

Ante-natal care was provided in 154 cases by General Practitioners, in 83 by Corporation ante-natal clinics and in 152 by Hospital ante-natal clinics. In 13 cases there was no ante-natal care and no information was given in regard to the remaining eight.

Three hundred and sixty were attended in hospital and 50 at home, the cause of death being as follows :—

Cause of Death	Institution	Domiciliary	Total
Prematurity associated with other conditions ...	72	4	76
Prematurity unqualified ... ..	63	3	66
Asphyxia ... ..	44	17	61
Congenital abnormality ... ..	50	7	57
Atelectasis ... ..	48	6	54
Cerebral haemorrhage ... ..	45	7	52
Rh. factor ... ..	13	1	14
Tentorial tear ... ..	7	—	7
Pneumonia ... ..	5	1	6
Pulmonary haemorrhage ... ..	4	—	4
Anoxia ... ..	2	1	3
Other causes ... ..	7	3	10
	<u>360</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>410</u>

*Illegitimate Mortality.*—The 57 deaths of illegitimate infants were eight more than in 1961. There were 1,426 illegitimate births, a considerable increase (190) from the previous year, and the illegitimate mortality rate therefore was 39·97 per 1,000 births as against 39·64 in 1961. Among the 22,065 legitimate births there were 705 deaths and the rate was accordingly 31·95. In 1961 this figure was 30·22.

*Stillbirths.*—The number of stillbirths registered in the city in 1962 was 585, a decrease of 3 from 1961. There were 83 outward and 32 inward transfers, so that the total for the city was 534 compared with 546 in 1961 and 573 in 1960. The rate was 22·2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as against 25·1 in 1961.

*Stillbirths in Wards.*—Sixteen wards had higher rates than that of the city as a whole and only one, Cowlairst, had the same rate as the city (22). Maryhill and Knightswood had the highest ward rate of 32 per 1,000 total births. Gorbals and Woodside each had a rate of 29. Other high rates were Shettleston (28) and 27 in both Kingston and North Kelvin. The lowest rate was 4 in Exchange. Other low rates were Partick (West) 11, Partick (East) 12, and 14 in both Parkhead and Langside.

From information obtained under the Notification of Births Act it appears that 10·5 per 1,000 of all births attended at home by doctors were stillbirths and of those attended in Institutions and Nursing Homes 28 per 1,000. The respective figures for 1961 were 11 and 30.

A special analysis was made with the following results :—

#### STILLBIRTHS 1962.

The number of stillbirths in 1962 was 534, a decrease of 12 from the previous year. No information was available in 4 cases and incomplete in 9 so that the number analysed was 521. Of these 262 were males, 257 females, and two in respect of which no information was available.

Ante-natal supervision of these births was as follows :—General Practitioner (183), Corporation ante-natal clinic (93) and Hospital ante-natal clinic (235). In five instances there was no ante-natal care and in other five this information was not given.

The position in family was as follows :—

1st ... ..	142
2nd ... ..	87
3rd ... ..	74
4th ... ..	77
5th ... ..	45
6th ... ..	36
7th ... ..	19
8th ... ..	15
9th ... ..	11
10th ... ..	7
11th ... ..	2
12th ... ..	2
13th ... ..	1
14th ... ..	2
Not stated ... ..	1
Total ... ..	<u>521</u>

The age of the mother was as follows :—

17 years ... ..	5
18 do. ... ..	12
19 do. ... ..	10
20-24 do. ... ..	129
25-29 do. ... ..	118
30-34 do. ... ..	109
35-39 do. ... ..	92
40-44 do. ... ..	42
45+ do. ... ..	2
Not stated ... ..	2
Total ... ..	<u>521</u>



Four hundred and thirty-eight were attended to in hospital and 9 in nursing homes. General Practitioners attended 55; General Practitioner and Midwife 16; General Practitioner and Queen's Nurse 3. The causes of death of these 447 Institutional stillbirths and 74 Domiciliary stillbirths are shown in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	Institution	Domiciliary	Total
Congenital Abnormality ... ..	91	19	110
Antepartum haemorrhage ... ..	81	2	83
Asphyxia ... ..	50	7	57
Conditions associated with placenta ... ..	36	8	44
Maceration ... ..	31	4	35
Conditions associated with cord ... ..	21	8	29
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ... ..	21	2	23
Rh factor ... ..	20	2	22
Atelectasis ... ..	19	—	19
Prematurity unqualified ... ..	13	4	17
Prematurity allied with other conditions ... ..	12	4	16
Cerebral haemorrhage ... ..	7	2	9
Malpresentation ... ..	4	4	8
Anoxia ... ..	2	2	4
Difficult labour ... ..	3	1	4
Post-maturity ... ..	2	2	4
Intrauterine infection ... ..	3	—	3
Birth injury ... ..	2	—	2
Other causes ... ..	4	—	4
Unknown cause ... ..	25	3	28
	<u>447</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>521</u>

The following table shows the trend in the stillbirth and infant mortality rates in the past twelve years and indicates the relative importance of the perinatal rate with the rate in later infancy :—

	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Still- Births Rate per 1,000 total Births	Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births		Mortality 1-12 Months Rate per 1,000 live Births
				(A)	(B)	
1951 ...	46	28.1	25.9	47.9	53.3	20.0
1952 ...	41	27.4	24.1	45.8	50.8	16.7
1953 ...	36	26.5	22.2	44.3	48.1	13.5
1954 ...	35	29.4	21.5	47.1	50.2	13.6
1955 ...	36	26.8	22.7	45.6	48.9	13.6
1956 ...	33	25.6	20.8	43.0	45.9	12.1
1957 ...	34.5	26.1	23.0	44.0	48.5	11.5
1958 ...	35.1	25.5	23.2	45.0	48.1	12.0
1959 ...	35.4	26.4	23.9	45.5	49.6	11.5
1960 ...	32.2	24.2	21.4	41.8	45.1	10.8
1961 ...	30.8	23.3	20.6	41.0	43.4	10.2
1962 ...	32.4	22.2	21.1	39.3	42.9	11.3

Neonatal mortality refers here to deaths under 1 month.

Perinatal mortality (A) Still-births+deaths in first week of life.

(B) Still-births+deaths under 1 month.

The Glasgow birthrate, infant mortality and stillbirth rate, etc., are compared in the following table with those of Scotland, England and Wales and certain Scottish and English cities in 1962.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Birthrate per 1,000 of Population	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Perinatal Mortality* Per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
Scotland ... ..	20.1	20	18	35	26.5
Glasgow ... ..	22.5	22	21	39	32
Edinburgh ... ..	18.4	16	17	30	24
Aberdeen ... ..	17.5	18	12	28	17
Dundee ... ..	20.4	18	21	36	28
England and Wales ...	18.0	18	15	31	22
Birmingham ... ..	20.0	19	16	33	23
Manchester ... ..	20.6	22	19	38	30
Liverpool ... ..	22.1	20	18	35	28
Leeds ... ..	18.4	18	17	34	23

\* Perinatal mortality rate—the number of stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

*Mortality among Toddlers.*—In 1962 there were 99 deaths of children in the age-group 1 to 5 years, eight more than in 1961. Of this number 54 were males and 45 females. Forty-eight were under two years of age and 51 between 2 and 5 years.

The most common cause of death in this age-group continues to be accidents and violence, and the number of deaths in this group in 1962 was 24, the same total as in 1961. This is equivalent to 24.2 per cent. of all the deaths at these ages, a smaller proportion than in 1961 (26.4). There were twice as many male as female deaths (16 and 8 respectively) and almost three-quarters (17) in the age-group two to five years. Of these 24 deaths exactly half (7 male and 5 female) were due to accidents involving road vehicles and the other twelve to a variety of accidents as follows :—One boy (aged 1 year) died from an overdose of salicylates and another (of 3 years) was found in a gas-filled room. A gutter falling from a roof killed a four-year-old boy. A girl of 2 years and a boy of 4 years died from burns sustained when their homes went on fire. Two boys died from asphyxia, a 2-year-old from regurgitation of food and a one-year-old when a piece of sausage meat became impacted in his larynx. The deaths of two one-year-old boys were attributed to mechanical suffocation, and of a year-old girl to a head injury, but information regarding the nature of the accidents or the circumstances in which they occurred is not available. A year-old boy was strangled when the cord of his pyjamas became twisted round his neck as he fell from his cot and a four-year-old girl was murdered by drowning.

Respiratory disease is another major cause of death among toddlers and in 1962 there was an increase in the number of deaths in this group, 23 as against 14 in 1961. Deaths from pneumonia (18) were

more numerous among the female toddlers, 13 compared with the 5 male deaths. There were three deaths from bronchitis (1 male and 2 female), and two, one of each sex, in the sub-group " Other Respiratory Disease ". There was only one death from tuberculosis, a one-year-old boy who died from respiratory tuberculosis.

There were fewer deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1962, 7 compared with 12 in 1961. Three of these were male and four female. Two were under 2 years and five under 5 years of age. The deaths allotted to this group in the years 1951 to 1962 are shown as follows :—

#### NUMBER OF DEATHS.

1951	...	...	6	1957	...	...	15
1952	...	...	6	1958	...	...	16
1953	...	...	6	1959	...	...	8
1954	...	...	12	1960	...	...	4
1955	...	...	3	1961	...	...	12
1956	...	...	2	1962	...	...	7

Only one of these (a girl under 2 years) was due to leukaemia.

Infectious disease accounted for two deaths—a two-year-old from " meningococcal infection " and a two-year old from measles.

There were 16 deaths (7 male and 9 female) from congenital malformations, the same number as in 1961. Of these 7 were under two years of age.

The following table compares the infant mortality rate with that of toddlers and shows the progressive reduction in both since 1900 :—

			Infant Mortality	Deaths 1-5 Years :	Rate per 1,000
Year			Rate per 1,000 Births		
1900	...	...	153	2,754	39.2
1911	...	...	139	1,862	26.7
1921	...	...	106	1,494	19.2
1931	...	...	105	1,341	17.2
1941	...	...	111	635	8.3
1951	...	...	46	171	2.1
1952	...	...	41	140	1.8
1953	...	...	36	118	1.5
1954	...	...	35	92	1.2
1955	...	...	36	99	1.3
1956	...	...	33	85	1.1
1957	...	...	34.5	100	1.2
1958	...	...	35.1	86	1.03
1959	...	...	35.4	117	1.38
1960	...	...	32.2	103	1.19
1961	...	...	30.8	91	1.04
1962	...	...	32.4	99	1.13

## HOME ACCIDENTS.

During 1962, the general hospitals in Glasgow, with one exception, have again supplied detailed information regarding all home accidents requiring hospital attendance. The exception, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, supplied the total figure each month of such patients, analysed as to sex only.

Accidents involving burns and scalds in children age 15 years and under, the subject of a separate return and analysis, are not included in the general total.

The total number reported from the Royal Infirmary was 1,703, 773 males and 930 females.

The total number from other hospitals was 4,635, of whom 525 came from areas outwith Glasgow, and detailed analysis of the 4,110 Glasgow cases was made.

## (1) According to sex :—

Males	...	...	1,847
Females	...	...	2,263
			<u>4,110</u>

## (2) According to age and sex :—

		Males	Females	Total
— 1 year	...	68	47	115
1 year	...	196	142	338
2 years	...	171	114	285
3	...	112	73	185
4	...	51	48	99
5	...	44	34	78
6	...	35	25	60
7	...	20	11	31
8	...	26	12	38
9	...	23	15	38
10-14	...	99	85	184
15-24	...	220	251	471
25-34	...	201	235	436
35-44	...	185	258	443
45-54	...	151	258	409
55-64	...	122	250	372
65	...	20	31	51
66	...	7	22	29
67	...	7	19	26
68	...	6	22	28
69	...	6	21	27
70	...	6	26	32
71	...	7	18	25
72	...	5	14	19
73	...	5	21	26
74	...	5	14	19
75	...	5	22	27
76 and over	...	36	167	203
Not stated	...	8	8	16
		<u>1,847</u>	<u>2,263</u>	<u>4,110</u>

## (3) According to nature of accident :—

	Males	Females	Total
Falls ... ..	874	1,150	2,024
Suffocation ...	2	3	5
Gas Poisoning ...	35	28	63
Poisons ... ..	90	80	170
Burns/Scalds over 15 years ...	107	147	254
Others ... ..	739	855	1,594
	<hr/> 1,847 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,263 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,110 <hr/>

*Burns and Scalds.*—During 1962, hospitals have notified the Health and Welfare Department of burning and scalding accidents in children up to 15 years of age. These have been followed up by the Health Visitor, for investigation of the accident and with a view to prevention of future similar accidents.

The total number notified was 1,388. Of these, some were found to live outwith Glasgow, and some had been reported as home accidents although occurring elsewhere. The number which could be reviewed was 1,258, made up as follows :—

Scalds ... ..	725
Burns ... ..	533

Of this total, 153 were treated as in-patients in hospital for varying periods.

84 were left with permanent scarring or disability.

One death occurred in a child of 4 years, where a Xmas tree ignited on account of faulty wiring.

Among the burning accidents, the majority are again due to unguarded fires or ineffective fireguards.

Contact with hot irons has usually occurred where the iron was placed on the floor to cool.

Among the scalding accidents, a very large proportion among the toddler group occur late at night, when these children should be in bed.



*Burns—*

Ages			Males	Females	Persons
— 1 year	...		26	8	34
1 year	...		85	69	154
2 years	...		62	47	109
3	„	...	17	25	42
4	„	...	19	16	35
5	„	...	17	8	25
6	„	...	17	6	23
7	„	...	15	5	20
8	„	...	5	6	11
9	„	...	14	3	17
10	„	...	11	4	15
11	„	...	7	5	12
12	„	...	8	4	12
13	„	...	7	3	10
14	„	...	10	2	12
15	„	...	1	—	1
Not Stated	...		—	1	1
			<u>321</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>533</u>

*Scalds—*

Ages			Males	Females	Persons
— 1 year	...		42	27	69
1 year	...		148	93	241
2 years	...		57	54	111
3	„	...	37	30	67
4	„	...	24	20	44
5	„	...	18	14	32
6	„	...	13	14	27
7	„	...	9	5	14
8	„	...	4	17	21
9	„	...	12	8	20
10	„	...	5	8	13
11	„	...	5	9	14
12	„	...	8	13	21
13	„	...	2	7	9
14	„	...	4	3	7
15	„	...	3	5	8
Not stated	...		2	5	7
			<u>393</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>725</u>

*Burns—*

The various causes of burning accidents were as follows :—

Child fell on fireplace or fire—(unguarded or ineffective guard) ... ..	210
Contact with electric fire ... ..	25
gas fire ... ..	4
hot poker ... ..	14
hot fireguard ... ..	16
hot iron ... ..	55
hot metal ... ..	44
burning material ... ..	10
Faulty electrical equipment ... ..	15
Playing with matches ... ..	13
Playing with lighted paper ... ..	18
Petrol burn ... ..	7
Contact with gas cooker ... ..	7
Gas oven blew out ... ..	4
Contact with burning rubber ... ..	6
Chemical burns ... ..	9
Cigarette burns ... ..	6
Burns from fireworks ... ..	38
Bonfires ... ..	12
Poultice ... ..	2
Liniment and embrocation ... ..	3
Not known ... ..	4
No information obtainable ... ..	11
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>533</b>

*Scalds—*

The various kinds of scalding accidents were as follows :—

Contact with hot water ... ..	249
hot tea ... ..	299
hot fat ... ..	45
hot soup ... ..	59
hot foods ... ..	41
	693
No information obtainable ... ..	32
	725

## CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

*Child Welfare Centres*—One new clinic was opened during the year. This was the Cowcaddens Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service Clinic which replaced one of the earliest maternity and child welfare clinics at the corner of Dobbie's Loan and Garscube Road. The clinic, which cost £55,000, is built on a triangular site in Callander Street and has a single wing for the School Health Service and a double storey wing for maternity and child welfare work. Owing to the limitation of the site the architectural design has been adjusted to take most advantage of the space available. The clinic is equipped with under-floor heating.

There are now 53 ante-natal, 29 post-natal, 17 consultative, 104 child welfare, and 2 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions each week. In addition, three child welfare clinics continue to be held at the Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

The time table of the clinics as now organised is as follows :—

## WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
20 COCHRANE STREET—		
Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
33 RICHARD STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m.
Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
12 SANDY ROAD—		
Monday, 8.30 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	†Friday, 8.30 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
18 PLEAN STREET—		
Tuesday, 8.30 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
BLACKWOOD STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—

† Consultative Clinics

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND  
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers		Clinics for Expectant Mothers		Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers	
190 KINFAUNS DRIVE—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Wednesday,	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	8.30 a.m.	Thursday,	8.30 a.m.
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—					
Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
15 GLENBARR STREET—					
Monday,	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Wednesday,	8.30 a.m.	Thursday,	8.30 a.m.	†Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.
Friday,	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
194 FERNBANK STREET—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.
Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.
Thursday,	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—	—
101 DENMARK STREET—					
Monday,	8.30 a.m.	Wednesday,	8.30 a.m.	†Friday,	8.30 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	Wednesday,	8.30 a.m.
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
120 LIDDESDALE ROAD—					
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	8.30 a.m.	Monday,	8.30 a.m.
3 CALLANDER STREET—					
Monday,	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	8.30 a.m.
Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.	Friday,	8.30 a.m.	†Friday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
60 AVENUEPARK STREET—					
Tuesday,	1.30 a.m.	Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.	†Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday,	8.30 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	8.30 a.m.
Friday,	8.30 a.m.	—	—	—	—
106 ORR STREET—					
—	—	Monday,	8.30 a.m.	Monday,	8.30 a.m.
—	—	Tuesday,	8.30 a.m.	†Friday	1.30 p.m.
—	—	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
—	—	Friday,	8.30 a.m.	—	—

† Consultative Clinics.

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND  
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
10 REDAN STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
150 WELLSHOT ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m.	†Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 8.30 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 8.30 a.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
MOBILE UNIT, CARNTYNE—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 8.30 a.m.	Tuesday, 8.30 a.m.
Friday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
5 CRAIGLOCKHART STREET—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m.
74 WELLHOUSE CRESCENT—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 8.30 a.m.	Tuesday, 8.30 a.m.
Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
2 LOCHDOCHART ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.
Friday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
26 FLORENCE STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 8.30 a.m.	—
12 FAULDHOUSE STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.
39 BENGAL STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 8.30 a.m.	Friday, 8.30 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
46 BALVICAR STREET—Temporarily at Langside Avenue Church Hall—		
Monday, 8.30 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	†Friday, 8.30 a.m.
Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
183 PROSPECTHILL ROAD, MOUNT FLORIDA—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.	†Tuesday, 8.30 a.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 8.30 a.m.	Friday, 8.30 a.m.
Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—

† Consultative Clinics.



WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND  
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
22 ARNPRIOR QUADRANT— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 8.30 a.m. Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. — —	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. — —
BARLIA DRIVE— Tuesday, 8.30 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. —	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. —
NETHERPLACE ROAD, POLLOK— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m. Wednesday, 8.30 a.m. Thursday, 8.30 a.m. —	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. †Friday, 8.30 p.m. — —
132 WEIR STREET— Tuesday, 8.30 a.m. Thursday, 8.30 a.m.	— —	— —
401 GOVAN ROAD— Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 8.30 a.m. —	Monday, 8.30 a.m. Tuesday, 8.30 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 8.30 a.m. — —
20 ARKLET ROAD— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m. Tuesday, 8.30 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. —	†Thursday, 8.30 a.m. Friday, 8.30 a.m. — —
74 BERRYKNOWES ROAD— Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 8.30 a.m. —	Monday, 8.30 a.m. —
CRAIGMUIR ROAD, PENILEE— Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m. —	Monday, 1.30 p.m. —
MATERNITY HOSPITAL— *Monday, 9 a.m. *Wednesday, 9 a.m. *Friday, 9 a.m. — — —	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m. Saturday, 9.30 a.m.	— — — — — —

† Consultative Clinics.

\* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

### INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 95 in the number of sessions 5,108 in 1962 compared with 5,013 in 1961.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 16,144 and subsequent attendances 186,814 compared with the corresponding figures of 16,387 and 156,484 in 1961. Primary attendances of children

under one year of age were higher, 13,905 against 12,839 in 1961, an increase of 8·3 per cent. Subsequent attendances, 162,834 were higher by 32,251, an increase of 24·6 per cent.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1962 with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

#### ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1962.

	No. of Con- sulta- tions held	Children —1 year No. of Attendances		Children +1 year No. of Attendances		Total No. of Attendances		1961—Total No. of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
<i>Central—</i>									
Cochrane Street ...	52	52	394	22	228	74	622	63	583
Richard Street ...	202	476	4,636	128	1,331	604	5,967	670	4,716
Partick ...	151	592	5,189	86	430	678	5,619	764	5,679
Blawarthill ...	152	499	5,225	180	1,175	679	6,400	657	6,117
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	100	132	1,742	16	363	148	2,105	183	2,584
Netherton ...	100	207	2,549	75	518	282	3,067	328	2,835
Drumchapel ...	203	471	7,017	30	1,359	501	8,376	399	6,271
<i>North—</i>									
Provan ...	265	849	13,201	109	1,545	958	14,746	719	8,854
Springburn ...	149	559	5,628	14	681	573	6,309	586	5,435
Denmark Street ...	149	327	3,474	43	178	370	3,652	334	2,180
Milton ...	102	150	2,110	—	160	150	2,270	143	1,846
Cowcaddens ...	251	636	6,335	24	760	660	7,095	705	6,186
Maryhill ...	153	559	4,504	67	273	626	4,777	695	4,562
<i>East—</i>									
Redan Street ...	354	1,301	12,910	96	963	1,397	13,873	1,443	11,040
Shettleston ...	301	720	8,259	72	1,726	792	9,985	786	8,423
Mobile—Carntyne ...	151	360	3,864	23	518	383	4,382	361	3,700
Rogerfield ...	200	382	7,301	64	1,072	446	8,373	471	6,858
Garthamlock ...	52	107	1,326	7	350	114	1,676	189	1,522
Easterhouse ...	154	371	5,856	100	1,143	471	6,999	432	5,447
<i>South-East—</i>									
Gorbals ...	199	706	5,677	137	765	843	6,442	871	5,937
Pollokshaws ...	102	201	2,217	54	492	255	2,709	288	2,596
Balvicar Street ...	198	480	6,070	242	1,218	722	7,288	771	6,565
Oatlands ...	61	201	2,379	21	380	222	2,759	209	1,818
Mount Florida ...	201	609	6,473	180	1,084	789	7,557	774	6,617
Arnprior Quadrant ...	149	320	4,704	62	463	382	5,167	452	4,388
Barlia Drive ...	100	268	3,161	23	620	291	3,781	296	3,355
<i>South-West—</i>									
Pollok ...	201	451	5,673	46	1,035	497	6,708	544	6,717
Weir Street ...	102	297	3,640	60	695	357	4,335	330	3,326
Govan ...	151	530	5,319	93	692	623	6,011	680	4,933
Elderpark ...	201	703	10,379	49	778	752	11,157	748	8,893
Penilee ...	102	182	2,625	83	571	265	3,196	231	3,366
Berryknowes ...	100	207	2,997	33	414	240	3,411	265	3,135

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5,108 13,905 162,834 2,239 23,980 16,144 186,814 16,387 156,484

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176,739

26,219

202,958

172,871

Infant Consultations are also held at the Maternity Hospital and attendances at these in 1962 numbered 2,124 compared with 2,248 in 1961.

*Ante-Natal Consultations.*—Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,724 compared with 2,776 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 47,608 compared with 49,510 in 1961. Primary attendances were 5,529 or 194 less than the previous year (1961), and subsequent attendances numbered 42,079, a decrease of 1,708. Consultations and attendances at each of the centres are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1962.

		No. of Clinic Sessions	Number of Attendances			Hospital Cases
			Primary	Subsequent	Total	
Richard Street	...	97	225	1,720	1,945	8
Partick	...	99	201	1,379	1,580	1
Blawarthill	...	99	180	1,371	1,551	1
Netherton	...	52	75	623	698	1
Drumchapel	...	52	114	865	979	2
Provan	...	102	116	1,077	1,193	1
Springburn	...	98	183	1,138	1,321	13
Denmark Street	...	52	89	743	832	15
Milton	...	47	39	230	269	1
Cowcaddens	...	101	165	1,611	1,776	70
Maryhill	...	102	269	2,175	2,444	25
Orr Street	...	233	378	2,873	3,251	3
Shettleston	...	149	164	1,356	1,520	3
Mobile—Carntyne	...	50	45	312	357	—
Garthamlock	...	47	22	138	160	—
Easterhouse	...	50	79	429	508	1
Rogerfield	...	52	85	554	639	—
Gorbals	...	200	533	3,260	3,793	2
Pollokshaws	...	51	89	639	728	1
Balvicar Street	...	99	195	1,399	1,594	3
Oatlands	...	52	135	755	890	1
Mount Florida	..	103	219	1,834	2,053	5
Arnprior Quadrant	..	52	94	674	768	—
Barlia Drive	...	51	76	615	691	1
Pollok	...	151	313	2,610	2,923	7
Govan	...	199	676	4,869	5,545	32
Elderpark	...	148	572	5,055	5,627	8
Penilee	...	89	86	783	869	3
Berryknowes	...	47	112	992	1,104	4
		2,724	5,529	42,079	47,608	212

## ATTENDANCES AT POST NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1962.

		No. of		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
		Post-natal	Consult-ative	Post-natal	Consult-ative	Post-natal	Consult-ative	Post-natal	Consult-ative
Richard Street	...	47	20	87	68	81	26	168	94
Partick	...	47	50	82	291	4	121	86	412
Blawarthill	...	52	38	52	92	8	50	60	142
Netherton	...	52	—	34	—	4	—	38	—
Drumchapel	...	52	—	45	—	9	—	54	—
Provan	...	50	45	41	86	6	37	47	123
Springburn	...	46	22	24	25	1	8	25	133
Denmark Street	...	51	45	18	71	1	83	19	154
Milton	...	47	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Cowcaddens	...	50	47	71	125	22	74	93	199
Maryhill	...	49	43	121	129	60	211	181	340
Orr Street	...	48	44	79	129	95	108	174	237
Shettleston	...	51	47	60	119	11	120	71	239
Mobile—Carntyne	...	50	—	33	—	4	—	37	—
Garthamlock	...	47	—	6	—	1	—	7	—
Easterhouse	...	50	—	22	—	8	—	30	—
Rogerfield	...	52	16	33	21	3	17	36	38
Gorbals	...	47	48	96	388	23	354	119	742
Pollokshaws	...	50	—	32	—	4	—	36	—
Balvicar Street	...	50	39	87	174	4	35	91	209
Oatlands	...	52	—	26	—	18	—	44	—
Mount Florida	...	51	48	122	256	27	59	149	315
Arnprior Quadrant	...	52	—	40	—	11	—	51	—
Barlia Drive	...	50	—	10	—	6	—	16	—
Pollok	...	37	52	122	305	107	466	229	771
Govan	...	52	48	106	554	34	416	140	970
Elderpark	...	52	52	149	628	110	276	259	904
Penilee	...	44	—	40	—	9	—	49	—
Berryknowes	...	46	—	49	—	11	—	60	—
		1,424	704	1,695	3,461	682	2,461	2,377	5,922

## COURSES IN MOTHERCRAFT.

Courses in mothercraft are given in 27 of the centres, either during ante-natal sessions or at a class held specially for this subject. The course covers physiology of pregnancy and labour; preparation for confinement; making of layette; preparation for breast and artificial feeding; general care of the new-born infant, including bathing. Simple instruction on basic breathing is given by health visitors. Classes are open to any expectant mother in the city. She need not be attending the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic for supervision. Efforts have been made to encourage general practitioners to refer expectant mothers to the centres for this teaching and the response has been a little better during the past year. The importance of this educational work cannot be over-emphasised, and the mothers who attend appreciate very much this side of the work. It is during pregnancy that the mother is particularly responsive and at these classes she learns a great deal about child welfare which helps her to be an intelligent mother.

*"Health of Mother and Child"*.—A new edition of this publication price 1s. 6d., was issued in 1957. The booklet is sold at Child Welfare Clinics and city hospital ante-natal clinics, and to other Local Authorities in Scotland and England. Requests for copies are received from all parts of the world. In 1962 the total number of copies issued was 4,435, of which 1,654 were sold at the Child Welfare Clinics (compared with 2,945 in 1961 and 2,155 in 1960).

### ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

It is necessary and desirable to continue the arrangements for light treatment of certain children. The housing of the city is such that large numbers of families are still living in a bad environment, and ultra-violet light treatment is most beneficial in the prevention or early treatment of rickets and malnutrition.

#### RECORD OF ATTENDANCES AND CONSULTATIONS DURING 1962

	Number of Clinics held	Children —1 year Number of Attendances		Children + 1 year Number of Attendances		Mothers Number of Attendances		Total Number of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Provan ...	99	6	119	72	1,277	—	—	78	1,396

### DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

In accordance with the terms of Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, dental treatment was again made available to expectant and nursing mothers on application and free of cost to the patient.

A summary of the work during 1962 is given in the table below, along with comparative statistics for each of the previous years back to 1957.

New cases were the lowest in number for many years and total attendances were similarly reduced.

#### SUMMARY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENTS

		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
First Attendances	...	398	514	539	529	489	635
Total Attendances	...	2,069	2,354	2,891	2,980	3,082	3,244
<i>Extractions—</i>							
Local Anaesthetic	...	906	1,571	2,514	2,804	3,334	3,326
General Anaesthetic	...	485	1,280	1,093	201	—	—
Fillings	... ..	209	303	307	249	334	291
Dentures completed	...	285	632	557	586	604	552

Scalings totalled 96 and other operations amounted to 806.



# DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF 1962.

	Approved for training	No. of Approved Places	No. of Children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
			0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
			yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
"Bedford Street," 42 Bedford Street, C.5 ... ..	—	10 30	10	30	8	26	12	20
"Bridgeton," 106 Orr Street, S.E. ... ..	Yes	20 30	20	30	18	25	59	69
"Broompark," 7 Broompark Circus, E.1 ... ..	Yes	30 30	26	30	20	24	4	14
"Clutha Street," 36 Clutha Street, S.W.1 ... ..	Yes	20 30	20	30	13	24	32	50
"Cowcaddens," 91 Dunblane Street, C.4 ... ..	Yes	18 27	18	27	12	26	70	83
"Craigielea," 2 Craigpark, E.1	Yes	20 30	20	30	18	27	8	12
"Crail Street," 60 Crail Street, E.1 ... ..	Yes	20 30	20	30	11	24	30	32
"Elderpark," Arklet Road, S.W.1 ... ..	—	10 30	10	30	8	28	21	37
"Hamiltonhill," 101 Ellesmere Street, N.1 ... ..	Yes	20 30	20	30	17	25	20	19
"Holmlea," 77 Holmlea Road, S.4 ... ..	Yes	20 30	20	30	17	24	30	39
"Kingston," 132 Weir Street, C.5 ... ..	—	8 32	8	37	4	30	11	28
"Onslow Drive," 6 Onslow Drive, E.1 ... ..	Yes	20 40	20	40	12	31	7	21
"Pollokshaws," 11 Greenbank Street, S.3 ... ..	—	10 30	10	30	9	28	8	18
"Quarrybrae," Pharonhill Street, E.1 ... ..	Yes	21 —	21	—	17	—	19	—
22 Sandy Road, W.1 ... ..	Yes	15 25	15	25	11	20	15	37
1 Sandyford Place, C.3 ... ..	Yes	30 20	30	20	24	20	20	22
*1107 Gt. Western Road, W.2	Yes	10 25	10	25	13	21	16	18
339 Moffat Street, C.5 ... ..	—	— 20	—	20	—	15	—	21
(Special Day Nursery)								
Total ... ..		292 489	298	494	232	418	382	540

\* Weekly Nursery until end of February, 1962

## DAY NURSERIES.

Total attendances numbered 155,587 compared with 155,645 attendances in 1961.

Each nursery is visited routinely every fortnight by a medical officer of the Child Welfare Staff and any emergency visits are dealt with by medical staff from the Central Office.

In February, 1962, the former Weekly Nursery at 1107 Great Western Road became a Day Nursery and the number of children

admitted was increased to 50. Towards the end of November, however, accommodation had to be found for the children from Scotstoun House which was being closed down. The number of children was accordingly reduced to 35 who were accommodated on the ground floor, while 18 places for children under the age of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years were provided on the upper floor for the children from the residential home.

#### TRAINING OF NURSERY STUDENTS.

The scheme of training undertaken by the Health and Welfare Department (in conjunction with Nursery Schools and Further Education Departments) for suitable applicants between 15 and 21 years of age, continues to be very popular. Many girls living in outlying districts apply for residential vacancies, but only a limited number can be accommodated as the Nursery Nurses' Hostel, which accommodates 12 girls, is always full to capacity.

During 1962 there were 137 girls in various stages of the two years training course for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate. Sixty-four students sat the Scottish Nursery Nurses' examination and 60 were successful—three with merit.

#### SPECIAL DAY NURSERY, 339 MOFFAT STREET, C.5.

A Special Day Nursery was opened in a vacant hut of Moffat House Reception Centre, 339 Moffat Street, C.5 on 6th November, 1961. This unit provides accommodation for up to 20 severely handicapped children between the ages of two and five years, the object being to relieve the burden of parents with normal children where family life is seriously disrupted by the attention a handicapped child requires. Also, to endeavour to toilet train the child for admission to an Educational Occupational Centre when he reaches the age of five. The children are transported from their homes to the nursery each morning by minibus and returned in the early evening. Up to date, this small unit has more than justified itself. The children have benefited enormously and shown much improvement, mentally and physically.

#### RESIDENTIAL HOMES AND NURSERIES.

##### SHORT STAY NURSERIES.

There are two Short Stay Nurseries, one at "Glenrosa", 47 Maxwell Drive, and the other at 9 Winton Drive. Both provide accommodation and care for children under five years whose mothers are in hospital for a period not exceeding one month.

The demand for this service continues to be heavy and during 1962 "Glenrosa" had 448 admissions, while 9 Winton Drive had 449.

## CARNBOOTH HOUSE.

There were 147 children admitted to this Home for convalescence during 1962. In addition there were 8 children admitted for segregation before and after B.C.G. vaccination.

Carnbooth is very favourably situated for its purpose as a preventorium and holiday home. The spacious grounds provide ample scope for out-door play and the children derive much benefit in health from their stay there.

## MILLBRAE HOME.

The total number of children admitted to this Home in 1962 was 86. There were 44 neonates admitted from hospital for segregation following B.C.G. vaccination, and 30 contacts of tuberculosis below the age of two years, who stayed for six weeks before and six weeks after B.C.G. vaccination. The remaining 12 children came for convalescence and were referred either by hospital doctors or by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Clinics. Both the children for B.C.G. vaccination and the convalescents responded in a gratifying way to the high standard of care provided in this Home.

## SCOTSTOUN HOUSE.

The original Scotstoun Home was closed in November, 1962, to make way for new housing development in the area. The number of children admitted from January to November, 1962, was 151. Of these children 15 were under six months of age. Scotstoun House did not have an ideal situation but the children who came to it from poor homes showed marked improvement in health, as a result of the regular routine, nourishing diet and skilled care provided.

Adaptations have since been made to the upper flat of the Day Nursery at 1107 Great Western Road, so that a small number of children under two years can be given a period of resident care there.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

The Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Staff have again undertaken the medical care of the children in Eglinton, Eversley, Lochgarry and Castlemilk House. Blairvadach has also been visited at regular intervals for administrative purposes.

The Medical Officers examine the children on admission to the Homes, and also provide a general practitioner service. Supervision of the hygiene of the Homes is also maintained and advice is given regarding diet, the protection of health and the prevention of infection.

### NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, which came into operation in August, 1948, provides for the regulation of certain nurseries and of persons, who, for reward, receive and look after children in their homes.

Seven new applications to provide nursery accommodation were made in 1962. The premises were examined, approved and added to the Register.

The number of nurseries at December, 1962, was eighteen, providing accommodation for 318 children under school age.

Each nursery was inspected during the year and all were found to be satisfactory and conforming to the required standards.

### INFANT VISITATION.

Under the scheme of infant visitation every birth is visited and the following table shows the record of those visited, together with certain information obtained :—

	1962	1961	1960
Inquiry cards returned ...	23,863	23,551	23,754
Full information obtained ...	23,551	23,275	23,509
Others ... ..	312	287	245
<i>Of those for whom full information was obtained—</i>			
Legitimate ... ..	23,053	22,507	22,806
Illegitimate ... ..	1,016	748	772
Born at full term ... ..	22,075	21,642	21,933
Premature births ... ..	1,994	1,613	1,645
<i>Nature of feeding at First Visit—</i>			
Breast ... ..	3,759	4,674	5,629
Artificial ... ..	18,708	17,145	16,412
Breast and Artificial ...	316	457	542
Still-born ... ..	538	545	567
Dead at First Visit ...	444	440	434

Altogether the health visitors made 376,365 home visits during the year, compared with 406,623 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective number for infants under one year of age were 140,526 and 148,864. First visits numbered 23,678. In addition 151,326 visits were made to houses in respect of toddlers.

Other visits were made for special enquiries, etc., as shown in the following table :—

#### VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

	1962	1961
Infants under one year—Primary visits ...	23,678	23,492
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits ...	116,848	125,372
	<hr/> 140,526	<hr/> 148,864
Children one to five years ... ..	151,326	163,711
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	32	46
Puerperal Fever ... ..	426	471
Maternal Deaths Enquiries ... ..	23	10
Infant Deaths ... ..	395	378
Ante-natal Visits ... ..	2,728	3,772
Venereal Diseases ... ..	—	—
Light Treatment ... ..	3	8
B.C.G. ... ..	98	81
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—
Other Visits ... ..	6,097	3,578
Houses Shut ... ..	57,325	66,700
Final Visits ... ..	17,386	19,004
	<hr/> 376,365	<hr/> 406,623

#### HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

At the end of the year 1962 the number of Health Visitors was 222—

Child Welfare ...	141—including Superintendents and Deputies, Tutors, Mothercraft Teachers, Hospital Liaison, Problem Families, and other specialties.
Tuberculosis ...	31
School Health ...	48
Venereal Disease ...	2, who also do some Child Welfare Visiting.

The work of the Health Visiting Staff has not lessened and in the case of families, many problems still arise. Many of the parents are themselves only teenagers and while most make very good parents, others find it difficult to adjust to their responsibilities and require a great deal of help and guidance.

The Tuberculosis Staff continue to spend a great deal of time tracing contacts and arranging their examinations at appropriate Clinics. The number of actual patients has fallen and there has, therefore, been a slight decrease in the number of Health Visitors required for this side of the work.

An all-out drive to try to protect families against poliomyelitis proved only partly successful. Despite the introduction of oral vaccine, there are still children who are unprotected.



Of twelve Health Visitors who attended a full-time course in Mental Health in 1962, two are doing after-care work for patients discharged from Mental Hospitals and Psychiatric Units. One who has been assigned to the Special Clinic at Glenfarg Street for the assessment of the mentally handicapped also visits the home of the mentally handicapped child to help and advise the parents and family. Nine Health Visitors are now employed on part time duties dealing with mental illness, one at the Assessment Clinic and one on a project at Sandy Road Clinic in co-operation with the Psychiatric Unit of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. To do this, many districts have had to be re-arranged and three qualified Health Visitors employed part-time for routine duties on districts. It is too early to estimate how much help will be required in the mental health field following the Mental Health Act of June, 1962. Those who returned to routine duties brought to them a much better understanding of the hazards which can lead to mental breakdown.

#### PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

We regret to report that the incidence of families who are in difficulties with the management of their financial and family affairs is on the increase. During the year the names of seventy-six families were added to the existing long list.

There is much unhappiness and emotional upset, with partial or complete break down in many homes. With few exceptions, the families concerned are deeply involved in hire-purchase commitments far in excess of their incomes. This is a source of great concern, as rents and other essentials are ignored until there is a crisis when evictions and threatened evictions are prevalent.

These families are instructed regarding budgeting and planning and the importance of living within their incomes and trying to keep their homes together. Many parents are incapable of maintaining any standard of order in their homes, but with constant supervision and guidance they do respond in a small way to the training given. Other parents who find themselves in temporary difficulties come seeking help. They are most interested and co-operative in getting their affairs put in order. In cases where there was financial need, it has been possible to get help from several agencies. This did much to stabilise the situation in many homes.

Our thanks are due to all who gave their interest and support to this service particularly to the social agencies who have often given

help in financial crisis and to gas and electricity undertakings for their co-operation.

One of the Health Visitors served on a Special Committee (of the Home and Health Department, St. Andrew's House) to enquire into "Problem Families". The report of this Committee is awaited with very great interest.

### HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING CENTRE.

The 1961-62 Course of Training commenced on Monday, 4th September, with a complement of thirty-nine students, twenty-six of whom were given monetary assistance while undergoing training and remained under contract to the Department for one year after training.

Twelve of the students received financial assistance in other ways, either by educational grants or by secondment from other Local Authorities.

This year a further development to the Training Schemes took place, when with the approval of the Health and Welfare Department and the Glasgow District Nursing Association (affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing), an integrated Course of training for District Nurses and Health Visitors was introduced.

As there are Schemes of training for both Health Visitors and District Nurses, it seemed appropriate that such a Course should be instituted with the fundamental aim of providing suitably qualified staff to undertake combined duties in rural areas.

The Course incorporates the syllabus of the Royal Sanitary Association (The Health Visitors' Course) and the Queen's Institute of District Nursing (District Nursing Course).

The curriculum is planned to avoid overlapping and repetition of lectures and subjects; at the same time co-ordinating the clinical preventive and social aspects, and so designed to encourage the development of a more balanced attitude to the administration of the combined services. The Course is of one year's duration, nine weeks' district training and nine months' health visitor training. Applicants require to be general trained nurses and hold the full Midwifery Certificate. Three candidates were enrolled and completed their training in June, 1962.

All but two of the Student Health Visitors were successful in gaining the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association ; the two unsuccessful candidates satisfied their examiners in October at the second attempt.

The ceremony of the presentation of Certificates and Prizes was carried out by Miss I. S. Gibson, O.B.E., J.P., B.Sc., Principal, Glasgow and West of Scotland School of Domestic Science. The function was presided over by the Right Honourable the Viscountess Weir.

The Health Visitor Refresher Course took place in May, 1962. A variety of subjects of current interest provided topics for discussion and study, which were appreciated by the staff attending. The Course covered two full days.

#### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In 1962 the number of registered midwives practising in the city was 144. Of these 102 were full-time domiciliary midwives in the service of the Corporation and 21 part-time ; included in this number is the Chief Supervisor and nine Assistant Supervisors. The introduction of part-time midwives has been most successful. The 21 now employed are fully trained and qualified and have carried out their duties in an excellent manner. Of the remainder 21 were Queen's Nurses engaged in full-time midwifery. Thirty-two midwives were variously employed, 30 in association with maternity homes and 2 in private practice.

The Corporation midwifery service has, since its inception in 1940, been very popular with Glasgow mothers and many of them, having experienced the advantages of this service during their first confinement, now readily book a Corporation midwife for their second and subsequent pregnancies. Far too many women, however, delay booking a midwife for the approaching confinement until well into the seventh or eighth month. In 1962 of the 7,447 booked applications, 1,642 were not made till the seventh and 1,197 till the eighth month of pregnancy. No less than 325 applications were made as late as the ninth month. This militates against the mother receiving adequate ante-natal care and sufficient mothercraft teaching from the midwives.

During the year the municipal midwives attended 5,399 cases, paying 51,943 ante-natal visits and 69,767 during the puerperium, while the Queen's Nurses attended 1,512 cases, to whom they paid 37,219 visits.

A supervisor is always on duty, day and night, to deal with emergency calls and/or arrange for admission to hospital, etc. The close co-operation which exists between the hospitals and district staff is invaluable in an emergency and is very much appreciated. In addition, a considerable part of the work of the supervisors is the general supervision of midwives under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, and the inspection of the patients' homes with regard to their suitability for a confinement. All midwives are encouraged to report cases where the house is only a single apartment or overcrowded, so that arrangements may be made for the confinement to take place in hospital instead. Where necessary the aid of the Department's Disinfecting staff is invoked to have the houses sprayed or disinfected and washing done prior to the confinement taking place—a much appreciated service.

Maternity outfits are available on application for women who are to have a home confinement and 7,907 of these costing 13s. 9d. each were issued free of charge in 1962.

The introduction of these sterilised dressings has been of the greatest benefit to both patient and midwife, not least as a practical demonstration of the value of personal hygiene

Gas and Air Analgesia and Trilene can now be administered by midwives to those patients certified by their doctors as requiring this. Only midwives duly certified by the Central Midwives Board as being properly qualified to administer such analgesics are permitted to do so. During 1962, gas was administered in 4,445 cases and Trilene was administered by midwives in 460 cases.

The domiciliary staff also undertake the training of pupil midwives from the maternity units of the following hospitals :—Stobhill, Southern General, Western District, Eastern District, Robroyston and Lennox Castle. In September 1961 this Department took over the training of the pupil nurses from the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital. This has increased considerably the number of pupils now taking cases on the district, sometimes as many as 70. The scheme provides that there is always a domiciliary midwife at each confinement. For this training 55 of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives' Board. During the year 415 pupils from the above hospitals attended 3,972 confinements 25,533 Puerperium visits and 10,570 ante-natal visits. Training of pupil midwives is also carried out by the District Nursing Association and reference to this will be found in the Home Nursing Section of this report.

Post-graduate courses for midwives are held each year in one or other of the larger cities and four midwives are authorised to attend.



The following table shows the work carried out by the midwives during 1962.

- (i) Total number of births occurring in the area during the year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—

Live Births 23,531. Still Births 538. Total 24,069.

- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 17,089.

- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 6,980.

- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.									Other domiciliary cases.	
(1)	Doctor present at actual confinement (2)	Doctor present at any time during Labour (3)	Doctor not present at any time (4)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (5)	Doctor and midwife engaged (6)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (7)	Without doctor or midwife (8)	Total (9)		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ... ..	2,586	1,091	1,584	159	—	—	—	542		
(b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations ...	742	697	73	—	—	—	—	1,512		
(c) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	48		
(d) Total ... ..	3,328	1,788	1,657	159	48	—	—	6,823		

(v) *Medical Aid.*

- (a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 ... .. 32
- (b) Total number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife, fee payable but not necessarily claimed ... .. 52
- (c) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service, i.e. cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority ... .. NOT APPLICABLE

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

- (a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but *excluding* pupil midwives undergoing training on the district—
- |  | Gas and<br>Air | Trilene |
|--|----------------|---------|
| (1) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work ... ..     | 194            | 187     |
| (2) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work ... .. | —              | —       |
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ... .. 2



(c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1962—

(1) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... ..	34	12
(2) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work ...	—	—

(e) Number of cases in which *gas and air* was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... ..

...	4,445	460
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery ...	1,060	40
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ...	2,178	270
(3) When doctor was present during labour ...	1,133	130
(4) Midwife alone ... ..	74	20

(f) Number of cases in which *pethidine* was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) ... ..

...	2,719
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery ...	391
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ...	1,393
(3) When doctor was present during labour ...	889
(4) Midwife alone ... ..	46

(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1962 —

Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £86 13s. 6d

#### CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES.

Year	Midwives	Cases Notified
Average 1939-45	33	45
do. 1946-50	25	33
do. 1951-55	5	5
do. 1956-60	2	2
1961	—	—
1962	1	1

There was one death in 1962, the first since 1956.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during 1962 was 25, the same as in the previous year.

The cases were classified as follows :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	5
Purulent Conjunctivitis ... ..	12
Simple Conjunctivitis ... ..	8

Age at onset was as follows :—

—12 hours	...	...	...	...	...	2
—4 days	...	...	...	...	...	9
—8 days	...	...	...	...	...	8
+8 days	...	...	...	...	...	6

Attendance at birth was as follows :—

General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	9
Institutions	...	...	...	...	15
Institution Nurses	...	...	...	...	—
Midwives	...	...	...	...	1

Bacteriological examination was carried out in 23 cases with the following results :—

No organisms found	...	...	...	...	3
Gram. pos. diplococci	...	...	...	...	—
Staph. aureus	...	...	...	...	6
Staph. albus	...	...	...	...	6
Gonococci	...	...	...	...	4
Gram. neg. cocci (not g.c.)	...	...	...	...	3
Coliform organism	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheroids	...	...	...	...	1
No swab taken	...	...	...	...	1

Thirteen cases were admitted to Ruchill Hospital for treatment and all made good recoveries.

### PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year there were registered 159 cases of puerperal fever and 126 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 171 and 135 respectively for the preceding year. All but one case of puerperal fever and 2 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

There were two deaths among these cases of puerperal fever and three from puerperal pyrexia.

### WELFARE FOODS.

1962

#### DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

The distribution of welfare foods was taken over from the Ministry of Food on 28th June, 1954.

Under the Ministry of Food there were 25 distribution centres in Glasgow. There are now 34 centres. The additional centres are necessary to cover the outlying housing schemes.

The documents of entitlement to welfare foods are issued to beneficiaries by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance on application.

The following is the average weekly issue of each food at the Centres during the year 1962 compared with the issues in the three previous years :—

		National Dried Milk (tins)		Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	“ A ” and “ D ” Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
		Full Cream	Half Cream			
1962	...	5,346	132	585	244	2,326
1961	—	6,482	157	1,008	478	4,257
1960	...	8,452	206	1,394	730	7,248
1959	...	10,095	241	1,474	718	7,397
1958	...	11,931	276	1,310	705	7,020

The welfare price of National Dried Milk was increased from 10½d. to 2s. 4d. per tin in 1957, and since then there has been a continuing drop in demand. The increase in price is not the only reason for the decline in issues, other contributing factors being (1) babies now being given solid foods at a much earlier age, and (2) parents buying the more attractively packaged proprietary baby food.

National Dried Milk may be purchased at a price of 4s. per tin if no valid token is available. The average weekly issue of such milk in 1962 was 92 as compared with 101—1961 and 99—1960.

From the 1st June, 1961, the following price increases for Vitamin Products came into effect :—

Orange Juice	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per bottle, previously 5d.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	1s. per bottle, previously FREE.
Vitamin Tablets	...	...	...	6d. per packet, previously FREE.

Tokens are no longer required for vitamin products (other than free issues) and no proof of identity is required of beneficiaries. This last increase has brought about a further very considerable reduction in the demand for vitamin products throughout the country, and the decrease in Glasgow is on a par with the rest of Britain. One noticeable side effect is the large increase in the free issues of vitamin products.

During the year the uptake of the potential was as follows :—

Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	3·6 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	3·2 per cent.
“ A ” and “ D ” Tablets	...	...	...	...	5·9 per cent.

No reasonably accurate figure of uptake in relation to potential can be given in regard to National Dried Milk, because tokens can be used for either liquid milk or dried milk.

## SECTION IV

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This is the first account of the work of the School Health Service to be included in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health. For certain items which are clearly marked, the period dealt with is the year ending 31st July 1962, but the statistics shown in Table II refer to the year ending 31st December, 1962.

*Medical staffing difficulties* were pronounced during 1962, particularly towards the end of the year. This came about from shortage of staff and also from illness.

During the period September, October and November, 1962, a *poliomyelitis campaign* was conducted. In that period over 30,000 oral doses of vaccine were given.

The *B.C.G. vaccination* and X-raying of 13 year old pupils was continued as in previous years with excellent response. Children of 14 years who gave a positive skin test in the previous year were re X-rayed.

The *Diphtheria Immunisation campaign* was organised as before, again with successful results.

The *Audiometric Survey* of six year old children was successfully conducted. A register of "cases at risk" is being compiled and this should yield valuable information. In the autumn of 1962, lightweight portable transistorised audiometers were obtained and these have proved of great benefit.

*Health Education* was actively pursued and more and more schools are availing themselves of the facilities. This activity will be greatly extended in future and should in time yield valuable results.

A considerable waiting list exists for *tonsillectomy* for children who reside North of the River Clyde. This matter has been taken up on several occasions with the appropriate authorities in the Western Regional Hospital Board.

The normal *dental* programme was conducted as in previous years.

The *cleanliness* of school children seen at routine medical inspections has improved but none the less in some areas the *problem of head infestation is still acute* even where modern toilet facilities exist.

A considerable volume of work has been carried out amongst mentally handicapped and physically handicapped pupils and medico-social investigations are being conducted in this field.

### GENERAL STATISTICS

#### Number of Schools—

(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	203
(b) Secondary	...	...	...	...	77
(c) Schools for Handicapped Children					25
(d) Approved Schools	...	...	...	...	2
(e) Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	14
(f) Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	42
(g) Hospital Schools	...	...	...	...	7
(h) Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	1
(i) Gardening Schools	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
Total Schools Under					
Education Authority	...				372
(j) Schools in receipt of grant and					
under medical inspection	...				9
					<hr/>
					381

There were also 11 Occupational Centres housed in ordinary schools.

The average number of children on the register of all schools was 178,852 and the average number in attendance during the year was 161,165 (90.1 per cent.).

### SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS

During the School Session, 152 visits were paid to 150 schools for the purpose of general inspection. In the same period, 38 visits were made to 37 kitchens and dining halls where meals for school children were prepared and served.

### ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

#### A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

##### INSPECTION.

Routine Medical Inspection in ordinary schools was given to pupils at the ages of 5, 9, 13 and 16 years ; nurses tested, for vision only,



7 year olds and audiometricians tested 6 year olds for hearing. In addition, Routine Medical Inspection was carried out in schools and classes for handicapped children and in nursery schools.

Other examinations included : children for residential schooling, school camps and educational excursions, pre-vocational students, printers' apprentices, applicants under Byelaws, Remand Home children and adult employees.

Cleanliness inspection by nurses and various campaigns in schools were also undertaken—diphtheria/tetanus immunisation, poliomyelitis vaccination and B.C.G. vaccination, including Mantoux testing and X-raying.

#### TREATMENT.

Children found or suspected to have a defect were reported by school medical officers, nurses, teachers, attendance officers and others and, unless in emergency, such cases were summoned by letter, sent from the central office, to the local school clinic.

A list of the school clinics and services given are as follows :—

CLINIC	Skin, Eye, Ear and other minor diseases	Refraction	Dental	X-ray (Skin Treatment)	Ultra-violet ray	Orthopaedic	Scabies Baths
80/90 Kinfauns Drive, W.5	1	1	2	—	—	1	—
18 Plean Street, W.4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
4 Sandy Road, W.1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
130 William Street, C.3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
91 Denmark Street, N.2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Hyde Park School, N.1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 Glenbarr Street, N.1	1	1	4	—	1	1	1
60 Avenuepark Street, N.W.	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
40 Grovepark Street, N.W.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 Craiglockhart Street, E.3...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
74 Wellhouse Crescent, E.3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
155 Crail Street, E.1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
23 Acorn Street, S.E.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 Redan Street, S.E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
22 Arnprior Quadrant, S.5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 Harriet Street, S.3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Calder Street School, S.2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
26 Florence Street, C.5	1	1	2	—	1	1	1
Netherplace Road, S.W.3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
74 Berryknowes Road, S.W.2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield School, S.W.1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
St. Anthony's School, S.W.1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Govan Road, S.W.1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above, children with speech defects were treated by qualified speech therapists at schools or clinics and maladjusted children were treated in Child Guidance Clinics.

By arrangement with the hospitals, special hospital treatment was also provided free of charge and consultants for cardiac, ear (including defective hearing), orthopaedic, ophthalmic, skin and E.N.T. conditions and an anaesthetist for dental cases were seconded to attend the school clinics regularly. Hearing-aids were also provided by arrangement with a hearing-aid clinic.

## B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Partial decentralisation was put into effect and by the end of the year most of the clinics were arranging appointments for treatment without reference to the central office. Arrangements for routine dental inspection and appointments for orthodontic, gas, ante-natal and part-time clinics continued to be made centrally.

Detailed statistics of the year's work are given in Table V.

## C. SCHOOL NURSING ARRANGEMENTS

During the Session, 9 Health Visitors lectured on health education to the older boys and girls in 9 selected schools. In addition, Health Visitors gave lectures on child care in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme, 400 girls subsequently receiving the Bronze and Silver Awards. A further 40 girls were given instruction in everyday nursing which enabled them to qualify for the Gold Award. The assistance of 13 Health Visitors was also given to the Child Guidance Service for home visitation and case work and it was found necessary to pay evening visits to homes where both parents were working, or to contact both parents together to gain a better insight into conditions in the home as they affected the child. Extra-mural activities included talks to Parent-Teacher Groups and Guilds.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

The following note has been supplied by Dr. M. P. Menzies, Assistant Principal Medical Officer :—

“Health Education continues as a major portion of our work. At every contact with parent and child, by both precept and example, in school and in school clinics, instruction on acquiring and maintaining good health and hygiene is given.

“The methods used in these situations are unobtrusive to the casual onlooker because they are all incorporated in the daily work of examining and treating the children by both School Medical Officer and Health Visitor.

“However, since our Pilot Experiment in Health Teaching of Adolescents, during the year 1960-61, this pattern of talks and discussion groups taking place within the school curriculum has continued and been increased in scope. During this last year nine health visitors have carried out this specialised programme, which is aimed at teaching the adolescent boy and girl to understand the problems of growing up, of working life and later of home-making and parenthood. The content and number of these talks has been altered to suit the varying needs of the school requesting them. This has also permitted a greater number of schools to be covered, at the same time the aim of the original pilot experiment has not been lost ; this was to instruct these young people in such a way that by acquiring knowledge they may be able to meet the stresses and strains of adult life without breakdown.

“Altogether eighteen of our health visitors undertake a regular programme of health teaching, some taking classes on Child Care, and all preparing classes for medals under the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme. During the year a total of 250 children were prepared for the Bronze and Silver Awards and 17 for the Gold Award. A great deal of this work was done in the evenings.

“Several of the School Medical Officers have accepted invitations to lecture to adult groups, both male and female, church groups, various associations, some of the teaching profession, and a variety of community groups who have been interested in the work of the School Health Service.”

## MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF REMAND HOMES

Dr. T. W. F. Gemmell, School Medical Officer, supplied the following note :—

“Larchgrove Remand Home for boys and Beechwood Remand Home for girls are both under the medical supervision of the School Health Service.

“Larchgrove Home, a well appointed modern building, has accommodation for one hundred boys of from 8 to 16 years old. The total number of admissions in the past year was almost 2,100 and every boy

is medically examined soon after arrival and thereafter is inspected once weekly. Residence in the home varies from a few days to twenty-eight days with a few exceptional cases who may be detained for a period of one hundred and twelve days. There is adequate sick bay accommodation and a qualified matron in residence.

“The boys are kept fully occupied in a variety of ways. All of them have a strenuous programme of all sorts of physical training and various groups have classroom instruction in accordance with the results of intelligence and attainment tests. There is much excellent practical training given in woodwork, rug making, plaster modelling and painting.

“One feature which has been noticed is how seldom one sees a child of normal average physical build and development. The majority are undersized and underdeveloped and a significant proportion look older than their years but the exception is the average physique. It seems worth consideration as to whether this physical abnormality may be a factor in delinquency.

“The Beechwood Home for girls is on a much smaller scale. There is accommodation for eighteen girls of from 8 to 16 years of age but the number in residence at a time is seldom more than twelve to fourteen. While in detention the girls are kept fully occupied by training in all forms of housewifery, cookery, laundry, embroidery and sewing.

“One criticism of the Remand Home system which applies to both boys and girls is in the preparation of Approved School reports. There is seldom sufficient information available to either doctor or Remand Home Superintendent. It would be of advantage if school records and background reports were at hand, and this would lessen the likelihood of children arriving in Approved Schools who would be more suitably placed elsewhere.”

#### AUDIOMETRIC SURVEYS

The following report was prepared by Dr. Margaret Dunn, School Medical Officer :—

“The general procedure of the Audiometric Survey Unit was carried out along the usual lines. Consolidation of techniques, and stability of results were concomitant with having no staff changes in this period, a fact of great value in this specialised field.

“*Sweep testing* was carried out in schools throughout the City, and E.N.T. examinations were regionalised as before. Threshold Tests were



performed in Florence Street, Stuart Laidlaw and Callander Street (Cowcaddens) Clinics.

" *The audiometricians* also did Pure Tone Tests for School Medical Officers, seconded specialists, and review audiograms for children coming specifically under the aegis of the Survey.

" The Chief Audiometrician carried out a scheme of Pure Tone Testing of children in Deaf and Semi-deaf Schools preparatory to Otologist's routine visit.

" Some student audiometricians received initial training in the Unit prior to hospital courses and have also had further experience in schools throughout the term under supervision.

" The audiometricians were also on 'loan' to Argyll for Sweep Testing work again this year.

" *The School Nurses* were utilised in Sweep Testing in schools as in the previous year and again made an excellent contribution to the work of the Unit.

" *Health Visitors* were extensively deployed in furthering the attention of parents to the importance of the follow-up of children who were in failed sweep test category. The widespread acceptance of help by parents from this source is gratifying and moreover the Health Visitor can utilise all her skills in such home visitation, clarifying the hearing test position and *pari passu* advising on other problems which arise.

#### REFERRAL.

" It is of interest to pursue the breadth of working pattern of the Unit and analyse the sources of referral of non-routine children.

" 1. Many come to notice at the time of the Audiometrician's visit to the school and are presented by Head Teacher or staff. This is a very important group as hearing defect has been noted.

" 2. Parents request attention for the sibling of a child under investigation.



- “3. General Practitioner may ask for appointment and this is of particular interest because establishment of rapport here will promote dissemination of knowledge of the Unit's functions.
- “4. Children under age 5 are referred by 'Audiology Unit' and these in turn have come from such sources as Maternity and Child Welfare Section, General Practitioner, Royal Hospital for Sick Children. Case conferences involving Otologist, School Medical Officer, Head of Audiology Department and Health Visitor have been arranged for many of these children prior to school entry, a decision has to be made as to educational placing. This work is of extreme importance, as the whole long term educational pattern of the child has to be considered and recommended.
- “5. Many children over age 5 are referred by Speech Reading Unit, the contact being between peripatetic teachers who in their circuit are confronted with problems about children with hearing losses from Head Teacher and staff.

Progress reports are furnished by Speech Reading Unit for children referred to them by Audiometric Survey. These are most valuable in giving precise information as to scholastic attainments and improvement. Case conference work has been carried out here too, and is especially necessary in keeping close contact with children with fairly severe hearing losses maintaining ordinary school level of education.

The co-operation between these two departments and the Audiometric Survey is excellent and augurs well for the future.

- “6. The Speech Therapy Department is in constant communication with the Unit referring in cases for attention and in turn giving treatment by request.

One of the fascinating topics of mutual interest and discussion at present is that of Aphasia. With the growing awareness of early and accurate diagnosis of non-speaking children such cases are coming to light and thought must be given to their disposal to their best advantage.

" 7. The Child Guidance Service refers cases for hearing investigation and in turn provides on request intelligence assessment expeditiously and with helpful detail.

Co-operation with these two departments also has been delightful and helpful.

Referral rate from the School Health Service Medical Officers is of course high, and there are many requests for audiogram from seconded Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists.

It is thus seen that the range of referral is very broad, and the audiometric umbrella can and does provide a wide all over coverage.

" From analysis of the figures so far to hand this year I note that failed sweep test numbers are at average level. Wastage rate following Threshold Testing is very low. After Grade Normals are sifted off, Grade I is provisionally 66/1,000, this figure approximating to the result of the previous two surveys.

" The weekly consultation clinics with Otologist, School Medical Officer and Health Visitor present are flourishing, and the cases graded as 1/2a and 2a, mon-aural deafness from Survey are investigated plus the non-routine cases of all descriptions.

#### CHILDREN AT RISK FOR HEARING.

" This year 6 years was made the age of choice for Survey XIII and within the confines of this an exercise was carried out, that of tracing a particular series of children those at Risk for Hearing. The series was culled from routine children in XIIIth Survey only and thus no other referral was included. No histories were available at the time of Sweep Testing so that Risk Group Grade Normals were screened off.

" Histories were taken at the time of Ear, Nose and Throat examination and in particular facts were noted about pregnancy illnesses including rubella, Rh. histories with or without jaundice, perinatal points, anoxia, deformities, injuries, postnatal illness including exanthemata and virus infection. No hospital records were searched for the purpose of this study and parents' stories were sifted *in situ*.

"The figures are at present incomplete, but offer some highly interesting points.

"Of the total 22 so far graded only two had had previous investigation, one an obvious congenital abnormality, the other lapsing from Ear, Nose and Throat care due to removal from an area. Of the remainder 50 per cent. required to see Otologist, and the rest had slight defects which were considered not to require further attention. The cases for Otologist review showed various types of loss, some flat and some typical of central defect. One child has already been issued with Hearing aid, one will require Hearing aid for school use, and the others require observation, front seat in school, and Speech Reading Tuition in some cases.

"The main relevant aetiological factors were Rhesus histories with or without jaundice and meningitis.

"It has been particularly instructive to note that, but for the fortuitous appearance of the Audiometric Survey into the orbit of these children, no action was being contemplated. Moreover it would appear that no other Service can so tap the child population in this way.

"Further deduction would lead to the obvious conclusion that such children should be offered treatment as soon as possible after school entry and that the Survey age should be lowered therefore to 5+.

"A further study will be made in the next Survey of the total Risk Group for Hearing children, to collate a proportionate picture of normals and those with hearing losses.

"It is also noted from review of cases that certain groups apart from those mentioned above should have a full hearing investigation, viz., those with speech defects, cleft palates, those scholastically retarded educable and ineducable, siblings of those found to have deafness where history factors warrant such.

"I would wish to close by expressing much appreciation for goodwill shown by Head Teachers, Teaching Staffs and all other departments, to the Audiometric Survey team."

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES AND RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

## (a) HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Educational provision was made as follows in schools for handicapped children under the management of the Corporation :—

1. Mentally handicapped—19 Day Schools and 11 Occupational Centres.
2. Physically handicapped—11 Day Schools, 7 Hospital Schools and a Scheme of Home Tuition. (One day school made provision for spastic children only).
3. Defective vision—1 Day/Boarding School for blind children and 1 Day School for the partially sighted. (The former serves the whole of Scotland and Northern Ireland and accommodates Roman Catholic children).
4. Defective hearing—1 Nursery/Infant Day School, 1 Day School and 1 Day/Boarding School for the partially deaf and 2 Day/Boarding Schools for the deaf. In addition, teachers from the Speech Reading Unit visited ordinary schools to give speech-reading instruction and auditory training to pupils not sufficiently deaf to require education by deaf methods.

At 30th June, 1962, the number of children receiving special educational treatment in special schools administered by the Corporation was as given below :—

Physically handicapped children, 383 (including 42 in school for spastics) ; children with hearing defects, 251 ; children with defects of vision, 94 ; mentally handicapped (educable) children, 2,518 ; mentally handicapped (trainable) children, 469 ; total, 3,715. This total compared with 3,821 in 1960 and 3,761 in 1961.

*Hospital Schools.* The following is a list of the Hospital Schools with the number of pupils each receiving tuition at 30th June, 1962.

Drumchapel Home (11) ; Lenzie Home (29) ; Mearnskirck Hospital (89) ; Victoria Auxiliary Infirmary, Philipshill (32) ; Royal Hospital for Sick Children (65) ; Stobhill Hospital (84) ; and Strathblane Home (24).

*Waverley Park Certified Institution, Kirkintilloch*—21 Protestant mentally handicapped girls.

*Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow*—19 Protestant mentally handicapped children.

*Broadfield Hospital, Port Glasgow*—1 Roman Catholic mentally handicapped girl.

*Caldwell House Certified Institution, Uplawmoor*—3 Protestant mentally handicapped children.

#### HOME TUITION SCHEME.

At 31st December, 1962, the number of children participating in the scheme was 47 and the main causes of incapacity were :—

Spina bifida, 7 ; muscular dystrophy, 6 ; heart diseases, 2 ; pulmonary conditions, 3 ; arthritis, 1 ; nephritis, 3 ; haemophilia, 2 ; ossium fragilitas, 2 ; other orthopaedic conditions, 7 ; miscellaneous, 14.

#### EXAMINATION AND AFTER-CARE OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The number of children specially examined by School Medical Officers during the year regarding *mental defects* was as follows :—

	1962			1961	1960
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
First Examinations ...	291	226	517	386	441
Re-examinations ...	882	627	1,509	1,578	1,912
	<u>1,173</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>2,026</u>	<u>1,964</u>	<u>2,353</u>

Provision for After-Care in terms of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, was continued throughout the year by the Health and Welfare Department.

In addition to the foregoing provision, Glasgow children in need of specialised care and attention were accommodated and educated at the following Centres not under the management of the Corporation :—

*Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick*—40 physically handicapped children requiring nursing care.

*Coltness House, Wishaw*—3 severely physically handicapped boys.

*Eastpark Homes, Glasgow and Largs*—44 severely physically handicapped children requiring long-term nursing care.



*The Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir*—9 Protestant children suffering from serious epilepsy.

*The Royal Blind School, Edinburgh*—29 Protestant blind children.

*The Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert*—11 mentally handicapped boys and girls (Protestant).

*St. Charles' Certified Institution, Carstairs*—41 Roman Catholic mentally handicapped children.

*St. Joseph's Certified Institution, Rosewell*—3 Roman Catholic mentally handicapped children with severe physical handicap.

## (b) MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

### CHILD GUIDANCE.

The following report was supplied by Miss C. M. McCallum, Principal Educational Psychologist.

“The Child Guidance Service during the year dealt with a total of 5,224 pupils either in Child Guidance Clinics or in Schools. 35,811 attendances were made at clinic, 5,593 visits were paid to schools and 1,839 visits to the homes of children. As well as maladjusted children, there were 656 cases for ascertainment of mental handicap, 352 examinations of High School entrants and 199 children examined or tested under research projects in co-operation with educational, medical and University organisations.

“Of all children referred to clinics, 2,819 came directly from the schools and 1,115 from medical sources. The remainder were referred by other statutory or voluntary organisations or directly by the parents themselves.

“Among the maladjusted children, the symptoms of highest incidence were :—enuresis and encopresis, 775 ; psycho-somatic illness, 448 ; temper and tantrums and unruliness, 434 ; shyness, inhibition and avoidance reactions, 425 ; sleeping and feeding difficulties, 396 ; aggression, violence and defiance of authority, 381 ; theft, 335 ; weepiness and dependence, 306.

“Further information can be found in the report on Child Guidance Service issued annually by the Education Department.”

## (c) RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

The Centres outwith the City are listed below along with the accommodation available for pupils. Periods of residence varied according to the needs of the individual child and averaged four weeks for the normal child, four to six weeks for convalescents and two weeks for nursery children.

## (i) NORMAL

Achnamara, Lochgilphead	...	48	Protestant boys and girls (12-15 years).
Dalguise, near Dunkeld	...	48	Roman Catholic boys and girls (Primary V, VI and VII).
Galloway, Wigtown	... ..	112	Protestant boys and Girls (Primary V, VI and VII).

## (ii) CONVALESCENT

Agnes Patrick/Stevenson, Ascog		58	Roman Catholic boys and girls (8-15 years).
Caol Ruadh, Colintrave	...	36	Protestant boys (8-15 years).
Castle Toward, by Dunoon	...	100	Protestant boys and girls (8-15 years).
Craig, Kilmarnock	... ..	56	Roman Catholic boys (5-12 years).
Hillfoot, Bearsden	... ..	45	Protestant mentally handicapped children (8-14 years).
Lumsden, Maybole	... ..	29	Roman Catholic girls (5-12 years).
Seafield, Ardrossan	... ..	65	Protestant boys (5-12 years).
South Park, Ascog	... ..	28	Protestant girls (5-15 years).
Fornethy, near Alyth	... ..	74	Protestant girls (8-12 years).

## (iii) NURSERY

Southannan, Fairlie	... ..	36	Protestant and Roman Catholic boys and girls (2-5 years).
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## ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF CHILDREN

## (a) ADMINISTRATION AND NATURE OF MEALS

On 31st May, 1962 there were 90 kitchens preparing meals for school children. In addition, one kitchen supplied Kosher meals to Jewish children. On an average day in May, 1962 (Friday, 11th May), the total number of dinners served was 67,224 of which 20,730 were supplied free.

Dinners only were supplied to pupils of ordinary schools and schools for handicapped children. In the Nursery Schools, dinners and teas were served, while a Health and Welfare Day Nursery received breakfasts, dinners and teas.

The meals were served in 404 dining rooms, 364 of which were on school premises, the remainder being in church and other halls.

#### (b) NUMBER AND COST OF MEALS

The number of dinners prepared in kitchens during the year ended 31st December, 1962, was 16,279,481.

Weekly tickets were purchased by pupils requiring dinners in schools at the following prices :—

For 5 meals per week—4s. 9d. for the first child of a family, 4s. 4d. for the second, and 3s. 11d. for the third and subsequent children ; equivalent prices for 6 dinners were 5s. 7d., 5s. 2d., and 4s. 9d. Remission rates of 3s. 11d., 3s. 2s., or 1s. (based on family income) were charged for a ticket valid for 6 dinners per week, the price being the same for each member of the family.

In schools for handicapped children, the prices were 1s. 10d. and 2s. 1d. for 5 and 6 dinners respectively, or at remission for 6 dinners of 2s. and 1s.

On Saturdays and holidays, meals were supplied to children entitled to free meals and to children who held tickets purchased at partial remission rates. In addition to this, during holidays only, meals were supplied to children holding purchased tickets at normal prices and whose parents or guardians were unable to make suitable arrangements to provide a midday meal, thereby avoiding hardship to the children.

#### (c) FOOTWEAR AND CLOTHING

During the year 1st June, 1961 to 31st May, 1962, 1,578 children were provided with footwear and clothing as compared with 1,123 during the previous twelve months. The undertaking given by the National Assistance Board to accept responsibility for the clothing needs of children of their dependants continued satisfactorily.

#### (d) MILK SUPPLIED TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

All milk supplied to schools under the Milk in Schools Scheme was Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).

The total number of milk rations during the year ended 31st December, 1962 was 36,315,970. The most recent census figures showed that 96·12 per cent. of the children present in school on a particular day in September, 1961, were taking school milk compared with 87·54 per cent. in September, 1960.

Food inspectors of the Department took 188 samples of milk for examination and of that number 7 failed to pass the coliform test. The average composition of samples was satisfactory at 3·66 per cent. milk fat and 8·80 per cent. non-fatty solids. Of 47 samples supplied for biological examination as to the presence of tubercle, all were found to be negative.

## PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

### B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The annual campaign in schools was conducted in November and December, 1962, and the results are given in the section on Tuberculosis.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The School Health Service continued to arrange with the Mass Radiography Centre, Elmbank Street, for the X-raying of pupils attending Glasgow Schools.

Pupils to the number of 2,487 (1,300 boys and 1,187 girls) found to be positive to the Mantoux test in the Campaign were examined during the year ending 31st December, 1962. During the same period, 2,053 (1,062 boys and 991 girls) positive reactors in the year ending 31st December, 1962, were re-examined.

Of the 2,487 children X-rayed for the first time, 2 boys (1·54 per 1,000) and 5 girls (4·21 per 1,000), a total of 7 children (2·81 per 1,000) were found to have adult type tuberculosis.

Of the 2,053 children re-X-rayed, 1 boy (0·94 per 1,000) and 2 girls (2·02 per 1,000) were found to have active lesions. Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis was recorded in 6·84 per 1,000 of children X-rayed for the first time and in 3·9 per 1,000 of those re-examined. Previously diagnosed

cases were three times as common in the re-X-rayed group (8.28 per 1,000) as in the primary examination group (2.82 per 1,000).

#### TEACHERS' SICK PAY REGULATIONS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1962, teachers to the number of 3,878 (1,778 males and 2,100 females) were X-rayed.

The numbers recalled for large film were 24 men and 23 women, the diagnoses being as shown :—

	Males	Females
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	1	2
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including calcified or fibrotic conditions) ... ..	7	6
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis (pleural thickening) ...	3	2
Cardiac Hypertrophy ... ..	1	—
No apparent defect ... ..	12	12
Bone defects ... ..	—	1
	<hr/> 24 <hr/>	<hr/> 23 <hr/>

Since the Teachers' Sick Pay Scheme was inaugurated, 109 teachers had been found to be suffering from active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one of these was still off duty. The remainder had resumed normal teaching duties.

#### ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Mr. Guest, the Orthopaedic Consultant, has supplied the following report regarding the work at the Orthopaedic Unit in Mearns Kirk Hospital for the year 1962.

“ The link between the school orthopaedic clinics and Mearns Kirk Hospital has been maintained by the regular visits of the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon from Mearns Kirk to the clinics. This provides an effective follow-up and supervision for children with orthopaedic disabilities.

“ During the year 145 children were treated in Mearns Kirk and after treatment were discharged to the clinics for physiotherapy. During the same period, 12 children were discharged from Mearns Kirk



with residual paralysis following poliomyelitis and are now attending the school orthopaedic clinics for treatment.

“ The work of the spastic school has continued and over 40 children are in attendance there and have speech, occupational and physiotherapy as well as education. The treatment here is again being held up by the shortage of therapists and this is proving a great problem in keeping adequate services going.

“ Details of the work during the year 1962 are shown below :—

Cases in hospital on 1.1.62	...	...	20
Number admitted during the year	...		143
			<hr/>
			163
Number dismissed during the Session			145
			<hr/>
Number still in hospital on 31.12.62			18
			<hr/>

The causes of disability were :—

“ Foot deformities, 91 ; (congenital 3, acquired 8, post poliomyelitis 49, spastic 36). Other conditions due to poliomyelitis, 9 ; torticollis, 8 ; muscle dystrophy, 9 ; correction of limb shortening, 8 ; cerebral palsy, 3 ; spinal deformities, 6 ; knock knees, 4 ; miscellaneous, 7.

“ 22 children were treated by general physiotherapy methods and 123 treated by operation as shown below :—

“ Manipulations, including tenotomy and wrenching, 42 ; elongation of tendo achilles, 25 ; tenotomy for torticollis, 8 ; tendon transplants, 16 ; stabilisations, 8 ; stapling operations, 11 ; osteotomy, 1 ; reconstructive operations on hand, 5 ; miscellaneous, 7 ; total—123 operations.

“ The average stay in hospital for these children was 35 days.

“ The number on the waiting list for admission to Mearns Kirk on 31.12.62 was 32.”

Dr. James M. Parker, School Medical Officer, has provided the following report on orthopaedics as it concerns a School Medical Officer :—

“ Most orthopaedic defects require a rather longer attendance at a clinic than other conditions. It is very encouraging to find that the

parents understand and co-operate with regular attendance. There are two conditions, however, posture and non-congenital foot defects, which still form a large number of the new cases of boys attending for treatment at Florence Street Clinic. The cause of the posture is, in quite a number of cases, due to a fashion which has now prevailed for a few years. This fashion consists of wearing "jeans" in which the boy walks with hands permanently in the front pockets in imitation of a TV. cowboy. This fashion, with its inevitable rounding of shoulders, is fast on its way to becoming a permanent defect.

"The majority of the foot conditions seen at the clinic are directly due to a wrong type of footwear. The 'Italian' type of pointed shoe is already giving permanent deformity but is fortunately going out of fashion.

"The more prevalent type of foot deformity is that of the 'everted' or valgus foot. This deformity is in large part due to wrongly built shoes with too wide a heel fitting and which, therefore, do not give proper corsetting and support of the heel."

TABLE V—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

## (1) GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of Children seen at Routine Dental Inspection								Special and Emergency Cases		
Age in years				Number Inspected	Number offered treatment	Number accepted treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit	Number treated	Number made fit
3 or under	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	70
4	...	...	...	—	—	—	11	5	167	106
5	...	...	...	4,866	3,642	1,522	1,201	582	214	112
6	...	...	...	5,512	4,557	1,921	1,880	1,088	194	121
7	...	...	...	5,078	4,359	1,783	1,772	1,085	235	133
8	...	...	...	4,833	4,038	1,608	1,638	1,067	307	177
9	...	...	...	4,723	3,816	1,375	1,509	995	346	205
10	...	...	...	4,722	4,758	1,314	1,364	930	290	207
11	...	...	...	4,297	3,311	1,132	1,237	788	256	188
12	...	...	...	1,576	1,212	400	589	308	433	330
13	...	...	...	6	4	2	80	28	638	330
14	...	...	...	14	10	9	29	21	536	298
15	...	...	...	8	5	5	14	9	126	108
16	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	1	28	23
17 or over	...	...	...	—	—	—	11	—	11	10
				35,636	29,713	11,072	11,335	6,907	3,907	2,418

No. of attendances for treatment : 0-4 years, 541 ; 5-17 years, 44,234 ; total, 44,775

## (2) DETAILS OF TREATMENT.

	Routine	Special and Emergency	Total
Fillings—permanent teeth ... ..	12,007	5,799	17,806
—deciduous teeth ... ..	3,306	453	3,759
Extractions (not incl. orthodontic)—			
—permanent teeth ... ..	1,732	2,046	3,778
—deciduous teeth ... ..	9,844	2,346	12,190
Administrations of general anaesthetic	168	170	338
Other operations—permanent teeth ...	4,738	2,902	7,640
—deciduous teeth ... ..	4,049	855	4,904
Dentures—partial ... ..	24	83	107
—full ... ..	—	—	—
Repairs to dentures ... ..	4	16	20
Radiographs—number of exposures (not incl. orthodontic)			
—intra-oral ... ..			145
—extra-oral ... ..			6

## (3) ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT.

New cases, 172 ; cases completed, 133 ; cases discontinued, 9 ; attendances for treatment, 3,732.

Diagnostic examinations, 146 ; cases treated—with removable appliances, 723, with fixed appliances, 5 ; extractions (non-carious)—permanent teeth, 51, deciduous teeth, 60 ; repairs to appliances, 4 ; radiographs—intra-oral, 83, extra-oral, 6.

## (4) ALLOCATION OF TIME.

Number of half-days occupied in—	Dental Surgeons	Dental Surgery Assistants
routine inspection ... ..	153	153
treatment (other than orthodontic) ... ..	5,129	5,129
orthodontic treatment ... ..	526	526
dentures, X-rays, etc. ... ..	98	98
general anaesthetic ... ..	30	60
	<u>5,936</u>	<u>5,966</u>

## (5) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Routine dental inspection fillings of permanent teeth totalling 12,007 included 1 crown, 6 incisal edge restorations, 4 inlays and 19 root treatments (13 septic and 6 non-septic).

Special and emergency fillings of permanent teeth totalling 5,799 included 17 crowns, 6 incisal edge restorations, 6 inlays and 32 root treatments (30 septic and 2 non-septic).

TABLE VI.—MORTALITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

*Deaths During Year ended 31st December, 1962.  
of Children Aged 5-15 Years.*

Cause of Death	5-10 years		10-15 years		All Ages		1962 Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Tuberculosis—							
Respiratory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases—							
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ... ..	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Mental and Nervous Diseases—							
Epilepsy ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
Cerebral Diplegia ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Meningitis (non- Meningococcal) ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Others ... ..	1	2	1	—	2	2	4
Circulatory Diseases—							
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other Heart Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Respiratory Diseases—							
Influenza ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	2	—	—	1	2	1	3
Bronchitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Others ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive Diseases—							
Enteritis and Colitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Appendicitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ... ..	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Violence—							
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	6	6	5	—	11	6	17
Other Violent Causes ... ..	10	1	8	3	18	4	22
Other Diseases—							
Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	3	4	—	2	3	6	9
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	2	—	3	2	5	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	1	—	2	1	3	1	4
All Other Causes ... ..	2	1	1	—	3	1	4
Totals ... ..	28	22	24	13	52	35	87

## TABLE I—TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED

## (a) SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS

Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	722
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,472
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,635
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,377
Fourth Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402
Special Schools and Classes—							
physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
mentally handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
							<u>56,147</u>

## (b) OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Nursery (special and re-inspection cases)	...	...	...	...	1,986
Vision testing (7 year-olds)	...	...	...	...	14,535
Special Cases (non-routines)	...	...	...	...	14,535
Re-inspections (cases "at risk")	...	...	...	...	17,327
Leaving Interviews	...	...	...	...	10,243
Examinations regarding mental defect	...	...	...	...	2,311
Discharges in Special Schools and Classes	...	...	...	...	65
Audiometric Survey (by audiometricians)	...	...	...	...	16,842
Applicants for Licences under Byelaws	...	...	...	...	575
Adult Employees of Corporation	...	...	...	...	1,795
Candidates for Printers' Apprenticeships	...	...	...	...	227
School and Junior Club Camps	...	...	...	...	10,382
Holidays Abroad, Educational Excursions, etc.	...	...	...	...	7,105
Residential School Examinations	...	...	...	...	9,310
Pre-Vocational Students	...	...	...	...	770
Other Special Cases	...	...	...	...	62
Remand Home Examinations	...	...	...	...	5,855
Cleanliness Inspections (by nurses)	...	...	...	...	128,903



TABLE IIa.—SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS.

## NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM DEFECTS.

An individual child may appear in several sections but only once in any section, i.e., only the child's major defect in any section is recorded—any minor defects in the same section are ignored in this table. "Sections" are indicated by the horizontal lines across the columns, and the section totals give the numbers of individual children having at least one defect in that section.

Age Groups	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		4th age group.		All ages.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number examined	9,948	9,524	9,032	8,603	7,596	7,781	1,086	947	28,273	27,646
1. CLOTHING UNSATISFACTORY	Nature of defects found									
	{ Insufficient		3	—	4	3	—	—	7	5
	{ Ragged		(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.1)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
	{ Dirty		3	—	2	—	—	—	8	8
Totals	9	8	12	4	19	14	—	1	42	28
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.04)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
	3	1	6	2	7	—	—	—	16	3
	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.1)	(0.02)	(0.1)	(0.03)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.01)	(0.03)
2. FOOTGEAR UNSATISFACTORY	{ None		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	{ Dirty		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)	(0.003)
	4	2	6	2	7	—	—	—	17	4
	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.1)	(0.02)	(0.1)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.1)	(0.04)
3. UNCLEANLINESS	{ Dirty		1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	{ Nits		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
	{ Verminous		250	865	254	1,068	153	950	688	3,008
	{ Verminous		(2.5)	(9.1)	(2.8)	(12.4)	(3.0)	(12.2)	(2.4)	(10.0)
(a) Head	14	3	9	12	3	8	—	—	26	23
	(0.1)	(0.03)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.04)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
	3	1	11	—	4	3	—	—	19	5
	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.1)	(0.01)	(0.1)	(0.04)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.02)
(b) Body	4	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	8	4
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)

[illegible]

TABLE IIa—Continued.

Age Groups	...			Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		4th age group.		All ages.		Totals.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
7. NASO-PHARYNX														
(a) Nose														
Obstruction—for observation														
Obstruction for operation ...	96 (1.0)	69 (0.7)	22 (0.2)	13 (0.2)	6 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	—	129 (0.5)	116 (0.4)	245 (0.4)		
Catarrh ...	93 (0.9)	73 (0.8)	90 (1.0)	50 (0.6)	27 (0.4)	25 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	4 (0.4)	213 (0.8)	154 (0.6)	367 (0.7)		
Other conditions ...	10 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	14 (0.2)	30 (0.1)	33 (0.1)	—	—	—	63 (0.1)		
(b) Throat														
Tonsils—for observation ...	755 (7.6)	752 (7.9)	317 (3.5)	392 (4.7)	91 (1.2)	153 (2.0)	3 (0.3)	10 (1.1)	1,177 (4.2)	1,331 (4.8)	2,508 (4.5)			
Tonsils—for operation ...	356 (3.6)	309 (3.2)	91 (1.0)	117 (1.4)	26 (0.3)	40 (0.5)	—	478 (1.7)	479 (1.7)	957 (1.7)				
Other conditions ...	8 (0.1)	4 (0.04)	4 (0.04)	11 (0.1)	3 (0.04)	5 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	36 (0.1)				
(c) Glands														
For observation ...	64 (0.6)	51 (0.5)	29 (0.3)	14 (0.2)	15 (0.2)	8 (0.1)	—	77 (0.3)	188 (0.3)					
For operation ...	—	1 (0.01)	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.003)	1 (0.002)					
Totals ...	1,461 (14.7)	1,347 (14.1)	606 (6.7)	635 (7.4)	183 (2.3)	254 (3.3)	9 (0.8)	15 (1.6)	2,279 (8.0)	2,296 (8.3)	4,575 (8.3)			
8. EYES														
(a) External Diseases														
Blepharitis ...	63 (0.6)	56 (0.6)	110 (1.2)	95 (1.1)	84 (1.1)	75 (1.0)	3 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	261 (0.9)	236 (0.9)	497 (0.9)			
Conjunctivitis ...	5 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	12 (0.2)	—	28 (0.1)	20 (0.1)	48 (0.1)				
Corneal opacities ...	4 (0.04)	4 (0.04)	6 (0.1)	2 (0.02)	4 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	6 (0.02)	14 (0.1)	20 (0.04)				
Strabismus ...	403 (4.0)	328 (3.4)	189 (2.1)	189 (2.2)	95 (1.1)	92 (1.2)	7 (0.6)	625 (2.4)	705 (2.5)	1,330 (2.5)				
Other diseases ...	17 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	24 (0.1)	22 (0.1)	13 (0.2)	11 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	45 (0.1)	57 (0.2)	102 (0.2)				

## 8. EYES

(d) Visual acuity (Snellen)\*

Fair, 6/9 or 6/12 ...

Bad, 6/18 or worse ...

Totals ...

Recommended for Refraction

Recommended for Re-test ...

Totals ...

## 9. EARS

(a) Diseases

(i) otorrhoea ...

(ii) other diseases ...

(b) Defective hearing

Grade 1—For ordinary class

,, 11a—For front seat ...

,, 11b—For class for semi-deaf ...

,, 111—For Deaf class ...

Totals ...

—	—	853 (9.4)	788 (9.2)	569 (7.5)	716 (9.2)	113 (10.4)	81 (8.6)	1,593 (8.7)	1,646 (9.1)	3,239 (8.9)
—	—	152 (1.7)	170 (2.0)	209 (2.8)	234 (3.0)	42 (3.9)	25 (2.6)	416 (2.3)	442 (2.4)	858 (2.3)
—	—	1,005 (11.1)	958 (11.2)	778 (10.3)	950 (12.2)	155 (14.3)	106 (11.2)	2,009 (11.0)	2,088 (11.5)	4,097 (11.2)
223 (2.2)	173 (1.8)	477 (5.3)	403 (4.7)	360 (4.7)	383 (4.9)	37 (3.4)	32 (3.4)	1,135 (4.0)	1,028 (3.7)	2,163 (3.9)
20 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	113 (1.3)	82 (1.0)	110 (1.4)	182 (2.3)	11 (1.0)	20 (2.1)	264 (0.9)	307 (1.1)	571 (1.0)
243 (2.4)	186 (2.0)	590 (6.5)	485 (5.6)	470 (6.2)	565 (7.3)	48 (4.4)	52 (5.5)	1,399 (4.9)	1,335 (4.8)	2,734 (4.9)
55 (0.6)	38 (0.4)	38 (0.4)	35 (0.4)	32 (0.4)	29 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	127 (0.4)	108 (0.4)	235 (0.4)
27 (0.3)	24 (0.3)	11 (0.1)	12 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	16 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	47 (0.2)	54 (0.2)	101 (0.2)
77 (0.8)	79 (0.8)	45 (0.5)	51 (0.6)	31 (0.4)	47 (0.6)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	159 (0.6)	181 (0.7)	340 (0.6)
17 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	15 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	13 (0.2)	—	1 (0.1)	44 (0.2)	39 (0.1)	83 (0.1)
—	1 (0.01)	—	—	1 (0.01)	1 (0.01)	—	—	1 (0.003)	2 (0.01)	3 (0.005)
—	1 (0.01)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.003)	(0.003)
94 (0.9)	156 (1.6)	109 (1.2)	108 (1.3)	84 (1.2)	106 (1.1)	6 (0.6)	4 (0.4)	378 (1.3)	385 (1.4)	763 (1.4)

\* The record of defective vision applies to the better eye, and is with spectacles if worn at examination. The figures do not include entrants, as they cannot be examined by means of test types. The percentages given, therefore, relate to the children outwith the entrants group: 36,439 children in all—8 cases fewer than the total number examined outwith the "entrants" age group.





Chronic Bronchitis ...	19 (0.2)	9 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	1 (0.01)	—	—	41 (0.2)	21 (0.1)	62 (0.1)
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	8 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	19 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	40 (0.1)
Catarrh ...	427 (4.3)	369 (3.9)	199 (2.2)	156 (1.8)	103 (1.4)	104 (1.3)	4 (0.4)	10 (1.1)	747 (2.6)	647 (2.3)	1,394 (2.5)
Other diseases ...	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	2 (0.02)	11 (0.1)	11 (0.2)	—	1 (0.1)	26 (0.1)	24 (0.1)	50 (0.1)
Totals ...	462 (4.6)	394 (4.1)	223 (2.5)	174 (2.0)	127 (1.7)	121 (1.6)	5 (0.5)	12 (1.3)	833 (2.9)	713 (2.6)	1,546 (2.8)
14. DEFORMITIES											
(a) Congenital ...	85 (0.8)	69 (0.7)	67 (0.7)	55 (0.5)	41 (0.5)	36 (0.5)	8 (0.7)	7 (0.7)	195 (0.7)	169 (0.6)	364 (0.7)
(b) Acquired											
Infantile Paralysis ...	13 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	14 (0.2)	8 (0.1)	17 (0.2)	11 (0.2)	—	2 (0.2)	45 (0.2)	32 (0.1)	77 (0.1)
Probable Rickets ...	24 (0.2)	11 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	2 (0.03)	3 (0.3)	—	41 (0.2)	22 (0.1)	63 (0.1)
Cerebral Palsy ...	4 (0.04)	7 (0.1)	1 (0.01)	5 (0.05)	—	—	—	1 (0.1)	6 (0.02)	14 (0.1)	20 (0.04)
Other causes ...	122 (1.2)	98 (1.0)	147 (1.6)	135 (1.6)	103 (1.4)	139 (1.8)	14 (1.3)	20 (2.1)	380 (1.3)	405 (1.5)	785 (1.4)
Totals ...	248 (2.5)	195 (2.0)	237 (2.6)	212 (2.5)	170 (2.2)	188 (2.4)	25 (2.3)	30 (3.2)	667 (2.4)	642 (2.3)	1,309 (2.3)
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES ...	1 (0.01)	10 (0.1)	—	11 (0.1)	—	—	—	—	1 (0.003)	21 (0.1)	22 (0.04)
16. ASTHMA ...	40 (0.4)	32 (0.3)	72 (0.8)	19 (0.2)	41 (0.5)	27 (0.3)	6 (0.6)	2 (0.2)	156 (0.5)	85 (0.3)	241 (0.4)
17. DIABETES ...	3 (0.03)	4 (0.04)	—	2 (0.02)	2 (0.03)	6 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	6 (0.02)	14 (0.1)	20 (0.04)
18. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS ...	466 (4.7)	467 (4.9)	360 (4.0)	428 (5.0)	245 (3.2)	261 (3.4)	24 (2.2)	28 (3.0)	1,104 (3.9)	1,226 (4.4)	2,330 (4.2)



Teeth	Sound ...	6,429 (6.4.6)	6,092 (6.4.0)	6,337 (7.0.2)	6,153 (7.1.5)	6,185 (8.1.4)	6,444 (8.2.8)	997 (9.1.8)	916 (9.6.7)	20,414 (7.2.2)	20,207 (7.3.1)	40,621 (7.2.7)
	One to four decayed	2,993 (3.0.0)	2,799 (2.9.4)	2,478 (2.7.4)	2,284 (2.6.5)	1,320 (1.7.4)	1,238 (1.5.9)	83 (7.6)	28 (3.0)	7,013 (2.4.8)	6,523 (2.3.6)	13,536 (2.4.3)
	Five or more decayed	526 (5.4)	633 (6.6)	217 (2.4)	166 (1.9)	91 (1.2)	99 (1.3)	6 (0.6)	3 (0.3)	846 (3.0)	916 (3.3)	1,762 (3.2)
Visual acuity (Snellen) :-												
Children who wore glasses at examination	With glasses— Good, 6/6 ...			498 (5.5)	592 (6.9)	624 (8.2)	808 (10.4)	185 (17.0)	204 (21.5)	1,353 (7.4)	1,667 (9.2)	3,020 (8.3)
	Fair, 6/9, 6/12			222 (2.5)	254 (3.0)	120 (1.6)	194 (2.5)	37 (3.4)	47 (5.0)	390 (2.1)	505 (2.8)	895 (2.5)
	Bad, 6/18, etc.			40 (0.4)	44 (0.5)	18 (0.2)	29 (0.4)	7 (0.6)	10 (1.1)	67 (0.4)	84 (0.5)	151 (0.4)
	Without glasses— Good, 6/6 ...			279 (3.0)	328 (3.8)	207 (2.7)	312 (4.0)	50 (4.6)	62 (6.5)	553 (3.0)	731 (4.0)	1,284 (3.5)
	Fair, 6/9, 6/12			266 (2.9)	290 (3.4)	162 (2.1)	239 (3.1)	43 (4.0)	45 (4.8)	489 (2.7)	594 (3.3)	1,083 (3.0)
	Bad, 6/18, etc.			215 (2.4)	272 (3.2)	393 (5.2)	480 (6.7)	136 (12.5)	154 (16.3)	768 (4.2)	931 (5.1)	1,699 (4.7)
	See page 131			7,529 (8.3.4)	7,049 (7.2.0)	6,194 (8.1.5)	6,021 (7.7.4)	746 (68.6)	637 (67.3)	14,962 (8.1.6)	14,360 (79.3)	29,322 (80.5)
Children not wearing glasses at examination				631 (6.9)	534 (6.2)	449 (5.9)	522 (6.7)	76 (6.9)	34 (3.6)	1,203 (6.6)	1,141 (6.3)	2,344 (6.4)
				112 (1.2)	126 (1.5)	191 (2.5)	205 (2.6)	35 (3.2)	15 (1.6)	349 (1.9)	358 (2.0)	707 (1.9)
Diphtheria Immunisation	Partial ...	116 (1.2)	138 (1.4)	116 (1.3)	104 (1.2)	33 (0.4)	25 (0.3)	—	—	268 (0.9)	273 (1.0)	541 (1.0)
	Completed ...	6,570 (66.0)	6,423 (67.4)	8,635 (95.6)	8,245 (95.8)	7,279 (95.8)	7,506 (96.5)	920 (84.7)	894 (94.4)	23,959 (84.8)	23,780 (86.0)	47,739 (85.4)
	Not immunised	3,262 (32.8)	2,963 (31.1)	281 (3.1)	254 (3.0)	284 (3.7)	250 (3.2)	166 (15.3)	53 (5.6)	4,046 (14.3)	3,593 (13.0)	7,639 (13.7)
Smallpox Vaccination	Successful vaccination	4,944 (49.7)	4,862 (51.0)	4,577 (50.7)	4,347 (50.5)	4,782 (63.0)	4,774 (61.4)	931 (85.7)	823 (87.0)	15,541 (55.0)	15,230 (55.1)	30,771 (55.0)
	Successful re-vaccination	8 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	2 (0.02)	14 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	12 (0.2)	4 (0.4)	7 (0.7)	25 (0.1)	40 (0.1)	65 (0.1)
	Unsuccessful or no vaccination	4,997 (50.2)	4,656 (48.9)	4,453 (49.3)	4,242 (49.3)	2,804 (36.9)	2,995 (38.5)	151 (13.9)	117 (12.4)	12,709 (44.9)	12,376 (44.8)	25,085 (44.8)

TABLE III.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF  
ACCORDING TO REMEDIABILITY OF THE MAJOR

CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF CHILDREN EACH GROUP (AND					
	Entrants			Second Age Group		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I. Children free from defects ... ..	6,209 (62.4)	6,105 (64.1)	12,314 63.2	5,978 (66.2)	5,701 (66.2)	11,679 (66.2)
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—						
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or ... ..	119 (1.2)	116 (1.2)	235 (1.2)	603 (6.7)	586 (6.8)	1,189 (6.7)
(b) Oral Sepsis ... ..	75 (0.8)	71 (0.7)	146 (0.8)	65 (0.7)	52 (0.6)	117 (0.7)
(c) Both (a) and (b) ... ..	—	—	—	13 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	20 (0.1)
Totals ... ..	194 (1.9)	187 (2.0)	381 (2.0)	681 (6.4)	645 (7.5)	1,326 (7.5)
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	1,748 (17.6)	1,683 (17.7)	3,431 (17.6)	1,164 (12.9)	1,117 (13.0)	2,281 (12.9)
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II or III, distinguishing cases—						
(a) Where complete cure or restora- tion of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible ... ..	1,329 (13.4)	1,154 (12.1)	2,483 (12.8)	807 (8.9)	822 (9.6)	1,629 (9.2)
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> , without complete restoration of function	460 (4.6)	381 (4.0)	841 (4.3)	385 (4.3)	305 (3.5)	690 (3.9)
Totals ... ..	1,789 (18.0)	1,535 (16.1)	3,324 (17.1)	1,192 (13.2)	1,127 (13.1)	2,319 (13.2)
V. Children suffering from defects from which improvement is not considered possible ... ..	8 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	22 (0.1)	17 (0.2)	13 (0.2)	30 (0.2)
Total numbers of children examined ...	9,948	9,524	19,472	9,032	8,603	17,635

\* Includes 1,223 children

# CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS. CLASSIFICATION DEFECTS FOUND IN THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD

EXAMINED IN PERCENTAGES).						No. OF CHILDREN EXAMINED (AND PERCENTAGES).		
Third Age Group			Fourth Age Group			* All Ages Totals, 1962		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5,596 (72.4)	5,526 (71.0)	11,122 (72.3)	821 (75.5)	713 (75.3)	1,534 (75.5)	19,004 (67.2)	18,592 (67.2)	37,596 (67.2)
474 (6.2)	564 (7.2)	1,038 (6.8)	97 (8.9)	71 (7.5)	168 (8.3)	1,337 (4.7)	1,383 (5.0)	2,720 (4.9)
81 (1.1)	67 (0.9)	148 (1.0)	4 (0.4)	2 (0.2)	6 (0.3)	229 (0.8)	199 (0.7)	428 (0.8)
6 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	—	—	—	19 (0.1)	16 (0.1)	35 (0.1)
561 (7.4)	640 (8.2)	1,201 (7.8)	101 (9.3)	73 (7.5)	174 (8.6)	1,585 (5.6)	1,598 (5.8)	3,181 (5.7)
665 (8.6)	818 (10.5)	1,483 (9.6)	83 (7.6)	68 (7.2)	151 (7.4)	3,733 (13.2)	3,772 (13.6)	7,505 (13.4)
467 (6.1)	496 (6.4)	963 (6.3)	45 (4.1)	55 (5.8)	100 (4.9)	2,709 (9.6)	2,598 (9.4)	5,307 (9.5)
289 (3.8)	289 (3.7)	578 (3.8)	35 (3.2)	37 (3.9)	72 (3.5)	1,195 (4.2)	1,044 (3.8)	2,239 (4.0)
756 (10.0)	785 (10.1)	1,541 (10.0)	80 (7.4)	92 (9.7)	172 (8.5)	3,904 (13.8)	3,642 (13.2)	7,546 (13.5)
18 (0.2)	12 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	47 (0.2)	42 (0.2)	89 (0.2)
7,596	7,781	15,377	1,086	947	2,033	28,273	27,646	55,919

outwith normal Age Groups.



TABLE IV—SUMMARISED TREATMENT STATISTICS

						Cases	Attendances
EAR—							
Examined only	...	...	...	...	...	721	21,533
Clinic treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2,456	
Aurists' Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	1,245
Aurists' Classifications	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Audiometric Survey	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	1,782
EYE	...	...	...	...	...	1,769	13,131
SKIN—							
Cuts, minor injuries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3,548	127,754
Clinic treatment	...	...	...	...	...	12,146	
Cleansing clinics	...	...	...	...	...	327	881
Scabies baths	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	5,104
DEFECTIVE VISION—							
Clinic treatment	...	...	...	...	...	8,029	8,029
Spectacles supplied	...	...	...	...	...	4,430	5,970
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT—							
Aurists' Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	832	832
Tonsil/Adenoid operations	...	...	...	...	...	871	2,903
ORTHOPAEDIC—							
Examined only	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	1,403
Treated by exercises	...	...	...	...	...	886	16,914
Treated in Spastic Unit	...	...	...	...	...	42	3,452
OTHER DISEASES—							
General	...	...	...	...	...	7,225	23,858
Supply of medicines	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	15,209
Artificial Light	...	...	...	...	...	763	9,770
Cardiac cases	...	...	...	...	...	106	306
DENTAL—							
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	14,835	43,955
Orthodontic	...	...	...	...	...	164	3,443
REMAND HOME	...	...	...	...	...	558	558
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	...	...	...	...	...	2,318	22,171
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,636

## SECTION V.

## HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service, which was originally intended to provide help in the home during a mother's confinement, now affords assistance in a variety of circumstances, and without it a family may have to separate or an old or infirm person be removed to hospital for an indefinite period. Under Section 28 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, "A local health authority may make such arrangements as the Secretary of State may approve for providing domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over school age within the meaning of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946."

This service has been greatly appreciated by those who have had the benefit of it, and in consequence is now widely known and in great demand. There were again more applications in 1962 (especially requests for evening and night help), and despite the increase in staff from 368 in 1948 to 1,648 in 1962 the number is still inadequate to satisfy the demand

Of the 1,648 domestic helps employed, 443 are on a whole-time and 1,205 on a part-time basis. There was an increase in the demand from the elderly chronic sick, and most of the part-time workers had two cases for two hours each and most of the full-time helps had three cases.

The following table shows the category and number of cases assisted in the past six years :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Maternity ...	2,305	2,176	2,230	2,413	2,375	2,126
General, etc.	4,554	4,916	5,078	5,025	5,583	5,963
Tuberculosis	185	204	177	141	111	117
	<u>7,044</u>	<u>7,296</u>	<u>7,485</u>	<u>7,579</u>	<u>8,069</u>	<u>8,206</u>

Maternity cases are given priority, and the number of these requiring part-time help is increasing ; the great urgency of certain cases is still present. There is therefore a specified limit (eight weeks) to the period for which a home help is provided. Applications for help for maternity cases totalled 2,527 in 1962 compared with 2,785 in 1961. Of these, 2,126 were completed, 342 cancelled, and 99 carried forward to 1963. Forty of the latter had part assistance in 1962. Of the cases still outstanding from 1961, 270 were completed in 1962 and 38 cancelled.

General cases make the heaviest demand on this service, a large proportion of these being cases of prolonged illness or incapacity who would otherwise have to go into hospital. The service was not designed to provide permanent assistance but to give the family concerned time to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There was a decrease in 1962 in the applications for help under the General Scheme, 3,796 compared with 3,861 in 1961. Of these, 371 were cancelled, leaving 3,425 cases to be dealt with as against 3,318 in 1961.

In a large number of instances there is no family or near relative to care for the applicant who is so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than that permitted by the General Scheme. A special " E " Scheme was devised to provide assistance for the duration of incapacity of such persons. The number of new applications registered under the scheme in 1962 was 913, of which 17 were cancelled. Of the applications under the General and Extended Schemes 85.4 per cent. were over 60 years of age, almost the same proportion as in 1960 and 1961.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability a similar long-term system of assistance is provided for certain cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1962 there were 80 cases in this group.

During 1962, 80 additional applications were received for the domiciliary care of tuberculosis patients, and in 8 cases the application was cancelled. The total number of patients assisted, including those carried forward from previous years, was 117.

A night sitter service for cancer patients reaching the terminal stage of their illness began to operate on 1st November, 1962. The service was initiated at the request of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, and was financed from Foundation funds. Five patients had the services of a night sitter before the end of the year. The hours

covered were from 10 p.m. until 8 a.m., Monday to Friday inclusive. If no relatives were available to help during the week-end the night sitter was in attendance for seven nights. Her duties were to keep the patient clean and comfortable, give nourishment as required, and to allow any members of the family who were working by day to have an undisturbed night. This service was much appreciated.

The night service for the seriously ill, unfit to be left alone, continued during the year, and 21 cases were assisted. The demand for Sunday help decreased from 250 cases in 1961 to 238 cases in 1962. There were also fewer requests for evening help, 110 as compared with 122 in 1961.

The following table shows the illness or other condition in respect of which applications for home helps under the General and "E" Schemes were made in 1962 :—

GENERAL AND "E" SCHEMES, 1962.

<i>Illness.</i>					<i>Under 40 yrs.</i>	<i>40-60 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 60 yrs.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Respiratory Disease	...	...			15	90	604	709
2. Circulatory Disease	...	...			4	41	410	455
3. Senility	...	...	...	...	—	—	179	179
4. Debility	...	...	...	...	2	6	508	516
5. Digestive Disease	...	...	...		—	14	62	76
6. Cardiac	...	...	...	...	4	147	871	1,022
7. Cancer	...	...	...	...	1	25	119	145
8. Blindness	...	...	...	...	1	7	79	87
9. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	14	112	127
10. Intracranial Vascular Lesion	...				1	51	390	442
11. Rheumatism	...	...	...		5	105	561	671
12. Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Paralysis					4	41	115	160
13. Kidney and Bladder	...	...			3	9	52	64
14. Post Operative	...	...	...		20	126	360	506
15. Nervous	...	...	...	...	6	20	73	99
16. Accident	...	...	...	...	4	43	391	438
17. Other Causes	...	...	...		16	46	205	267
					<u>87</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>5,091</u>	<u>5,963</u>

The charge to individual patients for a Home Help service varies according to means. The sliding scale provides for a minimum charge of 4s. per day (2s. per half-day) and a maximum of £7 11s. 5d. per week of 5½ days. The maximum charge for one day is 28s. 10d. and for a half-day 14s. 5d. Old age pensioners with no other source of income receive assistance in the payment for a Home Help from the National Assistance Board.



## SECTION VI.

## HOME NURSING SERVICE, ETC.

The distribution of the staff of the Glasgow District Nursing Association as at 31st December, 1962, is shown as follows :—

HOME NURSING STAFF.						1962
Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendent/Tutor ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant District Nurse Tutor ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendents of Homes ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Assistant Superintendents ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 11
Queen's Nurses on General Work ...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Queen's Nurses on Midwifery Work ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
State-Registered Nurses in training for the Queen's Roll						2
State-Registered Nurses on full-time Nursing ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
State-Registered Nurses on part-time Nursing ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part II Midwifery Training on District ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part I Midwifery Training in Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Part II Midwifery Pupils ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 160 <hr/>

There has been a slight improvement in the recruitment of staff, but the resignations almost balance the intake. The staffing situation has been difficult, especially in the winter months.

The following is a detailed account by the Superintendent of the work done by the nurses during the year :—

RECORD OF WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

There continues to be a slight change in the pattern of the work owing to the moving of population from the city centre to the new housing areas. The number of patients visited remains the same but the travelling time takes longer particularly in areas where transport is inadequate during " off peak " periods.

In the " over 65 years " group the number of patients attended was about the same as in previous years, but there was a decrease of 5,000 in the number of visits paid.

The number of Tuberculosis patients nursed continues to decrease.

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Patients ...	836	619	519	493	408
Visits ...	43,282	30,465	26,091	25,360	21,822

#### MIDWIFERY.

During the year 1,677 maternity patients received 37,219 visits, a slight increase over 1961.

It has become more difficult in recent years to recruit District Nurse Midwives because of the 24 hour call system in operation in this Service. In order to overcome this a Night Midwifery Service centralised at the Central Home, 218 Bath Street, commenced in November, 1962.

#### NURSING APPLIANCES.

The number of appliances issued on loan during the year was 2,898, a slight decrease on the previous year. Some of the items issued remain in use by the patients over long periods.

#### DISTRICT TRAINING.

The Course is of three months' duration for nurses with S.C.M. and four months for those with R.G.N. only. 35 Students entered for the Queen's Roll Examination, and all were successful.

#### INTEGRATED COURSE OF DISTRICT AND HEALTH VISITORS TRAINING.

Three Students completed the Course in June, 1962.

#### MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

This Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training Institution for the Part II Examination. Six Pupils completed training and were successful in the Examination.

Under the Scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board 32 Pupil Midwives from the Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, took extern training under the supervision of the senior midwives. In addition 70 cases were taken by Pupils from Glasgow Hospitals.

#### REFRESHER COURSES AND CONFERENCES.

*Training Home Superintendent's Conference, London*, was attended by the Senior Superintendent, and the Superintendent/Tutor.

*Course for Senior Nurses, William Rathbone College, Liverpool.* Two Clinical Instructors attended this Course.

*Mental Health Study Week, Edinburgh.* This was attended by the Superintendent/Tutor and a Senior Nurse.

*Refresher Course for Midwives, Dundee.* Four District Nurse Midwives attended this Course.

*Heart and Chest Association—Stroke Rehabilitation.* The Superintendent/Tutor and 8 nurses attended the One Day Conference.

#### CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1962	...	...	2,289	
Number of new cases added	...	...	8,636	
Number of cases dismissed	...	...	8,571	
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1962			2,354	
<i>Dismissed—</i>				
Convalescent	...	...	3,844	<i>General.</i>
Hospital	...	...	1,693	<i>Midwifery.</i>
Died	...	...	1,179	
Removed	...	...	214	
Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff	...	...	318,945	
Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with				
Administrative Staff	...	...	313	
Number of Inspections of Nurses	...	...	109	

#### ANALYSIS OF ALL CASES ATTENDED DURING 1962.

Bronchitis	...	...	501	
Pneumonia	...	...	152	
Cardiac	...	...	874	
Arthritis	...	...	288	
Hemiplegia	...	...	717	
Senility	...	...	771	
Carcinoma	...	...	594	
Diabetes	...	...	257	
Puerperal	...	...	4	
Infectious Diseases	...	...	5	
Gynaecological	...	...	110	
Other medical	...	...	3,453	
				7,726
Operations	...	...	15	
Post Operation Surgical	...	...	541	
Other Surgical	...	...	493	
				1,049
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	408	
Non-pulmonary	...	...	48	
Surgical	...	...	17	
				473
Midwifery	...	...	1,677	1,677

## SUB ANALYSIS OF CASES

*Injections*

Insulin	...	...	...	...	...	240
Penicillin	...	...	...	...	...	907
Streptomycin T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	426
Streptomycin others	...	...	...	...	...	68
Liver Extract	...	...	...	...	...	861
Diuretics	...	...	...	...	...	497
Other injections	...	...	...	...	...	532
						<hr/> 3,531

*Patients 65 years and over*

Males	...	...	...	...	...	1,519
Females	...	...	...	...	...	3,670
						<hr/> 5,189

NURSING APPLIANCES ISSUED ON LOAN DURING YEAR  
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

<i>Appliance—</i>						<i>No. issued.</i>
Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	...	...	162
Walking Machines	...	...	...	...	...	60
Commodore	...	...	...	...	...	415
Water and Air Beds	...	...	...	...	...	9
Air Rings	...	...	...	...	...	397
Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	...	640
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	...	...	131
Back Rests	...	...	...	...	...	208
Rubber Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	488
Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	235
Warral Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	112
Dunlopillo Beds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dunlopillo Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hair Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hospital Beds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cot Beds	...	...	...	...	...	7
Spinal Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/> 2,898

## NURSES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951.

No new applications, under the above Act, were made during 1962.

The five existing Agencies all applied for renewal of their licence for the supply of nurses.

After submission of a satisfactory report in each case by a medical officer of the Department, licences were granted for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

## NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

Two applications for registration under the above Act were made during 1962, one owing to a change of management and one to cover extensions to existing premises.

After inspection by a medical officer and reports by the Master of Works these applications were granted and new certificates issued.

A new certificate was also issued to cover extensions to a home which had applied for re-registration in 1961.

Five certificates were cancelled—two owing to retiral of owners, one because of change of management, one withdrawn to allow a new certificate to be issued to cover extensions and one closed down.

The position at 31st December, 1962, was as detailed below—

Registered	...	...	...	...	...	23
Exempted	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 26 <hr/>



## SECTION VII

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE—GENERAL REVIEW

There was another reduction in the prevalence of infectious disease in 1962, the number of cases registered, 15,420, being some 5,900 fewer than in 1961. This is by far the lowest total recorded in the past 25 years. The previous record was 19,614 cases in 1958.

The reduction was most apparent among the three common infections of early childhood—Measles, Rubella and Whooping Cough. In 1961 the incidence of Whooping Cough had been the lowest in the City in the present century but even this record was surpassed in 1962 by a further reduction of some 500 cases. From 1900 to date there have been only other two years when the number of cases registered fell below the 1,000 mark (1940—875 and 1961—824).

The decline in Scarlet Fever continued and reached a new record low level, the previous year's total being almost halved. Not one of the 74 cases notified as Diphtheria was confirmed. This is the sixth successive year that this disease has been absent from the City.

Poliomyelitis was a notable exception to the general reduction in the incidence of infection. A sudden increase in cases in the early summer months seemed to herald an outbreak similar to that of 1958 but this proved shorter in duration and there were fewer cases than would have been expected from experience of past outbreaks. An intensive vaccination campaign beginning in April and carried through until September no doubt had some effect.

Typhoid Fever and Food Poisoning were less prevalent but there was some increase in Gastroenteritis and Dysentery. Despite the severe weather conditions in the early part of the year and again towards its close, there was less Pneumonia and little Influenza.

The downward trend in the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis reached a new record level in 1962, and there were fewer cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Undulant Fever has been a disease of rare occurrence in the City, though isolated cases have been reported, the last in 1952. This year two cases came to the notice of this Department and these are reported on at page 159



Admissions to hospital during the year totalled 10,170 compared with 10,816 in 1961. This total includes 3,017 removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as other non-infectious disease. Pneumonia and Dysentery continued to make the heaviest demand on hospital accommodation. In 1962 cases of Pneumonia treated in hospital formed 43·3 per cent. of all infectious disease cases admitted as against 43·9 per cent. in 1961. Although fewer cases of this disease were admitted to hospital in 1962, the proportion (89 per cent.) was higher than in the previous year (87 per cent.). Fifty four per cent. of all dysentery cases were treated in hospital compared with 55 per cent. in 1961. This is equivalent to 24·9 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease admitted during the year. In 1961 this proportion was 23·7 per cent.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV. Table XV illustrates the seasonal prevalence of these in 1962 and the admissions, dismissals and deaths in the four fever hospitals are shown in Appendix B.

### IMMUNISATION CENTRE

This centre at 20 Cochrane Street provides intending travellers from the West of Scotland with immunisation against yellow fever and certain other infectious diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country. During 1962, 2,912 travellers were inoculated against yellow fever. In 1961 this figure was 2,491. In addition, 4,913 inoculations were given against smallpox, cholera, tetanus, typhus and enteric fever.

As in previous years, as a matter of convenience where crews of ships were concerned rather than have a large crew attend at the clinic, the immunisations were carried out on board ship. This accounted for 223 of the above number.

### SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950. Compulsory vaccination or declaration of conscientious objection ceased with the inception of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act on 5th July, 1948. Notification of vaccination is now made by medical practitioners, and in 1961, 6,900 notifications of primary vaccination were received and 17,932 of revaccinations. In addition, primary vaccinations are carried out at the Child Welfare clinics, and these in 1962 totalled 11,927. In all, 18,827 primary vaccinations were done during the year as compared with 9,823 in 1961, 9,862 in 1960 and 10,721 in 1959.

The following table shows the age distribution of those vaccinated for the first time in each of the years from 1951 to date:—

Year of Vaccination	—1	Age Group —5	—10	10 & Over	Not Stated	All Ages	Revaccinations
1962	5,283	7,362	2,185	3,982	15	18,827	17,932
1961	5,644	3,520	60	495	4	9,823	3,249
1960	5,908	3,287	163	497	7	9,862	3,417
1959	6,454	3,648	155	458	6	10,721	3,202
1958	5,754	3,965	147	325	3	10,194	3,240
1957	5,290	3,562	246	935	—	10,033	4,991
1956	5,290	3,806	173	356	7	9,632	3,877
1955	4,621	3,342	121	269	9	8,362	2,695
1954	5,112	3,500	128	254	12	9,006	3,460
1953	4,633	3,266	110	298	21	8,328	3,551
1952	4,450	3,079	92	472	8	8,101	3,463
1951	4,589	3,593	94	453	16	8,745	3,697

The figures for 1962 are not comparable with those of the preceding years. An outbreak of smallpox in England and in Wales in the early part of 1962 resulted in a large number of persons requesting vaccination for the first time. Some 18,000 were revaccinated.

In 1950, when there was an outbreak of Smallpox in the city, 10,051 received primary vaccination and 23,442 were revaccinated.

The latest outbreak demonstrates only too well the ease with which this disease may still be introduced into this country, and the rapidity of its spread when it does. The necessity for constant vigilance remains, especially in a city such as this which is not only a port of call for ships from all parts of the world, but an air terminal.

In spite of the large number of persons coming forward for vaccination early in 1962, the vaccinal state of the population in its more vulnerable age groups is still too low.

In the thirteen years from 1950 to 1962, the total number of primary vaccinations carried out was 131,685. The age distribution of this total may be expressed as follows :—

In 1962, of the city's population aged—

Under 5 years,	46,238 or 41·8 per cent.	} have been vaccinated in the course of the thir- teen years 1950-1962
10 years,	45,721 or 44·7 per cent.	
15 years,	27,711 or 28·5 per cent.	
Over 15 years,	11,829 or 1·6 per cent.	



The proportion of children under one year of age vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics since 1959 is as follows :—

				No.	Percentage of Births.
1959	...	...	...	5,473	25·4
1960	...	...	...	5,516	23·9
1961	...	...	...	5,439	23·8
1962	...	...	...	3,571	15·2

The Secretary of State has been advised that Outbreak Control alone will not necessarily prove effective in an unvaccinated population and routine vaccination against Smallpox should, therefore, continue in early childhood and be offered to children in their first two years' of life, preferably during the second year. New recommendations were therefore, made by the Scottish Home and Health Department in December, 1962 on the timing of Smallpox vaccination in infancy in relation to immunisation against other diseases, such as Diphtheria, Pertussis and Poliomyelitis. General Practitioners were also advised of these arrangements. The suggested time table is as follows :—

#### SCHEDULE P

(WHEN ORAL POLIO VACCINE IS USED)

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
1 to 6 months	1	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	1	4-6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	2	4-6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	3	
7 to 11 months	4	Poliomyelitis 1		} 4-8 weeks
	5	Poliomyelitis 2		
	6	Poliomyelitis 3		
18 to 21 months	7	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	4	

Smallpox during the first 2 years but preferably during the 2nd year  
 School entry      \*Poliomyelitis 4, Diphtheria and Tetanus

8-12 years      Diphtheria and Tetanus  
                     Smallpox Re-vaccination

Over 12 years      B.C.G. (see Note (i) of alternative Schedule P)

\* The need for maintenance doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine has still to be determined.

#### LEPROSY

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations of 1951, this disease became compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1951.

This is a disease of rare occurrence in this country and such cases as have been found in Glasgow were foreign seamen or students from



tropical countries where this disease is prevalent. In the twenty years prior to notification only five cases came to the notice of this Department.

No case of Leprosy was notified in Glasgow during the year.

Since 1951 the incidence of the disease has been as follows :—

1951-1953	...	...	...	...	Nil
1954-1956	...	...	...	...	5
1957	...	...	...	...	1
1958	...	...	...	...	2
1959	...	...	...	...	2
1960	...	...	...	...	Nil
1961	...	...	...	...	Nil
1962	...	...	...	...	Nil

### MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy, usually occurs in seamen or servicemen returning to the city from abroad or in foreign visitors. During 1962 there were 4 cases against 3 in 1961. There were no deaths. Incidence in recent years was as follows :—

(Average)	1930-38	...	...	15	1956-60	...	9
	1939-45	...	...	24	1961	...	3
	1946-50	...	...	30	1962	...	4
	1951-55	...	...	94			

### TYPHOID, PARATYPHOID AND DYSENTERY

#### TYPHOID

*Typhoid.*—Five cases were registered, 4 males and 1 female. There were no institutional cases.

In the South-Eastern Division in March a man aged 57 years was notified as a case of typhoid fever, the infection having been contracted during his stay in Teneriffe during January.

In June in the Eastern Division a youth aged 14 years was admitted to hospital with a diagnosis of pyrexia of unknown origin. Blood was sent for a Widal test and this was reported positive for *Salmonella typhi*. It was reported that he and three friends were bathing in the Clyde at Bothwell about the beginning of the incubation period. Faeces and urine specimens from his three friends taken about 20th June were negative. The Medical Officer of Health of Lanarkshire stated that he had no knowledge of any other incident of this nature associated with the River at Bothwell and had no reason to suppose that the infection of typhoid might be contracted there.

In the South-Western Division a man aged 24 years was registered in September and another man aged 47 years was registered three days later. Both these men were on holiday, living at the same hotel, in the Costa Brava, Spain, during the Glasgow "Fair Fortnight" and travelled with the same party. This hotel did not have a proper running water supply, the water being brought to the hotel in carts, and it is suspected that they have been the source of infection.

In October in the Central Division a woman aged 37 years was admitted to hospital as a case of pyrexia of unknown origin. This was confirmed later as typhoid fever. She had sickened at Dover on the way home to Glasgow after spending four months in Italy, during which period the family had travelled by Dormobile, sleeping in it and camping out.

There were no deaths.

Two newly detected carriers are referred to below in the account of chronic carriers. Their phage types were respectively Vi and a degraded Vi strain.

*Paratyphoid*.—Only five cases were notified, 1 male and 4 females. There were no institutional cases.

In the Central Division in February a baby girl aged 5 months was admitted to hospital as a case of paratyphoid fever. Her sickening date was the 28th January, 1962. The family doctor attended on the 3rd January, when the child had green stools. She was vaccinated against smallpox on the 15th January, and was well during the following week. On the 28th January, the diarrhoea returned and the child had green stools again. The family doctor was again called. The child had blood on the nappies on the 2nd February, and a sample of faeces was submitted to the Laboratory at 20 Cochrane Street on the 3rd February. This specimen was reported to be positive on the 13th February, for *Salmonella paratyphi* B. The child was born at home and was breast fed. Ostermilk was used for supplementary feeding.

The child's mother aged 28 years was reported on the 19th February, as being positive for paratyphoid B fever. She was removed to hospital on the same day.

The child's aunt, aged 24 years, a nurse, stayed at the child's home address from the 25th January until the 4th February, 1962. On the 6th March, she was found to be positive for *Salmonella paratyphoid* B.

An uncle of the child, aged 22 years, who had resided at the child's home address from the end of November, 1961, until the 9th February, 1962, when he returned to his home in Donegal, Ireland, was admitted to Donegal Fever Hospital on 21st February, a Widal examination having confirmed the presence of paratyphoid B.

On the 15th March, the Bacteriologist gave the information that the cultures of *Salmonella paratyphi* B from the child and her mother were phage type 1, var. 9. This is associated with desiccated coconut. Coconut cakes had been purchased but samples obtained were found to be negative for the *Salmonella* group as was also a sample obtained from the coconut prior to cooking.

In the Central Division also a boy aged 10 years was reported by the Laboratory in May as being probably positive for *Salmonella paratyphi* B. This child had no illnesses resembling enteric but had a head cold starting about two weeks before. Specimens were submitted by the family doctor because a baby in the family, aged 5 months, had been admitted to a fever hospital in April and had died there two days later, the death certificate stating the cause of death as "infantile gastro-enteritis." Reference is made below in the account of chronic carriers to the boy aged 10 years as being a symptomless positive contact of a fatal case of infantile gastro-enteritis. The contact was found positive once only, the phage type being 3, var. 7.

In the Eastern Division a woman aged 23 years was registered in September as a case of paratyphoid B fever. She had visited Greece and Jordan during the last fortnight of August. On receiving a letter from the Medical Officer of Health for Hornchurch, Essex, stating that one member of the party resident there had been found to have paratyphoid B, specimens were obtained from this woman. A specimen of faeces was found to contain *Salmonella paratyphi* B. A doctor who was a member of the party suspected that the source of the paratyphoid infection was water melons.

There were no deaths.

#### CHRONIC CARRIERS.

There are still 16 City carriers and 11 in Hawkhead. The females collected in Hawkhead are the same as last year. Two newly detected typhoid carriers have been added to the City list but two typhoid carriers have at the same time been deleted. AM, Ward 7, Eastern Division, the nomadic and repeatedly infective faecal carrier of phage

types A and B1, died aged 66 of diabetes, broncho-pneumonia and hypertension. CEK, Ward 12, Central Division, born 1912, the male urinary carrier of phage type A, has been written off following several successive negative reports. The lists now stand as follows :—

#### TYPHOID

*JW, Ward 5, Eastern Division.*—He now states that his original illness occurred in 1897 when he was nine years old. Specimens were submitted for the first time for many years, three of faeces and one of urine. Two of the former proved positive. The phage type is now determined as C1.

*JH, Ward 31, S.W. Division.*—This man, born 1898, a faecal carrier of Vi phage type E1, submitted two negative pairs of specimens. He was last found positive in 1959.

*EG, Ward 20, Central Division.*—Classed as a faecal carrier, born 1901, she has refused to submit specimens since 1933. As her original illness had dated back merely to 1932, it is not certain that she is a chronic carrier.

*MI, Ward 35, S.E. Division.*—An immigrant, born 1912, who carries phage type O in his faeces, he was last tested in 1961, when he proved positive. His house is now occupied only by himself, his wife and their three sons. The other immigrants, formerly his housemates, have now found homes of their own.

*RA, Ward 36, S.E. Division.*—A newly detected carrier, born 1926, he is a faecal carrier of phage type Vi. The original illness is not known. He is the third Oriental immigrant on our lists, having come to this country in 1962 with his wife and daughter in order to obtain bone surgery for himself. In hospital pain due to recurrence of peptic ulceration led to examination of the faeces which proved to be persistently positive. He may be returning to the East. His Widal test gave the following results :—  
A antigens—1 : 240 for typhoid and 1 : 30 for non-specific Salmonella ;  
O antigens—1 : 30 for typhoid and paratyphoid ; Vi antigen—1 : 20.

*CN, Ward 21, Central Division.*—A newly detected carrier, born 1889, she was admitted to a general hospital on 14th March, 1962, with a septic thumb and developed diarrhoea and vomiting on the 20th, the stools proving positive for typhoid. It was decided however, to regard her as a chronic carrier. The phage type was a degraded Vi strain. She lives alone in a good modern house. Her husband who died several years ago was in hospital with typhoid from 12.7.35 to 4.10.35 but was dismissed after only two successive specimens of faeces had been reported negative. Four pairs of specimens from the female carrier were examined in 1962 after her dismissal from hospital ; the faecal specimens were all positive. If she was infected by her husband, then she would be an example of a chronic carrier commencing symptomlessly ; for she recalls no definite illness of her own. Medical tradition, it is true, holds that chronic carriers begin as cases with symptoms. We often observe such a beginning and besides it is a useful practice to look for an onset and a date. But in fact, as our lists attest, many chronic carriers cannot pinpoint any original illness. We therefore seem entitled to conclude that in some instances it must be rather a slight affair.

#### PARATYPHOID

*JL, Ward 17, Northern Division, formerly Ward 22, Central Division.*—This professional man, born 1887, a faecal and urinary carrier, was last tested in 1936.



- ES, Ward 15, Northern Division.*—She is the faecal carrier, born 1889, of phage type 1 whose first positive specimen had been a colostomy sample. She submitted four pairs of specimens, all the faeces specimens being reported positive. She still resides in the same excellent house with only one contact, her daughter, born 1915. The latter, who was inoculated with T.A.B. earlier in 1962, also submitted a pair of specimens. The urine was found positive; but as four subsequent pairs of specimens were negative, the first result was regarded as due to contamination. Alternatively she could be regarded as a symptomless temporary carrier. Chronic carriers most probably cause temporary carriers; but to demonstrate this would call for prolonged sampling of contacts. An instance did however turn up in Glasgow in 1957. A man aged 74 with paratyphoid in his stools proved to be a chronic carrier whose original illness had occurred in 1953. His daughter, symptomless throughout, was examined in both these years at home while he was in hospital; and for a brief period in 1957 she yielded positive faeces. In the later episode there was no case to complicate the picture. The old man's faeces were then examined, not because he was a case or gave rise to a case, but because he had a wound which yielded paratyphoid. He died in 1961.
- JE, Ward 5, Eastern Division.*—A faecal carrier of phage type 1, born 1891, she was last tested in 1961, when she was positive.
- LM, Ward 23, Central Division.*—A faecal carrier, born 1892, he was last tested in 1939; still working in his shoemaker's business.
- DM, Ward 24, Central Division.*—This woman, born 1894, a faecal carrier of phage type 1, was last tested and positive in 1961.
- AL, Ward 27, S.W. Division.*—A faecal carrier of phage type 3a, born 1902, she gave two positive specimens of faeces and two negative specimens of urine. Her sister and housemate, MF, born 1900, formerly regarded as a chronic faecal carrier, submitted a negative pair of specimens.
- AW, Ward 6, Eastern Division.*—This woman, born 1904, a faecal and urinary carrier, was last tested in 1945, when she was negative.
- JJ, Ward 35, S.E. Division.*—This woman, born 1908, a faecal carrier of phage types 1 and 2, was last tested and positive in 1961.
- CM, Ward 32, S.W. Division.*—This woman, born 1909, a faecal carrier of phage type 1, again submitted specimens. The faecal specimen proved positive; the urine was negative.
- SM, Ward 13, Central Division.*—She is the immigrant, born 1918, who imported phage type Taunton in her faeces in 1953 and was detected in 1957 when she intranatally infected her son; he sickened of paratyphoid positive enteritis with green stools at the age of three days. There have been no tests of recent date.

#### FEMALE CARRIERS IN HAWKHEAD HOSPITAL

##### TYPHOID—

- JC (born 1888)*—6 urine specimens negative; 3 faeces specimens positive and 3 negative.
- WP (born 1890)*—6 pairs of specimens negative. She gave positive faeces in 1958.
- MD (born 1892)*—6 urine specimens negative; 4 faeces specimens positive and 2 negative.
- ET (born 1893)*—6 pairs of specimens negative. It is not known how this woman is to be classified as regards mode of excretion of infection, if any.
- HM (born 1895)*—This carrier gave 6 negative pairs of specimens. She gave positive faeces in 1957.
- MAB (born 1907)*—This carrier provided 6 negative pairs of specimens. She gave positive faeces in 1961.
- EFC (born 1917)*—This carrier provided 6 negative pairs of specimens. She gave positive faeces in 1957.



## PARATYPHOID—

*MD* (born 1883).—At present classed as a urinary and faecal carrier she gave 6 negative pairs of specimens. She gave positive faeces and urine in 1961.

*PA* (born 1890).—A carrier of phage type 1, she gave 6 negative urinary specimens and only one positive urine while 7 faecal specimens were all positive. She will therefore now be regarded as a faecal carrier and not as a faecal and urinary carrier. She gave positive faeces and urine in 1961.

*JM* (born 1899).—This carrier provided 6 negative pairs of specimens. She gave positive faeces in 1956.

*RE* (born 1900).—She gave 6 negative pairs of specimens: so that it is still not known how to classify her as regards mode of excretion of paratyphoid, if any.

Positive results are found to be more intermittent among the Hawkhead ladies than in the Glasgow carriers. This difference may well be due to the medical treatment given in Hawkhead in the past. Scrutiny of the histories of the City carriers tends to support this view. The preparations used in Hawkhead have included sulphamerazine, chloramphenicol, penicillin and to a lesser extent achromycin.

The unrelated or accidental finding of a positive typhoid or paratyphoid specimen from a symptomless person is rare and may cause considerable difficulty in interpretation, especially when the positive finding is not repeated. A boy, aged 5 months, fell ill on 20th April, 1962, in the Central Division, was admitted to hospital on the 22nd and died on the 24th. He was plump and not dehydrated but ran a high fever. Faeces specimens and blood culture were negative. Necropsy was of little help but the death was certified as due to gastro-enteritis. His brother, born 1952, was well but was found to be carrying paratyphoid phage type 3 var 7 in his stools. Five subsequent pairs of specimens, however, proved negative. On enquiry it was found that the infant had been treated with achromycin before admission to hospital and with chloramphenicol in hospital. It is possible to look on him as a case of paratyphoid fever of a fulminating type and of unknown source. On this assumption the older boy could be regarded as a contact carrier. At any rate it was decided to cease to classify him as a possible chronic carrier.

Over the past two years the carriers have been subjected to review as a group. The survey suggests that chronic carriers of various age-groups, walks of life and geographical origins will be present in the community for many years to come. Not all of them will be known to the public health authorities.

## DYSENTERY

There were 3,310 registrations as compared with 3,275 in the previous year. Every Ward in the City was again affected but as usual

there were wide differences between the numbers registered in the various Wards ; for example, less than 10 cases each from Parkhead and Kelvinside, while 248 cases were registered from Provan. There was a relatively high incidence in Kingston, Calton, Mile End, Dalmar-nock, Woodside, Cowcaddens, Gorbals and Hutchesontown. Other wards lightly affected with between 10 and 50 cases each were Cowlairs, Springburn, Park, Partick East, Yoker, Fairfield, Craigton, Camphill, Govanhill and Langside.

Seasonal incidence was as follows :—

			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Home	...	...	740	891	712	751	3,094
Institutional...	...	...	81	49	55	31	216

The second quarter was the worst.

Nearly half the non-institutional cases stayed at home, the number removed to hospital being 1,574 or 50·8 per cent. The institutional cases were all removed to hospital with the exception of 12 who were sent back to their own homes.

The annual institutional figure for dysentery cases was again low ; 22 institutions were concerned—10 medical institutions, 8 children's institutions and 4 miscellaneous residential institutions. In 7 instances only a single case was notified. The largest contribution came from Foresthall where there was an outbreak of Sonne dysentery between 15th January and 27th April, 1962, affecting 53 aged women (55 years or over) and 5 aged men whose ages ranged from 70 to 92. Fifty-five of the total 58 cases were removed to isolation hospitals. All the year's cases survived. Another large contribution came from a Children's Department home where there were 28 cases distributed over the year, and there was also a fairly large contribution from a big general hospital where there were 27 cases in the year.

The following table shows the age distribution of the notifications :—

				—1	—5	—15	—55	+55	Total
Home	...	...	...	370	1,494	693	468	69	3,094
Institutional...	...	...	...	10	72	39	30	65	216

There were no deaths.

## UNDULANT FEVER.

Illness due to *Brucella abortus* was recorded. Human infection of this nature is rarely brought to our notice ; and we believe that it

is also rare for the illness to be diagnosed and not brought to our notice. Rare as the event is, it carries important implications. These were particularly clear on this occasion.

#### THE ILLNESSES.

In the middle of December two persons fell ill in houses situated on two adjacent and jointly managed dairy farms in the S.E. Division. There were five houses, one occupied by the farm manager, three by farm workers and one by a local government official. One of the patients was a boy aged four years, the son of a farm worker. He was in bed for two days and was regarded as a case of influenza. As we shall see, he was probably suffering from brucellosis; but we would never have heard of his indisposition had it not been for that of the other patient, the local government official. This man was aged 58 years. He suffered from headache, at times severe, pains in the back of the neck, shivering and profuse sweats but he struggled on at his work, going to bed in the evenings. On the ninth day of his illness, however, he was admitted to a fever hospital as a case of lobar pneumonia. There he was febrile for two days but he was dismissed after five weeks without recurrence of fever and without requiring antibiotics. Enlarged glands could be felt in the armpits and groins; and he was anaemic. Blood tests gave positive results of 1 : 2,000 for *Brucella abortus* and, ten days later, of 1 : 8,000. He did not return to work until six weeks after dismissal from hospital. During this period he looked sallow and felt and looked depressed and weak.

#### THE RAW MILK DRINKERS.

The result of the first blood test was telephoned to us. It was found that the milk supply of the five families, numbering 24 persons, including the hospital patient, was raw milk from the farm. At the same time the hospital patient declared that he disliked milk and only drank it in his tea, so echoing the statement made by the young man whose undulant fever was recorded in the Annual Report for 1952. The Senior Food Inspector immediately issued instructions that they should change to pasteurised supply. This was easily arranged. The lorry taking the bulk of the farm milk for pasteurisation began to deliver several bottles of pasteurised milk which the various families picked up at their usual collecting point at one of the farms. Blood was examined from 20 of the 23 contacts, the three unexamined persons being children aged two years or under. In 13 instances, eight males and five females aged 4-51 years, the reactions were of an ordinary

nature but there were also seven more marked reactions as follows :— 1 : 125 (two); 1 : 250; 1 : 500; 1 : 1,000; 1 : 5,000 (two). These results were given respectively by a male (17) and a female (25), a male (12), a female (4), a male (27) and males (4 and 19). Each group was derived from all five households. The five families had lived at these farms for periods varying from one to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. None of the seven persons with the more marked blood reactions had suffered from any feverish illness during 1962, except the young "influenza" case who was one of the pair with the most marked blood reaction. The other contact providing the 1 : 5,000 reaction was the farm manager's son, aged 19, who was in robust good health. It was stated that  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of raw milk were provided daily for these families; so during the year their supply consisted of over 900 gallons. The farm company had also supplied raw milk for a vending machine at their shop in a neighbouring district. The machine held 210 half-pint cartons which were turned over at the rate of 75 cartons daily on the average. This vending machine was in operation from January to September, 1962; it thus dispensed over 1,200 gallons. The purchasers of the cartons, of course, would not be in the same position as the farm dwellers. The latter drank all their milk raw, while the former would in all probability consume raw milk only as a fraction of their total milk intake. In due course the farmer informed the local government official that no more raw milk would be supplied to him. The farm workers preferred to resume raw milk drinking, partly no doubt for financial reasons. The farm manager's family would not entertain the idea of giving up raw milk drinking. They had always drunk raw milk and they were repelled by the flavour of pasteurised milk. In February, 1963, the blood of the farm manager's son was positive 1 : 12,000 and a fortnight later 1 : 2,560; in the same month the hospital patient's blood was positive 1 : 10,000 and six days later 1 : 2,560. Lower results were reported on the same occasions by the Standards Laboratory. There the agglutinations are read by the naked eye and not, as in the City Laboratory, with the aid of a hand lens.

#### THE INFECTION.

The herd consisted of 91 T.T. cows, 44 of which were milking. Their milk amounting to 110-120 gallons was sent away daily for pasteurisation by the holder method, with the exception of the milk from two reserved cows. The supply of the latter two animals was reserved for the five families living at the farms. There had been seven abortions in the herd between January and November, 1962. These



beasts had all been disposed of by sale for slaughter after a period of isolation and fattening. All the cows were known to have been inoculated except ten of the milking cows. These had been bought from the Glasgow Market and their inoculation status was not known. The two reserved cows were four and three years old and they had been vaccinated when eighteen months old. They calved normally in August and early October, 1962, respectively. There is a free vaccination scheme under which cattle are inoculated between five and eight months. Should the cows be older the farmer pays the veterinary surgeon's fee. The cattle are then tattooed under the tail but the mark is not permanent. It is hoped that a form of official tag will be introduced in the near future. The question therefore arose how the milk from the two reserved cows became infected and infective. The manner in which this had come about was soon discovered. Although their milk was kept separate, these cows were invariably milked after the rest of the herd and no precautions were taken. The same milking machines, pails and cooler were used after the other milk had been drawn and cooled. During the early part of 1963 the Bacteriologist confirmed that the pooled raw milk of the herd was at times potentially infective. This was demonstrated by the Whey Agglutination and Brucella Ring Tests and as a presumptive result of biological tests. The milk from the two reserved cows gave negative results.

The main implication of the incident is the riskiness of drinking raw milk, that is to say, milk neither pasteurised in an approved establishment nor domestically scalded. This applies even to milk from well managed farms and from tuberculosis-free animals. Leaving out tuberculosis, abortion is not the only bovine ailment to present a threat to human beings. Mastitis does so; also Q fever; and various infections of human origin can be spread by milk. As regards brucellosis, the present report indicates that serious human illness is not easily induced. There is much sub-clinical infection; but it is probable that several minor illnesses also result. Notification might help to reveal the true position. Meanwhile febrile illnesses of raw milk drinkers have to be carefully scrutinised and the blood of suspected cases examined. If they are farm dwellers, scrutiny will have to be especially careful when the public milk supply concerned is, in whole or in part, an unpasteurised one. In the present climate of opinion it is not practicable to forbid the sale of unpasteurised certified or T.T. milk; but it seems advisable to publicise its disadvantages. In Glasgow, fortunately, only a very small fraction of the public milk supply is unpasteurised, as far as can be estimated. Even so, probably several thousands of people are involved.



## DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

These infections are not yet notifiable and, as information regarding their prevalence was not readily available, comment has up to 1952 been limited to the mortality from this infection in children under two years of age. The increasing prevalence of dysentery and food poisoning in recent years has focused attention on all illness of this type, and from 1953 onwards, all cases of diarrhoea and enteritis coming to the attention of the Department have been recorded.

The following table shows the age distribution of all cases so recorded since 1958 but is not a complete picture of the incidence of diarrhoeal infection in the city :—

Age in Years	Age Distribution				
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
— 1 ... ..	360	332	429	428	276
— 2 ... ..	25	23	21	27	20
— 5 ... ..	13	10	14	5	5
5 and over ...	11	5	19	3	7
	<u>409</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>308</u>

In spite of the very different weather conditions in each of these years there has not been any great variation in incidence. 1962 was both cold and wet, but much sunnier than in 1961.

The seasonal distribution of cases in the past five years has been as follows :—

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
1st Quarter ...	74	76	89	95	20
2nd Quarter ...	111	106	133	118	66
3rd Quarter ...	131	118	125	147	105
4th Quarter ...	93	70	136	103	117
	<u>409</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>308</u>

Mortality from these infections, which as recently as 1947 were responsible for no less than 574 deaths in children under two years of age, has been considerably reduced in recent years. In 1962 there was another decrease in the mortality from this cause, 23 deaths as against 25 in 1961 and 29 in 1960. Enteritis and colitis (under two years of age) accounted for 15 male and 7 female deaths (of which all but two males were under one year of age) and Diarrhoea of the newborn for the death of a male infant.

The mortality rate which had risen from 1.0 in 1958 to 1.85 in 1959 fell to 1.09 in 1961. In 1962 the rate was 0.98. The decrease in the number of deaths and in the mortality rate since 1947 is shown in the following table :—

	Males		Females		Total	—1 year per 1,000 Births
	—1 year	—2 years	—1 year	—2 years		
1947	339	5	221	9	574	22
1948	156	5	86	3	250	11
1949	100	13	57	6	176	7
1950	50	2	39	3	94	4
1951	37	2	27	1	67	3
1952	42	1	24	1	68	2
1953	27	—	22	—	49	2
1954	20	2	11	1	34	1.6
1955	22	1	14	1	38	1.2
1956	14	1	9	—	24	1.1
1957	7	—	16	—	23	1.0
1958	14	—	8	—	22	1.0
1959	26	1	16	—	43	1.85
1960	12	3	14	—	29	1.26
1961	11	1	13	—	25	1.09
1962	14	2	7	—	23	0.98

Deaths from Enteritis and Colitis over two years of age numbered 49 compared with 32 in 1961. All but four were adults over 25 years of age.

Two were boys under 5 years and two girls, one under 15, the other under 20 years.

### FOOD POISONING.

Once again there is a reduction in the number of cases of food poisoning notified to the Department and these cases are linked with fewer incidents.

	Incidents						Cases					
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Outbreaks in Community	12	6	3	258	52	63	258	52	63	258	52	63
Family Outbreaks ...	38	57	42	122	162	128	122	162	128	122	162	128
Sporadic Cases ...	170	194	158	170	194	158	170	194	158	170	194	158
	220	257	203	550	408	349	550	408	349	550	408	349

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Outbreaks	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Cases	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	—	—	63
Family Outb'ks	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	11	1	4	2	—	42
Cases	7	4	10	10	14	10	13	36	7	13	4	—	128
Sporadic Cases	7	13	42	8	20	10	14	30	16	12	12	4	158

All too frequently when investigations into the cause of an outbreak are put in hand by this Department it is found that the affected person has been put on treatment by a medical practitioner, thus making it difficult or impossible to isolate the causative organism the identity of which is necessary in order to trace the source of the infection. Notification by post causes serious delay in commencing the investigation that should be carried out following a case or cases being brought to our notice.

Although a total of 349 cases is recorded for this year it is possible that many more would be brought to light if food poisoning symptoms were at once reported. Unless this is done, many cases will escape detection.

The number of cases infected with *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 51, a drop of 39 when compared with 1961. Contrasting with the recent incidence when the cases have been confined to the Autumn, these 51 were spread out between February and November, the greater incidence being in the Spring.

#### SPECIFIC CAUSE OF ILLNESS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Salmonella</i> —													
typhimurium ...	—	9	12	7	6	2	1	7	3	1	3	—	51
bovis morbificans ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
cholerae suis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
stanleyville ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
stanley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	25	4	—	2	1	38
infantis ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
bareilly ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
cubana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
heidelberg ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
brandenberg ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Coagulase</i> —													
positive staphylococci ...	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
<i>Cl. welchii</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	9
Toxic ...	—	42*	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Unknown cause ...	9	8	7	8	19	15	18	48	15	23	11	1	182

\*The toxin was presumed to be from the staphylococcus as one food handler was working with an open whitlow but no suspected food remained from which the organism could be isolated.

The problem of getting correct statistics can be illustrated by quoting the following incident. An indefinite number of school children had food poisoning symptoms which resulted in the matter being reported to this Department. When investigations were carried out it was found that the specimen meal which was routinely retained by the School Kitchen was infected with the *Cl. welchii* organism.

A few of the kitchen staff who were symptomless had this organism in their bowel. These could be selected as cases for notification. But when it came to select the scholars and teachers who had symptoms the difficulties became so manifold that the attempt to arrive at any presumptive figure was abandoned.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and seventy-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1962, by far the lowest figure ever recorded in the city. The fall in incidence of this disease has been in progress since 1953, and for the sixth successive year there were no deaths from this disease.

The incidence of scarlet fever during the last five years is set out below :—

	Total Cases	Treated in Fever Hospitals	Treated in other Institutions	Treated at Home
1958	967	487	1	479
1959	926	380	25	521
1960	649	237	28	384
1961	417	139	6	272
1962	278	117	1	160

The percentage of cases treated in hospital in 1962 was 42·4, which is higher than in the two preceding years

There was some change in age incidence, as is shown in the following table :—

			1962		1961	
Age			Cases	Percentage of Total	Cases	Percentage of Total
Under 5	...	...	149	53·6	170	40·8
5 - 15	...	...	120	43·2	228	54·7
Over 15	...	...	9	3·2	19	4·5
			<u>278</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>100·0</u>

Only two patients were under the age of 1, and none was over 35.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown in Appendix Table XV.

For the second year in succession no cases occurred in the Parkhead Ward. There was one case in the Exchange, Anderston, Park, Kelvin-side, and Camphill Wards. Three wards had more than 15 cases each : Provan (32 cases), Knightswood (19 cases), and Mile-end (17 cases).

### ERYSIPELAS.

The decline in incidence of this disease still continues. In 1962 there were 53 cases compared with 65 in 1961 and 76 in 1960. There was a preponderance of female cases, 31 compared with 22 males.

The age distribution of these cases was as follows:—

—1 year	...	1	—25 years	...	3
—5 years	...	3	—35 years	...	2
—15 years	...	1	—65 years	...	32
		+65 years	...	11	

There were no deaths.

The decline in mortality in recent years is as follows:—

Deaths				Deaths			
1930-39 (average)	...	46		1957	...	...	1
1940-45 do.	...	8		1958-1960	...	...	—
1946-50 do.	...	6		1961	...	...	—
1951-56 do.	...	1		1962	...	...	—

### PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 104). As a result of alterations in the International Classification of Causes of Deaths, deaths from these two infections no longer appear under separate headings in the "Short List" but are now included in the group "Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium."

### DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of diphtheria in Glasgow since 1956 and no deaths from this disease since 1954.

The disease in Glasgow, therefore, can meantime claim to be abolished, although in the final analysis this still depends on a maximum level of protective immunisation.



The following table, apart from its historical interest, graphically represents a lesson in the value of intensive preventive medicine.

Year	Cases	Deaths
1940 ... ..	5,190	226
1941 ... ..	4,039	155
1942 ... ..	3,325	90
1943 ... ..	2,919	81
1944 ... ..	2,377	62
1945 ... ..	1,970	33
1946 ... ..	1,458	37
1947 ... ..	502	13
1948 ... ..	286	8
1949 ... ..	154*	5
1950 ... ..	86	—
1951 ... ..	134*	4
1952 ... ..	86	7
1953 ... ..	50	—
1954 ... ..	12*	1
1955 ... ..	2	—
1956 ... ..	1	—
1957-1962 ... ..	Nil	Nil

(\* Includes carriers—3 in 1949, 4 in 1951 and 2 in 1954).

*Immunisation.*—The following table shows the progress of the immunisation campaign during the past eleven years :—

	No. of Children Immunised				No. of Reinforcing Doses			
	—5 yrs.	+ 5 yrs.	Age not Stated	Total	—5 yrs.	+ 5 yrs.	Age not Stated	Total
1951	11,864	7,832	1	19,697	130	23,851	—	23,981
1952	9,859	7,375	1	17,235	76	17,794	—	17,870
1953	11,053	8,058	16	19,127	95	21,657	—	21,752
1954	11,380	9,499	16	20,895	99	23,839	—	23,938
1955	9,893	8,274	9	18,176	106	21,539	1	21,646
1956	12,512	8,167	6	20,685	119	26,126	5	26,250
1957	10,458	5,790	3	16,251	104	20,078	9	20,191
1958	12,351	6,552	3	18,906	107	24,810	—	24,917
1959	11,473	6,274	1	17,748	107	23,113	2	23,222
1960	12,936	9,314	—	22,250	181	24,601	—	24,782
1961	13,678	8,683	—	22,361	174	21,704	—	21,878
1962	11,174	8,081	—	19,255	176	21,831	—	22,007

The figures for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous three years due to the temporary discontinuance of immunisation from July till November because of the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the city.

The number of children immunised during 1962 was a 19,255, decrease of 3,106 from 1961. By the end of 1962 only 44·4 per cent. of the population under five years of age had been given some measure of protection from diphtheria although it is estimated that *at least* 75 per cent. of pre-school children should be protected if the disease is to be kept under control.

Reference has already been made elsewhere in this Report (page 152) to the new recommendations made in December, 1962 regarding the timing of Immunisation in Childhood.

### DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

*Cerebrospinal Fever.*—There was a decreased incidence of this disease in 1962 with 59 cases as against 68 in 1961. Of these, 40 were male and 19 female cases. Fifty-three were children in the following age groups :—

	— 1 year	— 2 years	— 5 years	— 10 years	— 15 years
Males ...	24	4	5	3	—
Females	8	3	4	2	—

Distribution of the cases throughout the five administrative divisions of the City was as follows :—

Central ...	9	East ...	11	South-west	5
North ...	15	South-east	13	Institutions	6

Cases were distributed widely throughout the City. Eight wards had no cases, 17 only one case. Cathcart had 6 cases and Dalmarnock, Townhead and Maryhill each had 4. There were 3 cases in both Woodside and Cathcart. Other six wards had each two cases. There were 6 institutional cases.

Seasonal incidence in the past four years has been as follows :—

	1962	1961	1960	1959
1st Quarter ...	15	22	28	35
2nd Quarter ...	18	21	8	19
3rd Quarter ...	10	5	10	5
4th Quarter ...	16	20	6	18
	<u>59</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>77</u>

In the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading of "Meningococcal Infections." During 1962 there were 4 deaths so recorded compared with 7 in 1961 and 10 in 1960. All were males, their ages as follows :—

3 months ; 4 months ; 2 years ; and 60 years.

The fatality rate which rose sharply from 5.3 in 1959 to 19.2 in 1960, the heaviest recorded in the previous twelve years, fell to 10.3 in 1961 and again in 1962 to 6.8.

The incidence and fatality rate from this disease since 1951 is shown as follows :—

Year	Cases Registered	Deaths	Fatality Rate per cent.
1951	126	15	11·9
1952	101	10	9·9
1953	123	12	9·8
1954	90	16	17·8
1955	96	13	13·5
1956	66	8	12·1
1957	57	9	15·8
1958	72	10	13·9
1959	77	4	5·3
1960	52	10	19·2
1961	68	7	10·3
1962	59	4	6·8

The comment made by the Department of Health in their Report for 1958 is still valid :—"Cerebrospinal fever still remains a serious infection. Its persistence is noticeable particularly in Glasgow and some surrounding local authority areas. Among the infectious diseases it is still a significant cause of death, although with modern treatment the fatality rate has been greatly reduced. A high proportion of deaths occur in infants where the making of a correct diagnosis is difficult. Cerebrospinal fever is one of the residual problems in the control of infectious diseases."

#### POLIOMYELITIS AND VIRUS MENINGITIS.

1962 could be described as an epidemic year for poliomyelitis, the first since 1958. To a small extent in 1958 and to a greater degree in 1962, the infection came up against an artificially immunised community. The epidemic was apparently limited by the preventive effort of the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign of previous years. Further reference to this aspect will be made later.

In the 1961 report were recorded the eight cases of poliomyelitis infection which occurred between September and the first week of December, 1961, and it was suggested that the infection thereafter entered the stage of hibernation ! This now appears a somewhat optimistic interpretation. In fact, cases arose at intervals of not more than three weeks throughout the winter and early spring. There were two paralytic cases of Type 1 infection who sickened on 29th and 30th December, 1961, respectively and were notified in the first week of

January, 1962. These are included as January cases in this report. The epidemic may be regarded as having started in September, 1961, and finished in September, 1962.

Techniques in the virus laboratories have steadily become more efficient and now virological confirmation of the diagnosis of true poliomyelitis is obtained in practically all cases. This report still adheres to a clinical classification which includes as poliomyelitis cases of infection with other viruses and those in which no virus was found if the patient's illness was clinically indistinguishable.

On the other side of the picture it is noted that wild viruses of the poliovirus, ECHO and Cocksackie groups are widespread in the community and the finding of a virus does not prove causal relationship to the illness. The picture is further complicated by the recent widespread dissemination of poliovaccine virus. To illustrate the difficulties three cases from 1962 may be cited.

Case 1, a male of two years, sickened in May at the height of the polio prevalence and had a poliovirus, Type 1, in the faeces. Tubercle bacilli were found in the cerebrospinal fluid and the case was diagnosed as tuberculous meningitis.

Case 2, a male of sixteen months, sickened at the beginning of June and had a poliovirus, Type 1, in the faeces. ECHO virus, Type 6, was grown from the cerebrospinal fluid and was considered causal.

Case 3, a female of four years, sickened on 4th July and a poliovirus, Type 3, was found. Her brother had received oral polio vaccine on 28th June and may have infected the patient. A diagnosis of pneumonia was made combined with a carrier condition of poliovirus.

In the majority of cases the diagnosis is straightforward; in a small number there may be some doubt, and with this in mind the following figures of incidence are given:—

	Cases
(1) Paralytic Poliomyelitis ... ..	42
(2) Virus Meningitis (Lymphocytic or Aseptic Meningitis	
(a) Positive virus result (poliovirus) ... ..	11
(b) Positive virus result (other viruses) ... ..	20
(c) Negative results ... ..	27

Further breakdown of these figures according to virus type is as follows :—

(1) Paralytic Poliomyelitis :						Cases
Poliovirus Type 1	...	...	...	...	...	33
Poliovirus Type 2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliovirus Type 3	...	...	...	...	...	3
ECHO Type 6	...	...	...	...	...	1
ECHO Type 14	...	...	...	...	...	1
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>42</u>
(2) Virus Meningitis :						
(a) Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis						
Poliovirus Type 1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Poliovirus Type 2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poliovirus Type 3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>11</u>
(b) Other Viruses :						
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coxsackie A9	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coxsackie B5	...	...	...	...	...	1
ECHO Type 2	...	...	...	...	...	2
ECHO Type 6	...	...	...	...	...	2
ECHO Type 7	...	...	...	...	...	1
ECHO Type 9	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adenovirus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>20</u>

Commenting on the paralytic cases it is seen that Type 1 virus gave rise to the epidemic and was recovered from more than three-quarters of the cases. The case with ECHO Type 14 was a baby boy of four months who had a weakness of the left leg. The ECHO Type 6 case was a boy who sickened the day before his first birthday and had weakness of the right leg from which he made a good recovery. The single Poliovirus Type 2 case was an adult male with definite paralytic illness who had a recent dose of oral vaccine. The Type 2 virus, then, may have been "wild" virus causing the illness or vaccine virus. The virologists are still working on this problem of differentiation.

Non-paralytic poliomyelitis cases (2a) are small in number but the proportion relative to paralytic (roughly a quarter) is similar to that found in 1958 when the last Type 1 epidemic occurred.

The other virus types (2b) were sporadic and not do merit comment.



The annual incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis for the past ten years is :—

1953	...	31	1958	...	99
1954	...	32	1959	...	11
1955	...	170	1960	...	3
1956	...	20	1961	...	10
1957	...	19	1962	...	42

The incidence in 1962 was little higher than in 1953 and 1954 which were regarded as non-epidemic years. This was at a time when no immunising procedure was available and the population had to depend on natural infection to build up immunity. Now that vaccination is so easy and available to all at risk, there should be no more than a handful of cases when infection visits the City. Forty-two paralytic infections represent a failure for which those parents who have neglected to obtain vaccination for their children bear the main responsibility.

There was one death in the City, a young man of 25 years who had extensive paralysis requiring treatment in a mechanical respirator.

The seasonal prevalence of poliomyelitis in 1962 is of outstanding interest. The incidence in each month of paralytic and non-paralytic cases is now set out :—

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
5	1	4	7	14	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	42
—	1	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	11

As has been noted, two of the five January cases belong, strictly speaking, to December, 1961. The peak incidence was in May and this is out of line with past epidemics in Glasgow, as will be seen from the following table of paralytic cases :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1962 ...	5	1	4	7	14	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	42
1958 ...	—	1	1	2	8	28	27	11	13	4	4	—	99
1955 ...	2	—	1	1	8	9	23	41	46	33	4	2	170
1950 ...	2	3	1	5	14	42	53	48	29	10	4	1	212

This table adds the 1962 figures to those published in the report for 1958. Commenting in the earlier report it was noted that the 1955 epidemic occurred rather late in the year, building up in July to a peak in September. 1958 and 1950 were more similar with a build up from May to June. But whereas in 1950 the peak incidence was July to August, in 1958 the peak was June to July and the decline started

a month earlier. It was suggested that this curtailment of the epidemic in 1958 might be at least partly due to vaccination which was in full swing throughout the spring and summer of that year. Comparing 1962 with 1950 the similarity in the earlier development is even more striking. In each case there was considerable winter prevalence of the disease. In the period October, 1949, to February, 1950, fourteen cases were recorded. From October, 1961, to February, 1962, fourteen cases were again recorded. Fourteen is again the total for the month of May in 1962 as in 1950. Here the similarity stops abruptly for in 1950 a full blown epidemic developed in late summer and autumn but in 1962 the epidemic was nipped in the bud. Vaccination must be given some credit for this welcome turn in events.

The age and sex distribution is as follows :—

			Age Group in Years								Total	
			-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39		40—
Paralytic ...	...	M.	4	7	7	—	—	—	1	2	—	21
		F.	1	11	4	1	2	—	—	2	—	21
Non-paralytic	...	M.	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	7
		F.	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
All cases ...	...	M.	5	11	7	1	—	—	1	3	—	28
		F.	1	12	6	1	3	—	—	2	—	25
Both sexes—Total			6	23	13	2	3	—	1	5	—	53

The numbers are small but there is obviously little difference in incidence between the sexes.

In last year's report it was recorded that the eight cases of poliomyelitis infection which occurred in the last quarter of 1961 were all under five years. This concentration remained a feature in 1962. It will be seen that 34 of the 42 paralytic cases (81 per cent.) were under five ; taking all cases the number of pre-school children is 42 of a total of 53 (79 per cent.). This concentration on the young child has always been evident, the young child having had less opportunity to acquire natural immunity. In 1962, however, the pre-school population has been relatively more severely hit as will be seen from the following percentages in age groups for three epidemic years.

			Percentages			Total
			-4 years	5-19 years	20+ years	
1955	...	...	60	29	10	99
1958	...	...	60	24	15	99
1962	...	...	81	6	12	99

There would appear to be a statistically significant difference between 1962 and the two earlier years. The proportion of pre-school children has increased and the proportion of school children and

adolescents has decreased. It is suggested that this difference is due to the relative success of the vaccination campaigns in the older age group as compared with the under-five group. At the beginning of 1958 a start had just been made on polio vaccination but at the beginning of 1962, 68 per cent. of the age group 5-19 years had received a full course of the vaccine whereas only 37.6 per cent. of the pre-school children had been done. The younger children had, of course, little chance of naturally acquired immunity in the years 1959-1961. Those who have lived through previous epidemics have an additional advantage. This particularly applies to those over 40 years of age. Cases over this age are very rare and none occurred in 1962. This is the reason for discouraging older persons from being vaccinated; a difficult matter to explain to the public especially when sugar lump vaccination is used.

Geographically the 1962 cases were well dispersed throughout the city. The wards most affected were the adjacent wards of Cowcaddens and Ruchill; and again Kinning Park and Govan. No cases occurred in the extreme East (Shettleston and Parkhead) or in the extreme West (Whiteinch and Yoker).

There were two pairs of apparently related cases. A girl of three years sickened on 10th May with facial paralysis and her brother of two years on 14th May with weakness of a leg and shoulder. Both made a good recovery. The other pair lived in the same close, not blood relations. A girl of nine months sickened on 12th April, having had oral vaccine on 10th April. The virologists isolated a Type 1 virus which they said was a "wild" virus. This girl had a weak back and legs and still is very disabled. The neighbour was a baby boy of six months, also with a Type 1 infection, who sickened on 28th May, a considerable interval after the girl. He had a facial paralysis which recovered.

Of the 42 paralytic cases, 22 were admitted to Mearns Kirk for further treatment. Eight of these have made good recovery and have only minimal residual disability. Fourteen have not been so fortunate, having still considerable weakness, and most of these require splints to allow them to walk. Crippling of the lower limbs seems to have been a common and distressing result of the epidemic.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

1962 saw the introduction of oral vaccine, readily acceptable by both adults and children, and from April onwards this was the main vaccine used.

Since the middle of September, 1961, cases of poliomyelitis had been occurring in the City and the low percentage of young children protected occasioned considerable concern. This low percentage of young children protected is a recurrent problem, the vaccination rate falling during the winter months and followed by a low level of protection in the Spring. For these reasons a special effort was again required to raise the level of protection and during April, May and June a considerable measure of success was achieved by the display of posters, the distribution of leaflets (for which the assistance of other Departments of the Corporation was invaluable) by Press Conference and advertisement, and by the use of the loudspeaker van made available by the Cleansing Department. The incidence of cases of poliomyelitis which showed a peak in May fell in June. In June, Dundee suffered a particularly sharp outbreak and the publicity received was reflected in the attendance at the City clinics. Additional clinic provision was made at Cochrane Street and the clinics continued to function throughout the summer until the demand for protection fell. In addition, in the period September to December, the school health service campaigned to raise the level of protection in primary school children, giving some 30,079 doses of vaccine; 7,110 children having their primary course completed and 15,645 being given a reinforcing dose.

The year saw a further 12,815 persons receive a second injection of inactivated vaccine, 16,346 a third injection and 4,318 a fourth injection; while 127,352 persons received a primary course (3 doses) of oral vaccine, 34,003 received a single dose as reinforcement to two injections of inactivated vaccine, and 40,778 persons received a single dose of oral vaccine as reinforcement to three injections of inactivated vaccine. This represents some 46,294 injections of inactivated vaccine and 456,837 doses of oral vaccine.

#### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

Age	Vaccinated with		Totals	Per cent. of Estimated Population
	(a) Two injections of Inactivated Vaccine	(b) Three Doses of Oral Vaccine		
8 months and over ...	80	2,237	2,317	—
1 year ...	5,596	10,000	15,596	70.6
2 years ...	13,891	3,836	17,727	79.5
3-4 years ...	32,167	5,463	37,630	86.3
5-19 years ...	237,681	26,029	263,710	91.1
20-29 years ...	62,437	26,272	88,709	52.7
Others ...	40,096	53,515	93,611	—
Totals ...	391,948	127,352	519,300	—



CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING  
A \*FULL COURSE OF VACCINATION.

	No.	Per cent. of Estimated Population
8 months and over ... ..	2,269	—
1 year ... ..	13,569	61·4
2 years ... ..	15,542	69·7
3-4 years ... ..	34,172	78·4
Totals ... ..	<u>65,552</u>	

\* Full Course of Vaccination means—

(a) Three injections of inactivated Vaccine; (b) Two injections of Inactivated Vaccine followed by a dose of Oral Vaccine; (c) Three doses of Oral Vaccine.

Number of persons given 3rd injections of inactivated vaccine	294,079
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after two injections of inactivated vaccine ... ..	34,003
Totals ...	<u>328,082</u>
Number of persons given 4th injections of inactivated vaccine	59,484
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after three injections of inactivated vaccine ... ..	40,778
Totals ...	<u>100,262</u>

### ENCEPHALITIS.

*Viral Encephalitis.*—There have been only sporadic cases of this infection since the small outbreak which occurred in 1937.

There were no cases in 1962, but a one year old boy died from viral encephalitis.

### POST-ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

A group of cases, 24 in number, the remaining survivors of a Glasgow epidemic which affected 70 persons in all, has been under the continuous supervision of Dr. Ashie Main since 1923. There was one death during the year—a 47 year old man in Group IV, Class B. The following tables show the physical capacity of the remaining 23 cases in the Spring of 1963 :—

#### PHYSICAL CONDITION.

	Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework ... ..	—	6	6
Fit for employment ... ..	4	—	4
Unfit but going about ... ..	3	2	5
Bedridden at Home ... ..	—	2	2
Cases in General Hospital ... ..	2	1	3
Cases in Mental Hospital ... ..	2	—	2
Cases untraced ... ..	1	—	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>



These cases are classified as follows :—

		Spring 1963	Spring 1962
Group I.	Recovery complete ... ..	3	4
Group II.	Recovery incomplete :—		
	Class A. Mental Retardation	1	1
	Class B. Mental Instability ...	1	1
	Class C. Nervous Instability ...	11	10
		13	12
Group III.	Perversion of Conduct ...	—	—
Group IV.	Parkinsonians :—		
	Class A. Normal Mentality ...	2	2
	Class B. Abnormal Mentality	5	6
		7	8
Group V.	Died ... ..	1	—
		<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>

There is little change in the condition of these 23 cases with the exception of the following :—

- Group I. Recovery complete :—A 59 year old woman who was admitted to Stobhill Hospital suffering from Hypertension, is now very excitable and has been reclassified to Group II. Class C.—Nervous Instability.
- Group II. Class C. (Nervous Instability) :—A 63 year old woman in this group has developed an Acute Polio Arthritis of the right hand for which she is being treated at home. Another woman (70 years) in this group has had a " shock " which has affected her speech and legs. This patient also is at home.

### MEASLES.

A fall in the recorded incidence of measles was noted in 1962, there being two thousand and sixty-six cases of which 376 were admitted to hospital. The actual number affected by this disease was greater than this but as it is not a notifiable condition only a proportion of those affected became known to the Department.

The recorded incidence of this disease during the last five years was as follows :—

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1958 ... ..	771	—	—
1959 ... ..	11,403	7	0.06
1960 ... ..	588	—	—
1961 ... ..	6,190	6	0.09
1962 ... ..	2,066	2	0.09

The quarterly incidence of measles in 1962 and the previous two years was :—

		1960		1961		1962	
		Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter	...	69	11.73	4,450	71.89	72	3.49
2nd Quarter	...	87	14.80	1,644	26.56	388	18.78
3rd Quarter	...	46	7.82	63	1.02	305	14.76
4th Quarter	...	386	65.65	33	0.53	1,301	62.97
		<u>588</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>6,190</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2,066</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The age and sex distribution in 1962 was :—

Age				Male	Female	Total
—1	...	...	...	33	31	64
—5	...	...	...	278	233	511
—15	...	...	...	785	701	1,486
15+	...	...	...	—	5	5
				<u>1,096</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>2,066</u>

## RUBELLA.

(*German Measles*).

In 1962, 67 cases of Rubella were recorded which is a considerable fall from 1961, when 931 were registered ; 44 of the 67 were admitted to hospital. As this disease is not notifiable the 67 cases recorded is not an accurate figure for the City but it illustrates the trend of the disease. The average over the last 5 years, 1957 to 1962, was 369 cases per annum.

The age and sex distribution was as follows :—

Age in Years				Male	Female	Total
—1	...	...	...	2	2	4
—5	...	...	...	8	7	15
—15	...	...	...	17	12	29
15+	...	...	...	7	12	19
				<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>67</u>

The quarterly incidence in 1962 was :—

			Registered Cases	Percentage of Total
1st Quarter	...	...	11	16.42
2nd Quarter	...	...	36	53.73
3rd Quarter	...	...	9	13.43
4th Quarter	...	...	11	16.42
			<u>67</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

A further fall in the incidence of Whooping Cough was recorded in 1962, as only 272 cases were registered ; of these 38 were admitted to hospital. This creates a new low record, the previous lowest being in 1899, when 804 cases were recorded. No deaths due to Whooping Cough occurred this year.

The number of registered cases, deaths and the fatality rates for the last five years were as follows :—

Year	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1958 ... ..	1,109	—	—
1959 ... ..	2,311	6	0·26
1960 ... ..	3,745	4	0·11
1961 ... ..	824	—	—
1962 ... ..	272	—	—

The quarterly incidence of Whooping Cough during this year and the last two years was as follows :—

	1960		1961		1962	
	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter ...	1,442	38·51	353	42·84	69	25·37
2nd Quarter ...	1,383	36·93	247	29·97	36	13·23
3rd Quarter ...	518	13·83	160	19·42	43	15·81
4th Quarter ...	402	10·73	64	7·77	124	45·59
	<u>3,745</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>824</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>100·00</u>

## CHICKENPOX.

There were 3,558 cases of chickenpox in 1962, an increase of 378 on the previous year's total.

The incidence of this disease in the last thirty one years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average)	...	...	...	6,354
1940-49 (average)	...	...	...	5,377
1950-54 (average)	...	...	...	7,154
1955-59 (average)	...	...	...	5,109
1960	...	...	...	8,989
1961	...	...	...	3,180
1962	...	...	...	3,558

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes, etc. During 1962, 196 cases were removed to hospital. The disease is probably much more

prevalent than the bookings indicate, for it is mostly on information obtained from school attendance officers that cases are registered. The distribution throughout the City was as follows :—

Central ... ..	904
North ... ..	631
East ... ..	433
South-east ... ..	937
South-west ... ..	549
Institutions and Harbour ... ..	104
	<hr/>
	3,558
	<hr/>

The wards chiefly affected were Knightswood (428), Cathcart (405), Pollokshaws (283) and Provan (203).

More than two-thirds of the total was recorded in the first half of the year. Incidence was highest in the second quarter (1,725) and and reached its peak in May, when there were 788 cases. There were no deaths.

#### PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

There were no cases of this disease in 1962, in contrast to the two previous years—1961 with 12 and 1960 with 13 cases.

#### RABIES.

No case of rabies is known to have occurred, but there was a slight increase in 1962 in the number of instances of persons having been bitten by dogs or other animals reported by the police investigation.

During 1962, 576 persons were bitten by dogs, 11 seriously enough to require stitching of the wound. In 1961 there were 517 and in 1960 376. One person was bitten by a rat.

#### TRACHOMA.

During the year three cases were notified as suffering from trachoma. In the table below is shown the number of cases notified and the number verified each year for the past ten years.

Year	No. of New Cases Notified			Definite	Doubtful
1953/57	...	...	10	6	—
1958	...	...	5	5	—
1959	...	...	2	2	—
1960	...	...	4	4	—
1961	...	...	—	—	—
1962	...	...	3	—	—

During the year two died, one was discharged well and seven were transferred to other areas leaving 67 cases on the register at the end of 1962.

#### NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.

Year			Definite Cases	Total
1953/57	...	...	89 (av.).	89 (av.)
1958	...	...	86	86
1959	...	...	81	81
1960	...	...	79	79
1961	...	...	74	74
1962	...	...	67	67

Patients attending the special clinic made a total of 769 attendances and, during the same period, the nurse made 88 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year, and no patients required treatment in hospital.

#### ANTHRAX.

No case of anthrax was reported to the Department during 1962. This was similar to 1961.

By the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, Anthrax became notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

#### INFECTIONS DUE TO *L. ICTERO-HAEMORRHAGIAE* AND *L. CANICOLA*. WEIL'S DISEASE.

(*Leptospirosis ictero-haemorrhagiae*).

Two cases were reported during 1962.

A boy, aged 18, residing in a semi-rural area under development, fell ill towards the middle of September and was admitted to a fever hospital ten days later as a case of meningitis. Throughout his stay in hospital he displayed no jaundice, normally present in 50-60 per cent. of cases. The Schuffner test, however, proved positive 1 : 10,000 for *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* and 1 : 100 for *L.canicola*. After investigation it seemed probable that he was infected when he trespassed on the grounds of a disused ordnance store situated near his home and which was being treated for a moderate rat infestation at that time.



A male, aged 31, was admitted to a fever hospital on 26.11.62, having developed jaundice following weakness, lassitude and headache of a week's duration. The Schuffner test was negative on 26.11.62, but on 3.12.62 was positive for *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* 1 : 10,000 and *L. canicola* 1 : 1,000. This high titre indicated a recent infection. This man was employed as a sewer worker and Weil's Disease in a sewer worker is a Prescribed Disease under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act.

#### L. CANICOLA INFECTION.

Five cases occurred in Glasgow during 1962. Four of these were closely related as they occurred in employees in two piggeries, one within the City boundary and the other in an adjacent county. Both these piggeries were under the same ownership.

The first, a male, was admitted to a fever hospital on 20th April, 1962, as a case of meningitis. Subsequently he was found to have a rising titre to *L. canicola*, the last one being 1 : 300,000. He had been employed for three months in the piggery within the City boundary.

A second case in a male aged 36, treated at home, began with an influenza-like illness on 6th May, 1962, and when this had only partially settled a Schuffner test revealed *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* positive 1 : 100 and *L. canicola* positive 1 : 3,000. A repeat Schuffner test one week later revealed a rising titre. This man had been employed at the week-ends for the previous three years in the piggery outwith the City boundary.

Two further cases from employees at the same piggery occurred in June, 1962. A male, employed for two years, was admitted to a fever hospital on 2nd June, 1962, with fever, suffusion of the eyes, bronchitis and congested throat. A Schuffner test on 4th June was negative but a repeat on 15th June revealed a strong titre to *L. canicola* positive 1 : 30,000.

On 23rd June, 1962, another male piggery worker of six years' duration was admitted to the same fever hospital with severe frontal headache, prostration, and listlessness. A Schuffner test was negative but when repeated on 4.7.62 showed *L. canicola* positive 1 : 1,000.

Investigation by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Glasgow University Veterinary Department revealed the presence of *canicola* infection in the pigs.

## SCABIES.

For the third year in succession, a fall has occurred in the number of cases of this disease during the year, 1,630 persons in 668 families being involved as against 2,549 persons in 1,137 families in 1961.

The following table shows the position in 1962 in each of the five public health divisions, as compared with 1961 :—

Division	No. of Families		No. of Cases	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Central ... ..	174	155	680	284
Northern ... ..	257	138	496	323
Eastern ... ..	341	146	745	543
South-Eastern ... ..	213	132	385	282
South-Western ... ..	152	97	243	198
	<u>1,317</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>2,549</u>	<u>1,630</u>

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

During 1962, 3,459 cases of primary pneumonia and 16 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, the corresponding figures for 1961 being 3,762 and 71.

Over 89 per cent. of persons notified were treated in hospital, the percentages being highest in the lower age groups. The notifications of primary pneumonia and the number and percentage treated in hospital are shown in Table A.

TABLE A.

NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND  
NUMBER TREATED IN HOSPITAL

Age in Years				Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	Number Treated in Hospital	Percentage Treated in Hospital
Under 1	...	...	...	791	750	94.8
1-4	...	...	...	613	580	94.6
5-44	...	...	...	703	615	87.5
45-64	...	...	...	609	526	86.4
65 and over	...	...	...	743	621	83.6
All Ages	...	...	...	<u>3,459</u>	<u>3,092</u>	<u>89.4</u>

Of the 16 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified, 3 were treated in hospital.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of cases of primary pneumonia :—

TABLE B.  
NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA  
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age in Years	Male Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Female Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations for both Sexes	Per- centage of Total
Under 1 ...	445	23.3	346	22.3	791	22.9
1-4 ...	336	17.6	277	17.8	613	17.7
5-44 ...	370	19.4	333	21.5	703	20.3
45-64 ...	381	20.0	228	14.7	609	17.6
65 and over ...	375	19.7	368	23.7	743	21.5
All Ages	<u>1,907</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,552</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,459</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Notifications of pneumonia were higher in males than females at all ages. The ratio of all male to female notifications was 1.229, and 1.671 in the age-group 45-64 years.

TABLE C.  
AGE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF  
PRIMARY PNEUMONIA FOR THE YEARS 1960, 1961 AND 1962.

Age in Years	1960		1961		1962	
	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
Under 1 ...	873	23.3	674	17.9	791	22.9
1-4 ...	645	17.2	686	18.2	613	17.7
5-44 ...	707	18.9	721	19.2	703	20.3
45-64 ...	739	19.8	767	20.4	609	17.6
65 and over	779	20.8	914	24.3	743	21.5
All Ages	<u>3,743</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,762</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,459</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Notifications were less by 303 or 8.1 per cent. in 1962 compared with 1961, but under one year of age there was an increase of 117 or 17.4 per cent.

Notifications and deaths from primary pneumonia and deaths from bronchitis are highest in the first quarter of the year and lowest in the third quarter. The incidence of influenza during the year was low.

TABLE D.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND  
DEATHS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA  
AND OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS.

Period	Primary Pneumonia				Influenzal Pneumonia				Bronchitis	
	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent. of Total	*Deaths	Per cent. of Total	Deaths	Per cent. of Total
1st Quarter	1,301	37·6	196	36·2	10	62·5	19	52·8	320	41·2
2nd Quarter	744	21·5	121	22·3	2	12·5	9	25·0	132	17·0
3rd Quarter	435	12·6	95	17·5	—	—	2	5·5	95	21·2
4th Quarter	979	28·3	130	24·0	4	25·0	6	16·7	230	29·6
	<u>3,459</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>100·0</u>

\* Deaths include deaths from Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.

The death-rate per million for respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis was 1,393 compared with 1,534 in 1961 and 1,256 in 1960. (Pneumonia of the new-born is not included).

TABLE E.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES  
OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Pneumonia (excluding Pneumonia of the new-born)	Bronchitis	Influenza	Other Respiratory Diseases	Totals
1951	528	740	183	118	1,569
1952	532	690	119	134	1,475
1953	428	627	74	106	1,235
1954	432	545	26	113	1,169
1955	545	700	40	109	1,394
1956	579	656	50	105	1,390
1957	575	588	161	90	1,414
1958	606	820	48	106	1,580
1959	700	911	117	99	1,827
1960	533	658	43	94	1,328
1961	692	701	115	108	1,616
1962	542	777	36	100	1,455

There were 542 deaths from pneumonia, a decrease of 2·17 per cent. from the 1961 figures and 777 deaths from bronchitis, an increase of 9·8 per cent. The fall in deaths from pneumonia occurred generally throughout the year but was most marked in the first and fourth quarters. The rise in deaths from bronchitis occurred mainly in the first quarter.

TABLE F.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM PRIMARY PNEUMONIA  
AND BRONCHITIS IN 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

	Deaths from Pneumonia				Deaths from Bronchitis			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
January ...	109	69	84	74	197	113	123	157
February ...	165	64	134	59	283	108	120	78
March... ..	85	43	59	63	101	40	39	85
April ... ..	43	50	50	53	41	55	49	54
May ... ..	32	46	47	33	42	44	42	45
June ... ..	23	30	33	35	32	18	36	33
July ... ..	35	24	48	30	21	27	17	30
August ... ..	28	32	35	33	24	34	30	27
September ...	26	40	21	32	27	35	23	38
October ... ..	41	42	31	27	27	37	39	42
November ...	49	41	68	41	52	44	73	68
December ...	64	52	82	62	64	103	110	120
	<u>700</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>777</u>

The incidence of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis throughout the years 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962 are shown in Table F. The Table shows the increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis in January, March and December compared with 1961, and the decrease in the number of deaths from pneumonia in January, February and December. In February, 1961, influenza was associated with the increased mortality from pneumonia.

TABLE G.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS  
AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION  
FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

Division	Pneumonia		Bronchitis		Death Rate per 100,000 of Estimated Population	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis
Eastern ... ..	123	24·8	182	24·7	51·1	75·7
Northern ... ..	104	20·9	162	22·0	49·8	77·6
Central ... ..	93	18·7	147	20·0	43·6	68·9
South-Eastern ...	91	18·3	141	19·2	40·9	63·4
South-Western ...	86	17·3	104	14·1	53·9	65·2
	<u>497*</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>736†</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>47·6</u>	<u>70·5</u>

\* 45 Institutional Cases not included.

† 41 Institutional Cases not included.

The death rate from pneumonia was lowest in the South-Eastern Division and highest in the South-Western Division. In the South-Western Division the death rate corresponded closely with that of 1961, while in the other divisions there was a considerable fall. Death rates from bronchitis were highest in the Eastern and Northern Divisions, while the other divisions showed a considerable rise over the 1961 rates.



TABLE H.  
DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1962.  
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.  
(Percentages of Column Totals given in brackets).

	PNEUMONIA			BRONCHITIS		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Under 1 year ...	43 (14.2)	33 (13.8)	76 (14.0)	5 (0.9)	7 (3.2)	12 (1.5)
1-4 years ...	5 (1.6)	13 (5.4)	18 (3.3)	1 (0.2)	2 (0.9)	3 (0.4)
5-44 years ...	13 (4.3)	13 (5.4)	26 (4.8)	2 (0.3)	7 (3.2)	9 (1.2)
45-64 years ...	70 (23.1)	32 (13.4)	102 (18.8)	206 (36.8)	58 (26.8)	264 (34.0)
65 and over ...	172 (56.8)	148 (61.9)	320 (59.1)	346 (61.8)	143 (65.9)	498 (62.9)
All ages ...	303 (100.0)	239 (100.0)	542 (100.0)	560 (100.0)	217 (100.0)	777 (100.0)

Table H shows the age and sex distribution of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis during the year.

Of the 303 male deaths from pneumonia, 79.9 per cent. were over 45 years of age (56.8 per cent. over 65 years of age) and of the 560 male deaths from bronchitis, 98.6 per cent. were over 45 years of age (61.8 per cent. over 65 years of age). Of the 239 female deaths from pneumonia, 75.3 per cent. were over 45 years of age (61.9 per cent. over 65 years of age), and of the 217 female deaths from bronchitis, 92.6 per cent. were over 45 years of age (65.9 per cent. over 65 years of age).

The ratio of male to female deaths from pneumonia in the age-group 45 to 64 years was 2.19 and in the age-group 65 years and over 1.16; the comparable ratios of males to females for bronchitis being 3.55 and 2.42.

TABLE I.  
PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES,  
OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA AND BRONCHITIS.

Columns (1), (4), (7)—Deaths from All Causes.

(2), (5), (8)—Deaths from Pneumonia, Influenza and  
Bronchitis.

(3), (6), (9)—Proportionate Mortality Per Cent.

Age in years—	MALE			FEMALE			BOTH SEXES		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Under 1 ...	456	48	10.5	306	41	13.4	762	89	11.7
1-4 ...	54	6	11.1	45	15	33.3*	99	21	21.2*
5-44 ...	497	15	3.0	329	20	6.1	826	35	4.2
45-64 ...	2,406	276	11.5	1,349	90	6.7	3,755	366	9.7
65 and over ...	3,693	519	14.1	4,089	295	7.2	7,782	814	10.5
All ages ...	7,106	864	12.2	6,118	461	7.5	13,244	1,325	10.0
All ages 1961	7,016	885	12.6	6,352	623	9.8	13,368	1,508	11.3

\* Based on a small number of deaths.

Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis over the age of 45 are absolutely and relatively as a cause of death greater in males than in females.

In Table J is shown the comparison of the death rates from pneumonia and bronchitis in Glasgow for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 with those of other cities in Scotland and England. The pneumonia rates for the English cities were higher than those in Scotland in 1961. For bronchitis also the Scottish cities have lower rates than those in England. Glasgow has the highest incidence for bronchitis in Scotland while in England Salford far exceeds the rate for other English cities. The association of bronchitis with atmospheric pollution is well known and the bronchitis death rates in the industrial North of England reflect the atmospheric conditions in that area.

Compared with other European countries, however, the death rates from bronchitis in England and Wales and in Scotland are much higher. The difference is largely an index of the atmospheric pollution.

TABLE J.

DEATH-RATES PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR  
PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS FOR SCOTLAND,  
THE SCOTTISH AND CERTAIN ENGLISH CITIES.

		Pneumonia			Bronchitis		
		Death Rate per 100,000			Death Rate per 100,000		
		1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
*Scotland	...	49.3	38.6	47.7	49.2	42.5	48.5
*Aberdeen	...	55.1	33.1	38.3	38.0	36.3	34.5
*Dundee	...	87.9	54.8	59.1	43.1	38.4	39.4
*Edinburgh	...	62.0	43.2	60.5	57.7	49.2	55.3
*Glasgow	...	64.4	48.0	61.1	87.6	66.2	72.2
†Birmingham	...	69.7	50.8	67.5	85.6	75.5	76.5
†Liverpool	...	97.7	117.0	114.2	87.0	87.7	99.1
†Manchester	...	60.2	60.2	70.6	116.2	100.1	130.7
†Leeds	...	90.2	71.3	94.0	97.4	76.5	95.6
†Salford	...	78.4	88.1	83.9	130.9	171.9	156.2
†Oldham	...	82.3	50.3	94.5	116.8	100.6	143.1

These figures are based on data from the—

\* Registrar General's Annual Reports for Scotland.

† Registrar General (England and Wales) Statistical Reviews.

## INFLUENZA

As this disease is not notifiable reliable statistics are not available.

During the last few years the Western Regional Hospital Board have organised "a general practitioner spotter service" which has enabled virus laboratories connected with the Board to receive

specimens from individuals who had influenza-like symptoms. These specimens have at times produced evidence that certain types of influenza are present in the community. Unfortunately, during 1962, this service has not been so well organised with the consequence this source of information is not very extensive. It would appear, however, that the A, B and C types of viruses were present in the community throughout the year and the B form produced a small epidemic in the late winter.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.  
(including Influenzal Pneumonia).

			1962			1961		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years	...	1	2	3	4	1	5	
5-45 years	...	1	1	2	3	2	5	
45-65 years	...	4	4	8	16	10	26	
Over 65 years	...	8	15	23	28	51	79	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			14	22	36	51	64	115

TUBERCULOSIS.

THE GENERAL TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS.

*Incidence.*—There were 927 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1962 compared with 1,021 in 1961 and 1,092 in 1960. There were 117 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 137 in 1961 and 109 in 1960. The trends of incidence are shown below.

			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935-39 (Average)			1,650	657	2,307
1940-44	do.		2,367	690	3,057
1945-49	do.		2,674	468	3,231
1950-54	do.		2,297	312	2,609
1955	...	...	2,181	278	2,459
1956	...	...	2,024	193	2,217
1957	...	...	3,925	172	4,097
1958	...	...	1,340	167	1,507
1959	...	...	1,159	120	1,279
1960	...	...	1,092	109	1,201
1961	...	...	1,021	137	1,158
1962	...	...	927	117	1,044

There is some satisfaction to be gained from the fact that new pulmonary cases at 927 dropped below the 1,000 mark for the first time. Also it can be calculated that the rate of decrease is greater; a 9.2 per cent. reduction on 1961, compared with falls of 6.5 per cent. and 5.8 per cent. in the two previous years. The incidence of the non-pulmonary type of the disease has also decreased by 20 cases although still above the lowest figure which was recorded in 1960.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the cases notified in 1962 with the corresponding 1961 figures alongside for comparison.

Age Groups	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
-5 ...	7	22	13	21	4	3	1	2
-15 ...	33	47	25	26	3	4	12	4
-25 ...	77	93	68	95	15	9	10	25
-35 ...	68	74	74	82	12	11	23	34
-45 ...	83	74	65	61	3	6	5	10
-55 ...	117	100	44	55	2	5	5	4
-65 ...	134	149	23	27	2	1	6	7
+65 ...	71	74	25	21	5	6	9	6
	<u>590</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>92</u>

Males and females have both participated in the decrease in incidence of pulmonary cases. There are notable decreases in both sexes in the 15-25 year age group. This is the age group which would be expected to profit from the schools' B.C.G. campaign which was started in 1953. Those vaccinated in that year are now 22 years of age. On the other hand, male cases in the age group 35-55 years show a considerable increase. Two of the older female groups show minor increases which may be chance fluctuations. The increased incidence in boys remarked in last year's report has not been repeated in 1962.

In the non-pulmonary category the decrease is entirely in the females who still, however, outnumber male cases.

The work by the Divisions in surveying household contacts has been continued throughout the year. The Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination of contacts under 15 years are successfully undertaken in almost all cases but the X-ray of adult contacts is unfortunately less complete. The staff of the Central Division co-operated with the Mass Radiography Unit in an X-ray survey of Model Lodging-Houses. These institutions have accounted for many cases over the years. Five-hundred and seventy-nine residents, representing about a half of the total, attended for X-ray and as a result 15 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were booked. There is a lack of co-operation in attending for treatment but in spite of the difficulties this work is being continued.

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

*Incidence.*—The case rate per 100,000 in Glasgow is shown below for certain years along with the comparable incidence in other large towns in Scotland and England.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER LARGE TOWNS.

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Glasgow ...	...	208	218	203	201	187	364	124	108	103	97	89
Edinburgh ...	...	152	169	170	136	129	90	148	59	55	56	47
Aberdeen ...	...	125	131	123	109	123	171	52	73	48	46	34
Dundee ...	...	156	164	171	161	140	148	252	135	57	71	63
Liverpool ...	...	108	175	144	139	131	133	104	215	58	54	59
Manchester ...	...	102	106	96	96	86	88	78	71	59	58	59
Birmingham ...	...	111	111	111	103	93	77	84	64	71	64	65

*Mortality.*—There were 189 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1962. The corresponding death rates per 100,000 of the population are 18·1 compared with 18·2 for 1961, a marginal decrease which is disappointing. The rates shown below have been computed on the Registrar-General's standard.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS.

## DEATH RATES PER 100,000 : 1952-1962.

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Glasgow ...	...	49	40	34	28	25	24	26	20	19	18	18
Edinburgh ...	...	26	23	19	10	9	7	6	4	5	3	3
Aberdeen ...	...	20	14	10	8	10	5	7	6	5	5	2
Dundee ...	...	22	17	19	15	14	9	10	7	5	6	3
Liverpool ...	...	34	33	29	24	18	16	14	14	11	11	10
Manchester ...	...	38	28	27	19	15	14	10	12	12	8	11
Birmingham ...	...	25	24	20	19	14	12	13	9	7	7	7

Glasgow continues to compare unfavourably with other cities as regards both incidence and mortality of pulmonary tuberculosis. It will be noted that in some other cities the downward trends have been broken and fractional increases have occurred. This would suggest that there can be no relaxation of efforts to control the disease in the foreseeable future.

## NON-PULMONARY AND DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS.

*Incidence.*—There were 117 notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1962 compared with 137 in 1961 and 109 in 1960. The corresponding rates per 100,000 were 11 in 1962, 13 in 1961 and 10 in 1960. Included in the 117 were eight cases of tuberculous meningitis. The ratio, therefore, is 1 to 14·6. This is a slight set-back in the trend towards elimination of tuberculous meningitis but it will be seen that there was only one case more than the previous year.



## NON-PULMONARY NOTIFICATIONS.

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total Cases	...	301	295	241	278	193	172	167	120	109	137	117
Meningitis												
only	...	78	56	50	42	22	23	15	9	6	7	8
Ratio	...	3.8	5.3	4.8	6.6	8.8	7.5	11.1	13.9	18.2	19.6	14.6

There was no notified case of tuberculous meningitis in an infant but two in the age group 1-5 years. These are the cases in young children which it is hoped to prevent by B.C.G. vaccination at birth.

## TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS : NOTIFICATIONS 1952 TO 1962.

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<i>Males—</i>												
0-1	...	6	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
1-5	...	8	12	9	9	3	6	1	2	1	1	2
Over 5	...	17	20	16	13	2	3	8	2	1	1	3
<i>Females—</i>												
0-1	...	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	...	17	11	4	6	4	2	1	—	2	—	—
Over 5	...	25	13	19	12	11	11	4	5	2	4	3
		<u>78</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

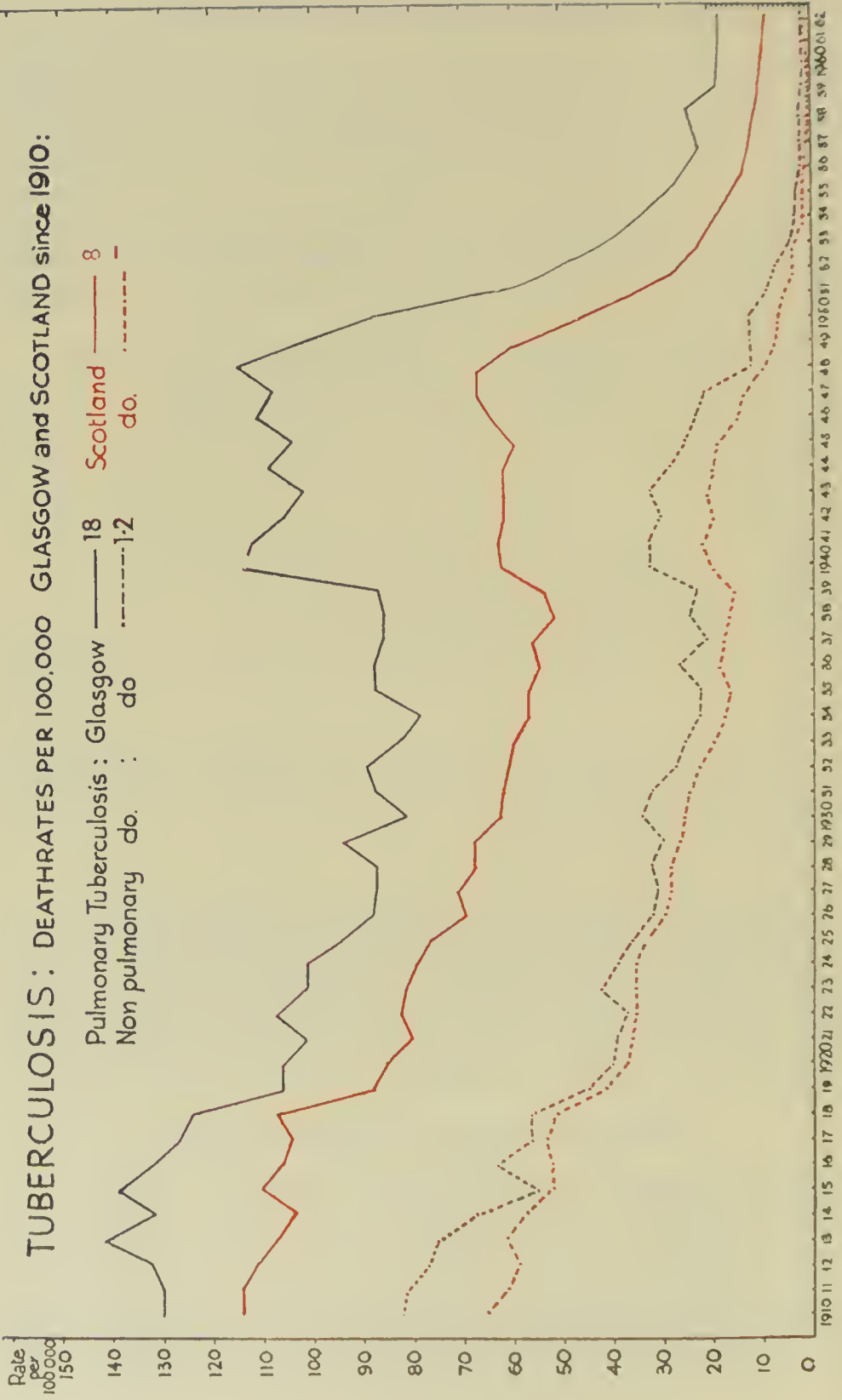
*Mortality.*—In 1962 there were 12 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the same number as in 1961, and the death-rate remained unchanged at 1.2 per 100,000.

*Intimation of Primary Tuberculosis.*—In 1962 the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculous infection in children which came to the notice of the Department under the scheme of intimation was 17 compared with 27 in 1961 and 57 in 1960. The practice of intimation has largely been discontinued by the hospitals and in many cases official notification is made instead. The distribution of cases was as follows :—

## INTIMATION OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1962.

Division		Male	Female	Total
Central	...	1	3	4
Northern	...	4	2	6
Eastern	...	—	—	—
South-Eastern	...	—	1	1
South-Western	...	3	3	6
		<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>

# TUBERCULOSIS: DEATH RATES PER 100,000 GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND SINCE 1910:



GLASGOW—CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH-RATE PER MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1962 AND 1961.

	Pulmonary Cases				Death-Rate	
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Shettleston and Tollcross	18	32	15	19	161	273
Parkhead ... ..	13	8	2	3	181	228
Dalmarnock ... ..	14	13	10	17	166	92
Calton ... ..	9	13	10	9	223	265
Mile-End ... ..	24	18	10	15	105	95
Dennistoun ... ..	6	7	9	10	44	173
Provan ... ..	43	44	24	28	129	158
Cowlairs ... ..	14	7	4	10	282	229
Springburn ... ..	17	12	6	5	124	28
Townhead ... ..	11	13	5	5	252	40
Exchange ... ..	4	10	5	5	115	92
Anderston ... ..	13	16	12	11	160	94
Park ... ..	10	13	12	5	168	308
Cowcaddens ... ..	9	5	11	9	58	156
Woodside ... ..	15	14	3	14	317	210
Ruchill ... ..	23	26	13	18	384	280
North Kelvin ... ..	13	10	9	7	463	318
Maryhill ... ..	10	8	3	7	254	278
Kelvinside ... ..	5	5	5	3	104	171
Partick (East) ... ..	3	18	4	6	—	55
Partick (West) ... ..	3	9	7	7	49	181
Whiteinch ... ..	7	14	3	6	100	48
Yoker ... ..	12	12	7	5	153	376
Knightswood ... ..	20	18	9	11	148	23
Hutchesontown ... ..	10	14	9	9	217	97
Gorbals ... ..	30	29	7	19	318	289
Kingston ... ..	21	11	13	12	322	198
Kinning Park ... ..	11	18	12	15	47	176
Govan ... ..	15	15	12	11	199	145
Fairfield ... ..	11	17	3	7	103	342
Craigton ... ..	15	15	10	11	85	135
Pollokshields ... ..	23	22	12	8	85	75
Campbell ... ..	10	11	3	4	52	104
Pollokshaws ... ..	23	27	21	20	142	204
Govanhill ... ..	14	12	10	8	86	258
Langside ... ..	14	15	10	15	157	81
Cathcart ... ..	22	31	11	10	111	139
Institutions ... ..	48	49	6	4	—	—
Harbour ... ..	7	2	—	—	—	—
Total for City ...	<u>590</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>182</u>

In previous reports this sub-division into wards has been done for non-pulmonary cases and death-rate. The numbers have now become so small that no useful information can be deduced. The twelve non-pulmonary deaths occurred in eleven wards and to calculate death-rates for 37 wards becomes meaningless. This information is therefore omitted.

The figures for pulmonary cases and death-rate are compared with those of 1961. Some information can be derived from this comparison ; for example, it is seen that there was considerable mortality in 1962

in the northern wards of Woodside, Ruchill, North Kelvin and Maryhill. The death-rate in Gorbals and Kingston is also high. There were no deaths in Partick (East) and the rate of 49 per million in Partick (West) is accounted for by one death.

### B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The total number of B.C.G. vaccinations carried out in 1962 was 26,834, a small decrease from 1961, when 26,978 were done. There were slightly fewer contacts and infants vaccinated and this was offset to some extent by an increase in some secondary groups.

*Schools Campaign.*—The annual campaign of vaccination of the 13-year-old age group was carried through in similar fashion to previous years. Publicity posters were displayed by the Corporation Transport Department. The Tuberculosis Health Visitors visited all parents from whom a parental consent form was not received.

The campaign in the schools was started on 1st October, 1962, and the bulk of the work was completed by 15th November, 1962. A follow-up to account for absentees was done between 3rd and 17th December, 1962.

One hundred and fourteen schools were visited and the number of 13-year-old pupils attending was 16,186 compared with 17,155 in the previous year; 15,462 consents were obtained, representing 95.5 per cent. of the available children. This is fractionally lower than the 96.1 per cent. consent rate of 1961 which was the most successful year in this respect. On the other hand there was a smaller loss due to absence in 1962. Only 4.7 per cent. of the consents failed to be Mantoux tested as compared with 6.0 per cent. in 1961. Fourteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty children were tested and 12,111 negative reactors were vaccinated.

The negative reactor rate was 82.4 per cent. compared with 80.5 per cent. in 1961, 80.7 per cent. in 1960 and 79.1 per cent. in 1959. It is interesting to look back to 1953 when the first school campaign took place. The negative reactor rate in 1953 was 59.3 per cent. The trend of improvement in the position regarding tuberculous infection in children is obvious. There was a marginal deterioration in 1961 but the trend has been resumed in 1962.

The School and Education Department staff again co-operated with the staff of this Department in continuing this important work.

The details of the 1962 campaign are now set out.

## 1. PUBLIC RESPONSE : PARENTAL CONSENT TO VACCINATION.

		Schools	Pupils	Consents	% Response
Public Schools	...	108	15,856	15,144	95.5
Private Schools	...	6	330	318	96.4
		<u>114</u>	<u>16,186</u>	<u>15,462</u>	<u>95.5</u>

## 2. LOSS DUE TO ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL.

	(1) Consents	No. Absent 1st Visit	% of (1)	No. Tested	No. Absent 2nd Visit	% of (1)	Total No. Absent	% of (1)	No. of Tests Read
Public Schools	15,144	554	3.7	14,590	172	1.1	726	4.8	14,418
Private Schools	318	6	1.9	312	—	—	6	1.9	312
	<u>15,462</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>14,902</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>14,730</u>

## 3. RESULTS OF MANTOUX TESTS.

		Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
MALE—						
Public Schools	...	7,222	1,295	17.9	5,927	82.1
Private Schools	...	146	11	7.5	135	92.5
		<u>7,368</u>	<u>1,306</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>6,062</u>	<u>82.3</u>
FEMALE—						
Public Schools	...	7,196	1,280	17.8	5,916	82.2
Private Schools	...	166	10	6.0	156	94.0
		<u>7,362</u>	<u>1,290</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>6,072</u>	<u>82.5</u>
All Results	...	<u>14,730</u>	<u>2,596</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>12,134</u>	<u>82.4</u>

## 4. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

			Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
MALE—						
Private Schools	...	...	5,927	10	0.2	5,917
Private Schools	...	...	135	—	—	135
Total	...	...	<u>6,062</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>6,052</u>
FEMALE—						
Public Schools	...	...	5,916	12	0.2	5,904
Private Schools	...	...	156	1	0.6	155
Total	...	...	<u>6,072</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>6,059</u>
Both Sexes	...	...	<u>12,134</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>12,111</u>

*Infant Vaccination.*—Vaccination was started at the new maternity unit at Belvidere Hospital and was continued as before in the other maternity hospitals. Infants vaccinated totalled 11,021, a small decrease from 1961 which was a peak year.



*Routine Vaccination Scheme.*—The primary groups at special risk were vaccinated as in previous years. The vaccination of household contacts carried out by the Divisional Staffs continued to be a complete coverage of this special group.

The number of all vaccinations for the year (26,834) brings the cumulative total of vaccinations in the City since 1950 to 212,504.

**B.C.G. VACCINATIONS — GLASGOW, 1950/1962.**

Group	Centre	1950/57	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total
Indoor Contacts	Moffat Street ...	814	28	25	10	9	3	889
	Carnbooth ...	488	23	11	20	12	6	560
	Millbrae ...	469	49	47	42	33	32	672
N.B. Infants	Millbrae ...	751	91	69	80	9	9	1,009
Total ...		2,522	191	152	152	63	50	3,130
Outdoor Contacts	Health & Welfare Dept.	11,038	1,661	1,464	1,454	1,128	1,008	17,753
	R.H.S.C. ...	935	49	25	—	—	—	1,009
Total ...		11,973	1,710	1,489	1,454	1,128	1,008	18,762
Nurses	Hospitals ...	1,436	179	122	136	112	174	2,159
	Langside College Trainees	87	17	12	23	18	6	163
	Logan and Johnston Trainees ...	75	29	34	—	28	28	194
	H.V. Trainees ...	2	2	8	3	3	—	18
	Total ...	1,600	227	176	162	161	208	2,534
Students	University ...	549	46	61	46	28	36	766
	Others ...	62	11	6	8	6	—	93
Total ...		611	57	67	54	34	36	859
<b>Total Primary Groups</b>		<b>16,706</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>25,285</b>
N.B. Infants	Maternity Hospital ...	11,473	1,710	1,987	2,049	3,128	2,890	23,237
	Robroyston Hospital...	6,166	1,408	1,584	1,422	1,637	1,658	13,875
	Stobhill Hospital ...	4,683	1,833	1,650	1,524	1,363	1,361	12,414
	Western District Hosp.	2,855	957	1,098	1,008	1,091	1,361	8,370
	Southern General Hosp.	1,008	526	407	795	714	573	4,023
	Eastern District Hosp.	219	309	517	867	769	488	3,169
	Redlands ...	—	519	475	646	603	485	2,728
	Maternity Hospital— Ross Annexe ...	—	1,054	1,264	2,163	1,958	1,720	8,159
	Belvidere Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	485	485
	Total ...	26,404	8,316	8,982	10,474	11,263	11,021	76,460
Scholars	Schools ...	40,190	8,396	11,582	13,598	12,443	12,111	98,320
Others	Various ...	3,385	1,180	1,664	1,924	1,886	2,400	12,439
Total ...		43,575	9,576	13,246	15,522	14,329	14,511	110,759
<b>Total Secondary Groups</b>		<b>69,979</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>22,228</b>	<b>25,996</b>	<b>25,592</b>	<b>25,532</b>	<b>187,219</b>
<b>Total All Groups</b>		<b>86,685</b>	<b>20,077</b>	<b>24,112</b>	<b>27,818</b>	<b>26,978</b>	<b>26,834</b>	<b>212,504</b>

Cumulative Total—212,504.

## X-RAY SECTION.

The work of the X-ray Unit continued without any major change in scope or volume compared with the previous year. There was no change in staff and the Unit functioned smoothly, producing its accustomed good quality of X-ray work.

The total number of films, miniature and full-size, taken in 1962 was 11,815, compared with 11,500 in 1961. Making up this total were 11,087 miniature films and 728 full-size films, of which 399 were recalls. The table which follows shows the recall rates :—

			Male	Female	Total
Miniatures	...	...	5,290	5,797	11,087
Recalls	...	...	240	159	399
Recall Rate	...	...	4.5%	2.7%	3.6%

The corresponding rates in 1961 were 4.8 per cent. (male), 3.3 per cent. (female) and 4.0 per cent. (total).

The 11,087 miniature films taken in 1962 were classified as follows :—

## MINIATURE FILMS, 1962.

			Males	Females	Total
1. Contacts, New	...	...	507	581	1,088
2. Contacts, Return	...	...	82	126	208
3. Superannuation	...	...	1,192	512	1,704
4. Sick Pay	...	...	368	678	1,046
5. School Children	...	...	28	8	36
6. Special Surveys	...	...	366	374	740
7. Nationalised Services	...	...	—	—	—
8. Industrial	...	...	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities	...	...	42	8	50
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	881	1,363	2,244
11. School Teachers	...	...	1,824	2,147	3,971
Total	...	...	<u>5,290</u>	<u>5,797</u>	<u>11,087</u>

Reports are frequently made on these miniature films. In particular, many reports are made to the medical officers carrying out superannuation and sick pay examinations confirming the presence of chronic bronchitis and emphysema or a cardiac abnormality. On the other hand, any case in which there is suspicion of an active lung lesion is recalled for a large film.

The 728 full-size films consisted of 399 recalls and 329 primary full-size films and were distributed among the groups as follows :

### FULL-SIZE FILMS, 1962.

Groups			Phthisis		Pleur- isy	Root Lesions	Non- Pulm Lesions	N.A.D.	Total
			Active	In- active					
MALE—									
1. Contacts, New ...	...	...	6	10	—	2	—	17	35
2. Contacts, Return ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
3. Superannuation ...	...	...	28	37	9	2	7	35	118
4. Sick Pay ...	...	...	11	14	7	—	2	7	41
5. School Children ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Special Surveys ...	...	...	3	2	3	—	—	11	19
7. Nationalised Services ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	10	23	6	3	21	166	229
11. School Teachers ...	...	...	2	12	2	—	1	20	37
Total ...			61	98	27	7	31	264	488
FEMALE—									
1. Contacts, New ...	...	...	7	4	—	2	3	18	34
2. Contacts, Return ...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	4	5
3. Superannuation ...	...	...	7	9	1	—	6	9	32
4. Sick Pay ...	...	...	10	20	2	—	3	6	41
5. School Children ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
6. Special Surveys ...	...	...	2	3	—	—	—	5	10
7. Nationalised Services ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Local Authorities ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	7	36	2	—	6	28	79
11. School Teachers ...	...	...	4	10	2	—	2	18	36
Total ...			38	83	7	2	21	89	240

The 99 cases identified as active phthisis compare with 126 in 1961. Only a proportion of these are new cases. The gradual fall of the number of active tuberculosis cases found is partly explained by the fall in tuberculosis in the community which leads to fewer contacts being X-rayed. Perhaps a greater factor is that many of the groups attending for X-ray, in particular, teachers but also various nursing staffs and Home Helps, have attended routinely for several years. Therefore the cases have been weeded out. The work is nonetheless important for the safety especially of the child population.

No case of neoplasm was found during the year but there are other conditions not included in the above classification, for example, pneumoconiosis which turn up occasionally.

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of new cases of venereal disease increased from 1,412 in 1961 to 1,424 in 1962. The increase was due to a rise in the number of cases of acute gonorrhoea in females and acute syphilis in males and females.

The comparative figures for the past six years are shown below.

TABLE I.

Year	Acute Syphilis		Acute Gonorrhoea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1957	20	2	1,258	144
1958	11	3	1,510	180
1959	10	2	1,605	167
1960	39	14	1,366	173
1961	16	2	1,205	189
1962	22	4	1,198	200

The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high but shows a slight decrease.

TABLE II.

Year			Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	1,453	281	1,734
1958	...	...	1,536	311	1,847
1959	...	...	1,675	341	2,016
1960	...	...	1,590	460	2,050
1961	...	...	1,596	536	2,132
1962	...	...	1,499	480	1,979

## SYPHILIS.

*Acute Syphilis.*—The number of male patients rose from 16 to 22, while acute syphilis in females increased from 2 to 4.

*Late Syphilis.*—The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 24, which compares with 54 in 1961. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred during the past years.

TABLE III.

Year			Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	43	22	65
1958	...	...	50	33	83
1959	...	...	39	26	65
1960	...	...	28	21	49
1961	...	...	36	18	54
1962	...	...	19	5	24

*Congenital Syphilis.*—There were no cases of congenital syphilis under 1 year and only 10 cases at all ages.

TABLE IV.

Year				All Cases	Cases 1 Year
1957	...	...	...	10	—
1958	...	...	...	14	—
1959	...	...	...	15	—
1960	...	...	...	20	—
1961	...	...	...	9	—
1962	...	...	...	10	—

*Ante-Natal Blood Tests.*—During the year 8,081 ante-natal blood tests were carried out at Ante-Natal Clinics and 0·017 per cent. were found positive.

TABLE V.

Year				Number	Percentage Positive
1957	...	...	...	8,358	0·14
1958	...	...	...	8,214	0·13
1959	...	...	...	7,969	0·11
1960	...	...	...	8,269	0·14
1961	...	...	...	8,382	0·05
1962	...	...	...	8,081	0·017

During the same period a further 3,047 tests, of which 0·13 per cent. were positive, were carried out by general practitioners.

#### GONORRHOEA.

*Acute Gonorrhoea.*—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has decreased from 1,205 in 1961 to 1,198 in 1962 but there has been an increase in the number of female patients from 189 to 200 (Table I).

*Chronic Gonorrhoea.*—Male chronic gonorrhoea has shown a decrease, while females have increased slightly. Table VI shows the position during the past five years.

TABLE VI.

Year			Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	20	14	34
1958	...	...	5	7	12
1959	...	...	9	25	34
1960	...	...	1	16	17
1961	...	...	4	11	15
1962	...	...	1	15	16



TABLE VII.

OTHER DISEASES, INCLUDING  
SOFT CHANCRE AND NON-SPECIFIC VENEREAL INFECTION.

Year	...	...	Males	Females	Total
1957	...	...	812	129	941
1958	...	...	841	121	962
1959	...	...	812	129	941
1960	...	...	821	131	952
1961	...	...	959	153	1,112
1962	...	...	965	191	1,156

The total number of new and transferred-in cases of all types attending for the first time is shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Year	...	...	...	...	Total New Cases	Transferred-in
1957	...	...	...	...	4,208	275
1958	...	...	...	...	4,622	268
1959	...	...	...	...	4,855	262
1960	...	...	...	...	4,680	236
1961	...	...	...	...	4,734	260
1962	...	...	...	...	4,609	196

## GENERAL.

*Venereal Diseases in Seamen.*—The *ad hoc* clinics continue to serve seamen coming to the port. The numbers suffering from both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea have increased. The proportion of seamen to total cases (Black Street and Broomielaw Clinics) is shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX.

Year	Acute Syphilis			Acute Gonorrhoea		
	Total	Seamen	Per- centage	Total	Seamen	Per- centage
1957	20	9	45.0	1,245	127	10.2
1958	10	4	40.0	1,494	143	9.5
1959	8	5	62.5	1,578	110	7.0
1960	32	5	15.6	1,360	92	6.7
1961	16	4	25.0	1,205	107	8.8
1962	22	9	40.9	1,198	117	9.7

*Attendance of Patients.*—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,609 a decrease from the figure of 4,734 in 1961 (Table VIII). There were 18,185 attendances of new and old patients and 142 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 38 being admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 98.8 per cent. of all acute venereal disease coming to the diagnostic and treatment centres.

					<i>Ad hoc</i> Treatment Centres		Glasgow All Centres
					Males	Females	
Acute Syphilis (includes Primary, Secondary and Latent in the First Year of Infection)	...	...	...	...	20	4	26
Acute Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	1,185	198	1,398
Total Acute Venereal Disease	...				1,205	202	1,424
Late and Congenital Syphilis	...	...			18	13	34
Chronic Gonorrhoea	...	...	...		1	13	16
Total Chronic Venereal Disease	...				19	26	50
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc.	...	...	...	...	953	190	1,156
Non-Venereal	...	...	...	...	1,496	480	1,979

*Follow-up of defaulters.*—With the rapid treatment of both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea, a fairly high proportion of the patients default before completing treatment. Efforts have been made to obtain the attendance of defaulters by follow-up letters and by personal visits of the health visitors in the case of females and the senior attendants in the case of males. During the year the health visitors attended 348 female patients on 527 occasions and persuaded 54·9 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and address had been given by 63 patients. In the follow-up of male patients, 867 follow-up letters were sent to 560 patients who defaulted during treatment but only 25·2 per cent. resumed treatment. On 180 occasions the wrong name and address was given. The low percentage of males resuming treatment is unsatisfactory but it is probable that most patients have received sufficient treatment to reduce the danger of spread of infection.

*Contact Tracing.*—The contact tracing, as well as defaulter follow-up work, is carried out by the staff of the male *ad hoc* centres in respect of males and by the health visitors attached to the female centres in the case of females. The following table shows the follow-up by the male and female clinics :—

#### CONTACT TRACING AND FOLLOW-UP OF SOURCES OF INFECTION.

##### *Referred by Male Clinics.*

				Wives	Consorts
Attended	...	...	111	(80·4%)	43 (49·4%)
Did not attend	...	...	27	(19·6%)	44 (50·6%)

##### *Referred by Female Clinics.*

				Husbands	Consorts
Attended	...	...	2	(50%)	0
Did not attend	...	...	2	(50%)	12 (100%)

## SECTION VIII.

### MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, came fully into operation on 1st June, 1962. On that date the Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1857 to 1913, and the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts, 1913 and 1940, were repealed. The 1960 Act deals with "mental disorder" which includes "mental illness" and "mental deficiency"; the term "mental illness" has superseded the terms "lunacy," "of unsound mind" and "insane," which were formerly used.

There is thus one statute dealing with both mental illness and mental deficiency, but in spite of this bringing together the Act continues to distinguish the two types of mental disorder. Hospital provision for the two types, certainly in the Glasgow area, remains separate. Many of the problems of mental deficiency are concerned with care and training in childhood and adolescence, a field in which various departments of the local authority have long been involved. Mental illness, on the other hand, largely involves adults and the new emphasis on community care of the mentally ill implies a new role for the Health and Welfare Department. It is convenient to deal with the two classes of mental disorder separately and this will be done later in this report.

*Training of Personnel*—The extended scope of the work in mental disorder which has arisen due to the new Act has necessitated training of the staff of the Health and Welfare Department. This got under way in 1961 and was continued in 1962. Along with medical officers from other local authorities in Scotland, five medical officers on the Glasgow staff attended a three-week full-time course in Mental deficiency in October, 1962. Much of the instruction took place at Lennox Castle Hospital. Unfortunately a medical officer from the School Health Service who attended the course has since gone to other employment.

In November a second annual course in Psychiatry for Public Health Medical Officers took place and four of the Department's staff attended. This is also a three-week course with instruction in the University Departments of Psychiatry and Child Psychiatry.

Dr. Mackie also went to London for additional training in Child Mental Health.

Following the training of fifteen of the Glasgow Health Visitor staff in 1961, a further twelve health visitors attended a course in Mental Health in 1962. This course is of outstanding importance for the work of the Department. It is a full-time six-month course starting in January and is organised by the Glasgow University Department of Psychiatry and School of Social Study. The health visitors already have great experience of home visiting and this course equips them to deal with patients suffering from a mental disorder.

Three of the Senior Welfare Officers attended a three-week course in Mental Health arranged by the University of Edinburgh in the Spring of the year.

Three of the more junior welfare staff have completed the Certificate Course in Social Work at the Scottish College of Commerce. This includes instruction in Mental Health.

*Community care of Mental Defectives*—Institutional care of mental defectives is provided by the Regional Hospital Board, mainly at Lennox Castle Hospital and its subsidiary institutions. The accommodation is at present inadequate, so that there is a considerable waiting list.

In the community it falls largely upon the local authority to look after mental defectives or assist the relatives caring for them.

The Children's Department has about a hundred mental defectives in its care, including those in four Children's Homes set aside for this purpose. The Education Department provides education in special schools and training in occupational centres for those of school age who are assessed as suitable.

The care and training of those who are not included in the above groups fall upon the Health and Welfare Department. Considerable work in this field is done by the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

*Assessment Centre*.—The assessment of mental deficiency in children has up till now been done by the Education Department and the medical officers attached to that Department. This work continues but in addition under the Mental Health Act, Section 7 (1)(e), the ascertainment of mental deficiency in any person not of school age is a duty of the local health authority. To deal with this an early assessment centre was opened in Glenfarg Street on 13th September, 1962. The clinic

doctor is Dr. Mackie who has received intensive instruction in Glasgow and London on this work. Twenty-seven children attended the clinic up to the end of December, 1962. Most of these patients were referred by colleagues in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, but some liaison has been established with the pediatric services where many parents seek advice about mental defect. Part of the service is home visiting by one of the trained health visitors and this must be of benefit to all mothers dealing with a defective child.

*Special Day Nursery.*—A day nursery for mentally defective toddlers aged 2 to 5 years was opened in Moffat Street Reception Centre on 10th October, 1961. A start was made with four children and this was increased to eight by the beginning of 1962. At the end of 1962 a full complement of twenty children was attending. The function of the nursery is two-fold—to relieve the mothers, especially those with other children to care for, and to train the children. Surprising progress is made in the toilet training of the children, in teaching them to feed themselves and generally making them more socially acceptable. Only four children left during the year. Twin boys aged three years made sufficient progress to allow of admission to an ordinary day nursery, one child died from pneumonia, and the fourth was unfortunately removed by his parents after showing considerable improvement in his behaviour.

It will be understood that there are few vacancies in the nursery and the demand for this service is very great ; therefore only a small waiting list is kept to avoid disappointment to parents. It is hoped to fit the children for acceptance by the Education Department at the age of five. This raises the question whether admissions should be selected according to trainability or on grounds of the urgency of relieving the mother. Ideally the service should be extended to meet both aspects of the problem.

*Diversionary Centre.*—Under Section 65 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962, which replaces a similar section of the earlier Education Act, the local health authority are notified of those children of school age who are considered unsuitable for education or training in a special school. Under Section 12 (1)(a) of the Mental Health Act the health authority has the duty to provide training and occupation for these children. In Glasgow the provision of a centre for this purpose has only reached the planning stage. This is one of the most urgent needs requiring to be met in the city.



*Day Care Centre.*—The need just mentioned above is met to a limited extent by the centre established at Laurieston House by the Glasgow Branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Premises and transport are provided by the Health and Welfare Department and the centre is staffed by voluntary workers recruited by the Society. Age limits for admission are somewhat elastic and children from ten months to fifteen years have been taken. These children are of the grade excluded from education and the heavy work involved requires a large number of helpers.

Only twenty children can be accommodated and of these only six can be helpless or "cot" cases. This means that to meet the demand each child is only at the centre for one day per week. On an average, 75 children were attending during 1962. The division of the children as to day of attendance is made geographically so that the transport deals with a different neighbourhood each day. Because they attend only one day per week the training function is limited and the emphasis is on the relief provided for the mother.

During the year fifteen children from the centre were given a trial at the Education Department's Occupational Centres, but four of these were subsequently rejected. Three children were transferred to the Special Day Nursery where attendance is for five days a week. Five children were admitted to hospital (for mental defectives). Only one was withdrawn by the parents.

Because of the restrictions described above there is normally a small waiting list.

*Short-Stay Home.*—The Stewart Home at Cove, run by the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, takes mental defective children for a holiday period ranging from two weeks to two months. The children are aged from one to thirteen years. The Home caters for the whole of Scotland but owing to the proximity and size of Glasgow a great many of the children come from the City. One hundred and seventy-five Glasgow children were accommodated at the Home during the year. Apart from the holiday provided for children and parents the Home has a notable effect on the training of the children brought about by closely adhering to a daily routine over a period.

Accounts of the work of the After-Care Section which looks after school leavers from the special schools and of the Senior Occupational Training Centres are included in the report on Welfare Services.

In addition to these departmental Occupational Centres a work centre for adult mental defectives is organised by the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children at Moffat Street. Work on such simple items as cardboard packing or calendars is obtained from commercial concerns. The room provided is used by the women in the forenoon and the men in the afternoon. During 1962, twenty men attended and sixteen women. Two of the women have now obtained full-time jobs, one in a laundry and the other in a food products factory. There were 240 working days at the centre during the year. One man had perfect attendance, three others were only off work one day, and several more were not far behind. This enthusiasm says much for the supervisors running the project.

*Certified Mental Defectives.*—Under this heading is described the traditional work of the Mental Health Section of the Department. The work has been considerably modified by the new Mental Health Act.

	City	Country	Total
On Roll at 31st December, 1961 ... ..	976	259	1,235
Enrolled during the year ... ..	12	5	17
Taken off Roll ... ..	648	3	651
Remaining on Roll at 31st December, 1962	340	261	601

The feature of the above table is that more than half of the patients were removed from the roll during the year—651 of a total of 1,235. This large number of discharges must now be examined and explained.

By removal to hospital ... ..	19
By order of Mental Welfare Commission ...	7
By Death ... ..	13
By Escape ... ..	8
Discharged by Responsible Medical Officer ...	51
Discharged to Informal Category ... ..	553
	<hr/> 651 <hr/>

It will be seen that fifty-one patients were discharged by the Responsible Medical Officer and 553 patients were discharged to the informal category. This was done according to instructions laid down in the Third Schedule of the Act, Paragraph 4 (4), which says that the Responsible Medical Officer must review all cases under guardianship during the initial period (that is, before 1st December, 1962) and record his opinion whether retention under guardianship is warranted. If it was decided that such retention was not warranted, then an order for discharge was made under Section 43 (3) of the Act. This was done in respect of 51 patients. Alternatively, an order for discharge was made under Section 43 (2)(b) "having regard to the care or supervision which would be available" and this applied to 553 patients. This

means that these 553 continue to receive care and supervision from the Department but informally, having been removed from the roll of certified mental defectives. It should be said that this was a considerable task. Over twelve hundred patients had to be visited, representing fully half of the total guardianship cases in Scotland. More than 250 of these patients were scattered through Scotland, practically all of these being boarded out with unrelated guardians. From the first table above it is clear that the "country" cases were practically all kept on the roll but about two-thirds of the "City" cases were discharged and the majority were transferred to informal supervision.

*Care of Mentally Ill.*—Until the Mental Health Act came into force in June, 1962, the home visiting of patients thought to be suffering from mental illness with a view to their admission to hospital was carried out by the Mental Health Services Medical Officers of the Department. Under the new procedure for admission of patients laid down in Section 24 of the Act, this work has been almost entirely discontinued. Admission is now arranged by the patient's general practitioner in consultation with the hospital psychiatrists.

The following table sets out the work done by the Department's Medical Officers largely prior to 1st June, 1962 :—

Classification	Prison		City		Total		Total Both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fully Certified ... ..	10	11	76	125	86	136	222
Not Certified ... ..	—	—	6	5	6	5	11
For General Hospital (Psychiatric Unit) ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
For Informal Admission to Mental Hospitals ...	—	—	6	4	6	4	10
Withdrawn or Cancelled	—	—	9	10	9	10	19
	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>265</u>

The total of 265 cases visited compares with 593 cases visited in 1961 when the old procedure was in force throughout the year.

A summary of all visits made by the medical officers to mentally ill and mental defectives is as follows. :—

Statutory Visits	...	...	...	...	3,033
Statutory Revisits	...	...	...	...	402
Certification, etc., of Mental Defectives	...				28
Certification, etc., of Mentally Ill	...	...			388
Special Reports for General Board of Control					12
Reviews for Mental Welfare Commission	...				146
					<u>4,009</u>

In addition to the above there were the special visits described earlier in the report for reviewing all guardianship patients during the initial period of the Act.

*After-Care by Health Visitors.*—The special training of health visitors has been mentioned at the beginning of this report. Nine of these health visitors are now attached to mental hospitals in the area to work in home visiting of mental patients discharged from hospitals or of patients who have attended at Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics. Gartnavel, Hawkhead, Southern General and Woodilee each have two health visitors and the ninth is attached to the Eastern District Hospital. This work is as yet in its infancy and it is hoped to extend its scope in the future. At present the health visitors devote roughly half their time to this special work and the other half to Maternity and Child Welfare work. In theory this is a sound arrangement in that these nurses bring special knowledge to bear on their traditional roles and at the same time they are kept in close touch with patients whose mental health is not in question. The arrangement also plays some part in integrating psychiatry with other sides of the medical field, which has been considered so desirable in recent years.

The patients on the health visitors' lists at the end of 1962, classified as far as possible according to diagnosis, were as follows. :—

			Male	Female	Total
Schizophrenia	...	...	16	30	46
Affective Psychosis	...	...	4	16	20
Psychoneurosis	...	...	13	52	65
Organic States	...	...	8	10	18
Geriatric Cases	...	...	2	6	8
Others	...	...	11	20	31
			<hr/> 54	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 188

*Social Club.*—A club for discharged patients from Woodilee Hospital was formed some years ago. It meets one evening per week in the Health and Welfare Department Clinic at Fernbank Street. The health visitors now assist in running the club which appears to be a success with its members. This is an activity which might well be extended to other hospitals.

## SECTION IX

## BLIND PERSONS.

During 1962, within the area of the Joint Committee for the Blind for Glasgow and South-West Scotland, 776 persons were examined for the first time and 347 were re-examined. Out of the total of 1,123, 473 or 42.1 per cent. were examined at home compared with 39.0 per cent. in 1961.

Of the 776 persons initially examined, 460 or 59.3 per cent. were certified blind and 220 or 28.4 per cent. partially sighted, and of the 347 persons re-examined, 148 or 42.7 per cent. were certified blind and 167 or 48.1 per cent. partially sighted.

Table I gives the age and sex distribution of the 776 persons examined for the first time and Table II the 347 re-examined. The majority are in the later years of life and females considerably outnumber males in both the blind and partially-sighted groups.

TABLE I.  
*Initial Examinations, 1962.*  
*Age and Sex Distribution.*

Age	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
—1	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	...	...	2	...	1	1	—	—	—
5-15	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	—	1
16-29	...	...	5	...	3	8	2	2	4
30-39	...	...	5	...	2	4	1	1	2
40-49	...	...	20	...	4	6	7	1	8
50-59	...	...	23	...	8	19	3	3	6
60-69	...	...	40	...	26	45	12	23	35
70+	...	...	93	...	96	133	15	25	40
Total	...	...	189	...	141	220	41	55	96

TABLE II.  
*Re-Examinations, 1962.*  
*Age and Sex Distribution.*

Ages	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
—1	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—
1-4	...	...	1	...	...	—	...	...	—
5-15	...	...	2	...	3	4	...	1	1
16-29	...	...	2	...	2	8	1	1	2
30-39	...	...	1	...	3	7	...	...	...
40-49	...	...	3	...	6	10	2	2	4
50-59	...	...	4	...	7	17	2	2	4
60-69	...	...	8	...	21	36	4	3	7
70+	...	...	36	...	61	85	7	7	14
Total	...	...	57	...	103	167	16	16	32



Of the 776 new cases examined, 282 (36.3 per cent.) resided in Glasgow, and 190 (24.5 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. Of the 347 re-examinations, 165 (47.6 per cent.) resided in Glasgow and 74 (21.3 per cent.) in Lanarkshire. The allocation among the local authorities of the area of the Joint Committee of applicants examined for the first time in 1962 is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

*Initial Examinations, 1962.**Local Authority Distribution.*

	Certified Blind			Certified Partially Sighted			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Glasgow ... ..	73	90	163	34	52	86	15	18	33
Airdrie ... ..	2	7	9	4	2	6	—	2	2
Coatbridge ... ..	5	3	8	1	4	5	—	1	1
Hamilton ... ..	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	1	2
Motherwell ... ..	3	10	13	3	2	5	2	3	5
Rutherglen ... ..	1	3	4	2	—	2	2	—	2
Other Lanarkshire	29	42	71	9	19	28	7	11	18
Greenock ... ..	8	15	23	1	4	5	—	1	1
Paisley ... ..	5	11	16	1	1	2	—	1	1
Port Glasgow ... ..	2	3	5	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Renfrewshire	9	10	19	1	2	3	—	1	1
Dumbarton ... ..	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1
Clydebank ... ..	5	2	7	2	2	4	—	1	1
Other Dunbartonshire	6	10	16	—	5	5	3	2	5
Falkirk ... ..	4	—	4	—	4	4	1	—	1
Stirling ... ..	1	3	4	3	5	8	3	2	5
Other Stirlingshire	9	10	19	2	15	17	1	3	4
Ayr ... ..	2	1	3	3	1	4	—	1	1
Kilmarnock ... ..	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ayrshire ... ..	13	20	33	6	8	14	5	3	8
Argyll County ... ..	4	10	14	2	5	7	—	2	2
Bute County ... ..	2	7	9	—	2	2	—	1	1
Dumfries Burgh ... ..	3	9	12	1	2	3	—	1	1
Total ... ..	189	271	460	79	141	220	41	55	96

Of persons examined for the first time during the year 46.7 per cent. of those certified blind were examined at home, compared with 48.0 per cent. in 1961, and of those certified partially sighted 41.4 per cent. compared with 25.9 per cent. in 1961. Home visits increased by 15.6 per cent. and clinic attendances by 2.6 per cent. compared with 1961.

TABLE IV.

*Initial Examinations, 1962.*

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per cent. at Home
Certified Blind ... ..	245	215	460	46.7
Certified Partially Sighted	129	91	220	41.4
Not Certified ... ..	68	28	96	29.2
	442	334	776	43.0

Of the 347 persons re-examined during the year, either at their own request or following altered circumstances, there was no change in the classification in 214 (61·7 per cent.) of whom 42 were blind (Table V). Of the remainder, 23 were found to be no longer blind and 109 who were previously not blind were now found to be blind.

TABLE V.  
*Re-Examinations, 1962.*

	At Clinic	At Home	All Cases	Per Cent. at Home
1. Blind persons previously certified as blind ... ..	27	15	42	35·7
2. Persons previously certified as blind but not now blind ... ..	15	8	23	34·8
3. Persons found not blind at the present examination and at the previous examination ... ..	114	58	172	33·7
4. Persons now certified as blind who were not blind at the previous examination ... ..	52	57	109	52·3
5. Decision postponed ... ..	—	1	1	—
	<hr/> 208 <hr/>	<hr/> 139 <hr/>	<hr/> 347 <hr/>	<hr/> 40·1 <hr/>

The causes of blindness in 460 blind persons examined for the first time and in the 148 blind persons in the group of re-examinations examined in 1962 are given in Table VI. Cataract, the most important single cause of blindness, was responsible for 127 cases of blindness (27·6 per cent. of those certified blind) in those initially examined, and in 45 (30·4 per cent.) of blind persons in the re-examined group. Among those examined for the first time arterio-sclerosis 72, cerebral arterio-sclerosis 9, glaucoma 67, myopia 65, diabetes 38 and chronic septicæmia 9, were responsible for a further 56·5 per cent. The corresponding figures for the re-examined group were arterio-sclerosis 21, cerebral arterio-sclerosis 1, myopia 31, glaucoma 11, diabetes 10, chronic septicaemia 5; 53·4 per cent. of blind persons in this group.

TABLE VI.  
*Initial and Re-Examinations, 1962.*  
*Causes of Blindness.*

	Initial Examinations	Re- Examinations
<i>Congenital and Undermined—</i>		
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	12	5
Abiotrophies, etc. ... ..	14	2
Tumour of Globe or Orbit ... ..	1	1
Myopia ... ..	65	31
Other Errors of Refraction ... ..	1	—
Glaucoma Primary ... ..	67	11
Cataract Primary ... ..	127	45
Other Causes ... ..	7	—

						Initial	Re-
						Examinations	Examinations
<i>Infectious and Toxic—</i>							
<i>Exogenous :</i>							
Trachoma ... ..						—	1
Ulcerative Keratitis ... ..						5	—
<i>Endogenous :</i>							
Syphilis—Congenital ... ..						5	4
Acquired ... ..						—	1
Virus Infections—							
Measles ... ..						2	—
Bacterial Infections—							
T.B. Meningitis ... ..						—	1
Phlyctenular, Strumous, etc. ... ..						2	1
Chronic Septicaemia, etc. ... ..						9	5
Other Causes ... ..						1	—
<i>Traumatic and Chemical—</i>							
Birth Injury ... ..						1	2
Household Accident ... ..						1	—
Traffic or Transportation ... ..						1	—
Industrial Trauma—Metal ... ..						1	—
War Injury—On Active Service ... ..						1	—
Chemico-toxic ... ..						2	—
<i>Systemic Diseases—</i>							
Diabetes ... ..						38	10
Nephritis ... ..						1	—
Vascular Disease—Not specified ... ..						—	2
Essential Hypertension ... ..						2	1
Arterio-sclerosis ... ..						72	21
Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis ... ..						9	1
Intracranial Neoplasm ... ..						4	—
Disseminated Sclerosis ... ..						1	—
Other Disease of Central Nervous System ... ..						3	—
Rheumatoid Arthritic Deficiency ... ..						—	1
Nutritional Deficiency ... ..						—	1
Not classified owing to lack of data ... ..						5	—
Not otherwise classified—Conical Cornea ... ..						—	1
						460	148

*Follow-up Scheme.*—This scheme deals with those patients examined by the Regional Clinic and considered by the examining surgeons as likely to benefit from further treatment. With the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, home teachers enquire and report twice yearly as to the treatment and progress of these patients. When operative or other treatment has been completed the patient is re-examined and any improvement noted. The results of investigation in 1962 by teachers of 117 cases certified blind and 59 partially sighted and 14 certified as “not blind” are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

*Follow-up Scheme.*(i) *Blind Persons likely to benefit from Further Treatment.*

		Treatment Carried Out				Treatment not Carried Out			
Treatment Recommended		No. of Cases	Still Blind	Now Partially Sighted	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical ... ..	...	112	8	5	9	5	34	26	25
Medical ... ..	...	5	3	—	—	—	1	1	—
		117	11	5	9	5	35	27	25

(ii) *Partially-Sighted Persons likely to benefit from Further Treatment.*

		Treatment Carried Out			Treatment not Carried Out			
		No. of Cases	Still Partially Sighted	Now Blind	Now Sighted	Died	Unwilling	Unfit Others
Treatment Recommended	...	34	4	4	5	3	4	3 11
Surgical	...	25	9	2	—	8	1	— 5
Medical	...	59	13	6	5	11	5	3 16

(iii) *Persons Certified as "Not Blind."*

		Treatment Carried Out			Treatment Not Carried Out			
		No. of Cases	Now Partially Sighted	Now Blind	Un-changed	Died	Un-willing	Unfit Others
Treatment Recommended	...	4	—	—	—	1	1	— 2
Surgical	...	10	2	2	3	—	—	1 2
Medical	...	14	2	2	3	1	1	1 4

The group "Unwilling" is composed mainly of elderly persons who owing to their advanced age do not feel inclined to undergo an operation. In the group "Others" are included patients who for medical reasons are not yet ready for operative procedures.

## AGE AT CERTIFICATION—PRE-WAR AND AT PRESENT.

The age incidence at certification for the five years before the War and for the past five years is given in Table VIII. Between the ages of 16 and 60 years, the male incidence fell by 65·4 per cent. (from 586 to 203) and the female incidence by 60·2 per cent. (from 492 to 196). Between 60 and 70 years of age the fall in male incidence was less marked 45·6 per cent. (from 338 to 184) and much less marked in females 14·6 per cent. (from 336 to 287). At ages 70 and over, however, the incidence is higher in both males and females, 11·8 per cent. in males (361 to 425) and by as much as 84·1 per cent. in females (408 to 751).

TABLE VIII.

*Age and Sex Distribution of Persons Certified Blind  
at the Regional Blind Clinic during the Periods  
1934-1938 and 1958-1962.*

			1934-1938			1958-1962		
Age in Years	...	...	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-15	...	...	27	33	60	24	22	46
16-29	...	...	83	70	153	28	16	44
30-39	...	...	99	84	183	23	14	37
40-49	...	...	163	125	288	55	33	88
50-59	...	...	241	213	454	97	133	230
60-69	...	...	338	336	674	184	287	471
70 and over	...	...	361	408	769	425	751	1,176
Total	...	...	1,312	1,269	2,581	836	1,256*	2,092

\* One female (age not given) not included in table.

Table IX shows the broad classification of causes of blindness for the two periods. Infectious, toxic, traumatic and chemical causes fell from 924 to 201, a fall of 78·2 per cent., while systemic diseases as a cause of blindness rose from 246 to 628, a rise of 155·3 per cent. Systemic diseases include diabetes and diseases of the vascular system. Syphilis as a cause of blindness fell from 214 in the five years before the war to 30 for the past five years.

TABLE IX.

*Causes of Blindness for the Periods*

1934-1938 and 1958-1962.

	1934-1938	1958-1962
Congenital and Undetermined ... ..	1,394	1,254
Infectious and Toxic ... ..	782	162
Traumatic and Chemical ... ..	142	39
Systemic Diseases ... ..	246	628
Not Otherwise Classified ... ..	17	10
	<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,093</u>

REGIONAL BLIND ROLL (AREA OF JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE BLIND,  
GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND).

On the Regional Blind Roll at 31st December, 1962, there were 4,856 persons, 2,091 males and 2,765 females, of whom 913 males and 1,210 females, 2,123 (43·7 per cent.) were Glasgow cases.

TABLE X.

*Age and Sex Distribution of persons on the  
Regional Blind Roll at 31.12.62.*

Age	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
— 5 ... ..	4	0·2	5	0·2	9	0·2
5-14 ... ..	52	2·5	45	1·6	97	2·0
15-19 ... ..	27	1·3	14	0·5	41	0·8
20-24 ... ..	39	1·8	32	1·2	71	1·5
25-34 ... ..	75	3·6	61	2·2	136	2·8
35-44 ... ..	132	6·3	107	3·9	239	4·9
45-54 ... ..	261	12·5	228	8·2	489	10·1
55-64 ... ..	400	19·1	439	15·9	839	17·3
65-74 ... ..	472	22·6	701	25·3	1,173	24·1
75 and over ... ..	629	30·1	1,130	40·9	1,759	36·2
Not Stated ... ..	—	—	3	0·1	3	0·1
	<u>2,091</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>2,765</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>4,856</u>	<u>100·0</u>



Of persons on the Roll at 31st December, 1962, 882, 460 males and 422 females, had been on the Roll for over twenty years, while 1,967, 786 males and 1,181 females, had been entered on the Roll during the past five years.

TABLE XI.

*Duration of Certification of Persons  
aged 65 years and over on Blind Roll at 31.12.62.*

Duration of Certification				Males	Females	Both Sexes	Per Cent.
Within 5 years ...	...	...	...	473	846	1,319	45.0
5-9 years ...	...	...	...	259	495	754	25.7
10-14 years ...	...	...	...	124	197	321	11.0
15-19 years ...	...	...	...	45	95	140	4.8
20-24 years ...	...	...	...	78	90	168	5.7
25 years and over ...	...	...	...	122	108	230	7.8
				<u>1,101</u>	<u>1,831</u>	<u>2,932</u>	<u>100.0</u>

## SECTION X

## PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The main function of this Authority is to enforce the provisions laid down by the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations 1952 to 1963 in connection with all vessels arriving within the jurisdiction of this port.

A cordial relationship has been established with the Customs and Excise who are supplied with a copy of the Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation.

During the past year 5,496 vessels with an aggregate of 8,263,667 tons entered the port. Of this total, 1,486 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,682,102 arrived from foreign ports; 696 of these vessels were from infected ports, 159 arriving direct and 537 called at other home ports before reaching the Port of Glasgow. A further 790 foreign-going vessels arrived from non-infected areas.

Three hundred and sixty-seven Declarations of Health were received from masters of vessels arriving from overseas.

The coastal traffic entering the port during the year amounted to 4,010 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3,581,565 tons.

## TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

		No. of Ships	Crews	Nett Reg. Tonnage
January	...	120	5,556	421,622
February	...	100	4,528	326,151
March	...	119	5,053	384,564
April	...	108	4,008	270,967
May	...	146	5,843	409,138
June	...	128	5,619	414,269
July	...	129	5,783	408,402
August	...	123	5,134	393,301
September	...	130	5,791	442,126
October	...	139	5,972	435,131
November	...	129	5,273	418,305
December	...	115	4,704	358,126
		<u>1,486</u>	<u>63,264</u>	<u>4,682,102</u>

Particulars of arrivals are given in the following table :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1962.

Nationality of Ships	Number	Crew	Passengers
American ... ..	33	1,589	67
Argentinian ... ..	2	98	9
Belgian ... ..	10	258	3
British ... ..	873	44,716	438
Danish ... ..	32	1,183	—
Dutch ... ..	146	2,890	17
Eirean ... ..	14	610	—
Finnish ... ..	15	398	3
French ... ..	4	154	3
German ... ..	47	744	1
Ghanian ... ..	1	44	—
Greek ... ..	15	470	—
Indian ... ..	14	856	2
Israeli ... ..	14	414	8
Italian ... ..	6	199	—
Japanese ... ..	1	41	—
Liberian ... ..	19	598	—
Nigerian ... ..	2	96	—
Norwegian ... ..	128	4,274	2
Panamanian ... ..	3	97	—
Polish ... ..	2	36	—
South African ... ..	10	572	—
Spanish ... ..	21	460	—
Sudanese ... ..	1	27	—
Swedish ... ..	35	1,179	1
Swiss ... ..	4	140	—
Turkish ... ..	1	33	—
U.S.S.R. ... ..	27	948	—
Yugo-Slav ... ..	6	140	—
Total ...	1,486	63,264	554

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1962.

	British	Indian	Chinese	Other Nationalities on British Ships	Total Crews on British Ships	Crews on Other Ships	Overall Total Crews	Passengers on British Ships	Passengers on Other Ships	Total Passengers
January ...	2,734	565	209	600	4,108	1,448	5,556	1	—	1
February ...	2,311	258	207	763	3,539	989	4,528	2	—	2
March ...	2,546	293	153	774	3,766	1,287	5,053	12	5	7
April ...	2,022	256	124	343	2,745	1,263	4,008	2	—	2
May ...	2,644	427	127	831	4,029	1,814	5,843	68	12	80
June ...	2,716	404	131	839	4,090	1,529	5,619	95	18	113
July ...	3,155	298	186	818	4,457	1,326	5,783	86	—	86
August ...	2,729	168	79	637	3,613	1,521	5,134	67	12	79
September ...	2,948	210	102	736	3,996	1,795	5,791	62	—	62
October ...	2,784	471	78	692	4,025	1,947	5,972	69	6	75
November ...	2,894	256	94	481	3,725	1,548	5,273	41	5	46
December ...	2,426	401	82	390	3,299	1,405	4,704	1	—	1
TOTAL ...	31,909	4,007	1,572	7,904	45,392	17,872	63,264	496	58	554

NUMBER OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS AND IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1962.

Month.	FROM INFECTED PORTS.									FROM NON-INFECTED PORTS. Direct and Coastwise.				FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			From Irish Free State
	Class "A"—Direct.			Class "B"—Coastwise.			Total "A" and "B."			TOTAL.							
	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers	Ships	Crews	Pass-engers					
January	14	606	—	48	2,915	—	62	3,521	—	58	2,035	1	120	5,556	1	37	
February	12	525	2	39	2,477	—	51	3,002	2	49	1,526	—	100	4,528	2	38	
March	14	545	7	46	2,596	—	60	3,141	7	59	1,912	—	119	5,053	7	36	
April	7	275	2	34	1,949	—	41	2,224	2	67	1,784	—	108	4,008	2	44	
May	14	546	—	51	2,950	8	65	3,496	8	81	2,347	72	146	5,843	80	39	
June	9	424	15	50	3,030	—	59	3,454	15	69	2,165	98	128	5,169	113	30	
July	15	568	3	47	3,020	—	62	3,588	3	67	2,195	83	129	5,783	86	22	
August	13	640	6	42	2,306	3	55	2,946	9	68	2,188	70	123	5,145	79	27	
Sept.	11	395	8	51	3,010	—	62	3,405	8	68	2,386	54	130	5,791	62	38	
October	20	840	3	41	2,455	—	61	3,295	3	78	2,677	72	139	5,972	75	32	
Nov.	15	577	—	46	2,618	3	61	3,195	3	68	2,078	43	129	5,273	46	25	
Dec.	15	463	—	42	2,363	—	57	2,826	—	58	1,878	1	115	4,704	1	28	
TOTALS	159	6,404	46	537	31,689	14	696	38,093	60	790	25,171	494	1,486	63,264	554	396	

## PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS.

During the year there were no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus on any vessel entering the port. There were, however, minor cases of sickness which had to be dealt with.

*Chickenpox*.—Four cases were removed to Ruchill Hospital and three other cases recovered on board during the voyage. Two were seamen and the other a child passenger from India.

*German Measles*.—A young Norwegian seaman was removed to Ruchill Hospital.

*Infective Hepatitis*.—An Indian steward, on voyage from India, was treated during the voyage and had recovered on board. He was reported clear on arrival at the Boarding Station. The other case was removed to hospital from another vessel.

*Influenza*.—Twelve cases were reported on vessels on arrival, but most of them had recovered on board during the voyage. One seaman was removed to his home address in Glasgow.

*Mumps*.—The young daughter of the captain of a Dutch vessel was hospitalised suffering from mumps and pneumonia.

*Pneumonia*.—Two cases of pneumonia were removed to Ruchill Hospital for treatment.

*Scarlatina*.—A young cadet was isolated at Belvidere Hospital.

*Tuberculosis*.—Two seamen were removed from the same vessel—one to Belvidere with tuberculosis : the other to Ruchill as a suspected pneumonia but later diagnosed as another case of tuberculosis.

## CASES OF ILLNESS REPORTED ON VESSELS ON ARRIVAL IN GLASGOW.

Disease	Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
Chickenpox ...	4	—	—	2	—	6
German Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	2
Influenza ...	—	1	—	12	—	13
Mumps ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlatina ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Others ...	17	3	—	3	—	23
	<u>29</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>51</u>



### SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

No adverse reports were received from other ports on drinking water supplies aboard vessels entering the port.

Routine check samples were drawn from several vessels and test samples taken from water points in the dock areas to ensure a safe and wholesome water supply.

There is at long last a more modern approach to the question of supply and storage of water for dietetic purposes on board vessels. All vessels must have their water supply system completely independent of all other water systems aboard ship. At one time it was common to pump sea-water, boiler room water, washing water and drinking water with one pump common to all systems.

Distillation plants are coming more into use in new vessels with a consequent saving in space for storage tanks. Adequate allowance is made, however, for water storage whilst vessels are in landward areas. In the event of vessels being unduly delayed in any port, water supplies can always be maintained from water points on the quayside.

The old established method of protective treatment for water storage tanks by cement washing is gradually being superseded by alternative and more durable materials, *e.g.*, black bitumastic enamel, activitic enamel, water glass. Most of these new treatments for lining water tanks are experimental, for much depends on the chemical reaction of water supplies as may be obtained in different parts of the world.

The regular inspection and cleansing of drinking water tanks must be systematically maintained and constant supervision is necessary during the taking of water supplies to ensure that no contaminated water, such as pipe scourings, is allowed to enter domestic water tanks.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

During the year the Port Medical Staff provided 229 seamen with immunisation against Yellow Fever. These men were members of the crews of vessels which were calling at ports within the Yellow Fever Zones.

### DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS.

During the year one certificate was issued under the above Regulations to the Master of a foreign vessel in this port to enable him to purchase the necessary medical supplies to complete his stock. This certificate is retained by the supplier for the purpose of inspection.

## ALIENS ACT, 1953.

There was a decrease in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and a decrease in the number of aliens landed at the port. The comparable figures for the year 1962 are 78 vessels with 227 alien passengers as against 92 vessels with 268 alien passengers during the previous year. There were no rejections on medical grounds. Close co-operation was maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these persons and every assistance was given by the shipping companies in intimating times of arrival and boarding.

The following table shows the number and nationality of aliens arriving at the port :—

American ...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Argentinian ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Belgian ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Brazilian ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burmese ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cuban ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Danish ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Finnish ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
French ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
German ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Greek ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Iraqi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Israeli ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Norwegian ...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Polish ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
South African ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swedish ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
						<hr/> 227 <hr/>

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Seamen's Hostel in Queen's Dock has now annexed the former Dock Canteen building which was closed down due to lack of support. The newly acquired premises are in the process of alteration and renovation to improve the social conditions for those living in the Hostel. The number of residents will not be increased for it is intended to convert the large common dormitories into smaller and perhaps individual sleeping apartments. All this work is being undertaken and financed by the group of shipping companies responsible for the Hostel.

During the year only two cases of sickness occurred in the Hostel, a pyrexia of unknown origin and an acute bronchitis case. Both were removed to hospital for treatment.

## HYGIENE IN CREW ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Considerable improvements in the living conditions are now to be found in the modern type of vessel. The advent of more durable and more easily maintained furnishings in crew accommodation tends to lessen the old problems and nuisances which at one time were very common ; e.g., no complaint of bed bugs was reported during the year. It is rare to see dirty tables in messrooms or dirty walls and deckheads in sleeping accommodation. The seaman of to-day demands and receives the equivalent of the comforts of his home ashore.

During the year 13 intimations were issued under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to masters of vessels in the dock area and 228 verbal warnings to the ships' officers in respect of minor defects and nuisances discovered during the inspector's visit. Twenty-two verbal warnings were also given in regard to the fouling of the quayside by discharge from ships.

A total of 2,615 initial visits and revisits was made by the inspectors to vessels during the year.

The following tables indicate the type of defect and the number and nationality of the vessels on which they were located :—

	Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>Functional Neglect—Accommodation—</i>			
Floors and woodwork dirty ... ..	—	6	6
Tables and benches dirty ... ..	—	3	3
Alleyways dirty ... ..	—	1	1
Food lockers dirty ... ..	—	3	3
Verminous condition ... ..	3	55	58
Galleys dirty ... ..	1	6	7
Scuppers choked ... ..	—	7	7
Accumulation of rubbish ... ..	—	24	24
	<u>4</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>109</u>
<i>Wash Places and Water-Closet Compartments—</i>			
Troughs of w.c. basins foul or choked ...	2	14	16
Floors or woodwork dirty ... ..	—	1	1
Scuppers choked ... ..	—	6	6
Flushing apparatus defective ... ..	1	11	12
Wash basins dirty or choked ... ..	—	5	5
	<u>3</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>40</u>
<i>General Neglect—</i>			
Accumulation of garbage ... ..	—	50	50

					Coaster	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>Structural Defects—</i>							
(a)	Port or deadlights leaking	...	...	...	—	2	2
	Deckheads leaking	...	...	...	—	2	2
	Heating apparatus defective	...	...	...	—	5	5
	Steampipes leaking	...	...	...	—	4	4
					—	13	13
(b)	Doors broken or defective	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Lighting defective	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Ventilation defective	...	...	...	1	8	9
	Soil pipes and storm valves defective	...	...	...	—	5	5
					1	15	16

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH  
DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

Defective			Defective		
American	...	2	Spanish	...	5
Argentinian	...	1	Swedish	...	3
Belgian	...	2	Swiss	...	1
British	...	123	U.S.S.R.	...	1
Danish	...	3	Yugo-Slav	...	1
Dutch	...	11			
Eirian	...	3			187
German	...	4			
Greek	...	6			
Indian	...	3			
Israeli	...	2			
Italian	...	2	Coasters	Defective	
Liberian	...	2	British	...	5
Monrovia	...	1	Dutch	...	1
Norwegian	...	9	German	...	1
Polish	...	1			7
South African	...	1			

HYGIENE AND SANITATION IN DOCK AREAS.

The modernisation of sanitary conveniences in the dock areas continues and they are gradually being brought up to present-day requirements. During the year, 133 visits and revisits were carried out by the inspectors to maintain a reasonable standard of hygiene.

Thirty-five visits and revisits were made to new drainage work, principally to supervise and advise on statutory requirements.

One intimation was issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to the Clyde Navigation Trustees, and 30 verbal instructions were also given in respect of nuisances arising on premises within their jurisdiction.

Thirty-nine visits were made under the Factories Act to premises in the dock areas.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 253. Of that total, 200 were destroyed on board foreign-going ships, 132 as the result of fumigation in which HCN gas was employed, and 68 by trapping.

The rat-searchers made 2,652 visits to vessels in the port and 2,904 visits to premises within the dock area. During the visits to these premises in the dock area evidence was found in 135 instances. Traps were set and 53 rats were destroyed.

Fifty-eight specimens of rats, 28 from ships and 30 from shore premises, were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for *Bacillus pestis*, and negative results were reported in each case.

Slight to moderate indications of rat infestation have been recorded in various parts of the dock area, at Princes, King George V and Meadowside Docks.

In all instances where rat infestation is located, intimation is made to the Clyde Navigation Trustees' representative, who then deals with the matter. Canteen, workshop, and the area round the premises owned by the Soya Meal Company at King George V Dock were kept under supervision.

The following tables show details of the rats destroyed on board ship and in the quayside sheds and other premises within the dock area—

#### ON BOARD FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS.

Method of Destruction			Infected Ports				Non-Infected Ports				Total
			R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
HCN ...	...	...	51	29	—	—	33	19	—	—	132
Trapping ...	...	...	28	17	—	—	12	9	2	—	68
			79	46	—	—	45	28	2	—	200

#### CARGO SHED AND OTHER PREMISES.

R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
27	23	1	2	53

#### INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 404. The number of Deratting Certificates issued during the year shows a slight increase in comparison with last year, while the number of Exemption Certificates shows a decrease.

Of the total of 13 Deratting Certificates issued, nine were granted after the vessels had been fumigated and the remaining four after the vessels had been cleared by trapping. Twenty-two of the total certificates were issued to new vessels at the request of the Shipping Companies.



Thirty-nine of the certificates were issued in respect of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Ardrossan, Bowling, Dunglass, Faslane, Finntart, Gareloch, Irvine, Old Kilpatrick, Paisley and Tail-of-the-Bank.

In the case of one vessel which was being fumigated to qualify for a Deratting Certificate, methyl bromide was introduced to one hold. Eighteen ounces per 1,000 cubic feet was used for a period of 18 hours at the request of the Department of Agriculture, Insect Pest Infestation Section, for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo spaces.

Vessels arriving at the shipbreakers' yard were searched on arrival but deratting was unnecessary as no evidence of rodent infestation was found.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT AND APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER.

Rodent Control Certificates were issued to 30 coastal vessels during the year.

The degree of rodent infestation on these vessels has been reduced to an absolute minimum, and during the year no rats were found by the searchers in the course of their duty.

Every assistance is given to this Department in regard to the movement of their vessels and any instruction issued to the owners in regard to action required receives immediate attention.

#### RAGS, HAIR, HIDES AND BONES.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides and bones and the country of origin :—

Country of Origin	Rags		Hair (Various)		Hides (Various)		Bones	
	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles
America ...	7	314	8	456	8	656	—	—
Africa ...	—	—	2	23	8	370	—	—
Australia ...	—	—	1	44	17	4,326	1	448
Canada ...	—	—	—	—	2	44	—	—
Cyprus ...	2	570	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt ...	13	8,237	—	—	—	—	1	300
Europe .	42	3,080	13	271	13	1,431	10	3,003
France ...	—	—	—	—	5	3,718	—	—
India ...	—	—	—	—	8	2,810	22	21,561
Italy ...	—	—	—	—	7	5,503	—	—
Japan ...	1	238	—	—	7	5,000	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	600
Pakistan ...	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	—	6	265	—	—
South America	—	—	—	—	2	58	4	49,846
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	3	1,801	7	7,885
Sweden ...	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—

## ANTHRAX.

Sixteen specimens of goatskins from 14 consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported five specimens as positive *B. anthracis* and the remaining 11 as being negative. Four samples of hog hair and one sample of cow hair were submitted to the City Bacteriologist and reported negative. Samples of sheepskins, bones and dried blood were all tested and reported negative for *B. anthracis*.

The reports of the presence of *B. anthracis* in any consignment are immediately passed to the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the consignment has been dispatched and also to the manager of the firm receiving the consignment.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937-48.

During the year a total of 841,584 tons of foodstuffs was landed at the port, 830,528 tons from vessels arriving from overseas ports and 11,056 tons from vessels trading coastwise. The total quantity of cargo landed is greater than last year's total and this is attributed to large importations of cereals.

The coastal tonnage showed a very slight improvement compared with previous years and this was due mainly to large importations of potatoes.

All food products landed within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority were examined under the above regulations and as a result of this examination a total of 246 tons, 4 cwts. was declared unsound and unfit for human consumption.

It was possible to release some of the damaged foodstuffs for use as animal feeding on receipt of a written undertaking from the purchaser.

Potatoes, onions and flour were the heaviest individual items of foodstuffs condemned.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1962.

Importations of fruit juice and fruit pulp were subjected to examination at the time of importation to ascertain the amount of preservative

present in the product. The result of the examination of five consignments revealed the presence of sulphite preservative in every instance, ranging from 495 parts per million to 1,391 parts per million in excess of the standard laid down by the regulations. Each importer was informed in accordance with the regulations and written undertakings were received declaring that the sulphite preservative would be reduced during processing to conform to the standard laid down by the regulations for the final products.

#### " OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES."

During the year no consignments of meat products were landed in this area without being accompanied by the " official certificate " as laid down by the regulations.

#### AUSTRALIAN FROZEN WHOLE EGG.

Five shipments of Australian Frozen Whole Egg were dealt with during the year and 608 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Salmonella organisms were found in four consignments. All detained batches were ultimately released for use in high temperature baking.

#### AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

Twenty-two shipments were received and 251 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Salmonella organisms were found in two of these consignments, in one of which the known positive containers were subjected to heat treatment, resampled and declared negative. The other consignment showing Salmonella organisms was reported as a less virulent type, and this group were consequently released.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

One consignment was received and when tested Salmonella typhimurium was isolated. The whole consignment was released to Edinburgh for heat treatment and the Medical Officer of Health notified.

#### AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN SPRAY.

Two consignments were dealt with and both reported negative for Salmonellae.

## AUSTRALIAN FROZEN WHOLE EGG.

Date of Importation	Ships	No. of Containers	Bact. Samples			Released		Remarks
			No.	Salmonella		No Conditions	Conditionally	
				Pos.	Neg.			
1.1.62	S.S. "Ayrshire "	9,999 (×28 lb.) 4,000 (×28 lb.)	125 44	1 —	124 44	9,783 4,000	216 —	To England for high temperature baking (17.7.62)
9.1.62	S.S. "Hector "	2,000 (×28 lb.) 6,000 (×28 lb.)	49 60	24 6	25 54	673 4,677	1,327 1,323	To England for high temperature baking.
3.2.62	S.S. "Ixion "	6,000 (×28 lb.)	120	4	116	5,669	331	To England for high temperature baking.
18.2.62	S.S. "Delphic "	2,000 (×28 lb.)	48	—	48	2,000	—	—
13.3.62	S.S. "Jason "	4,000 (×28 lb.) 2,000 (×28 lb.)	115 47	23 1	92 46	952 2,000	3,048 —	To England for high temperature baking.
		35,999	608	59	549	29,754	6,245	

## AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

Date of Importation	Ships	No. of Containers	Bact. Samples			Released		Remarks
			No.	Salmonella		No Conditions	Conditionally	
				Pos.	Neg.			
28.2.62	"American Veteran "	40 (× 50 lb.) ctns. 22 (× 200 lb.) drums	4 58	— 4	4 54	40 18	— 4 for H/Treatment	— 3 Bareilly ; 1 Typhimurium
16.4.62	"Andania "	80 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	8	—	8	80		
30.4.62	"Sidonia "	22 (× 200 lb.) drums	3	—	3	22		
16.5.62	"Alaunia "	40 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	4	—	4	40		
20.5.62	"American Clipper "	80 (× 56 lb.) ctns. 80 (× 56 lb.) ctns. 80 (× 56 lb.) ctns. 120 (× 56 lb.) ctns.	8 8 12	— — — —	8 8 12	80 80 120		
31.5.62	"Egidia "	22 (× 200 lb.) drums	3	—	3	22		
11.6.62	"Sidonia "	40 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	4	—	4	40		
18.6.62	"American Importer "	40 (× 56 lb.) ctns. 40 (× 56 lb.) ctns. 120 (× 56 lb.) ctns.	4 4 12	— — —	4 4 12	40 40 120		
26.6.62	"Andania "	88 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	9	—	9	88		
6.7.62	"American Clipper "	80 (× 56 lb.) ctns.	8	—	8	80		
10.7.62	"Egidia "	80 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	8	—	8	80		
17.7.62	"American Veteran "	90 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	9	—	9	90		
24.7.62	"Sidonia "	80 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	8	—	8	80		
30.7.62	"American Importer "	40 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	4	—	4	40		
20.8.62	"Alaunia "	88 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	16	*3	13	88		* Non-virulent type.
29.8.62	"American Veteran "	40 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	4	—	4	40		
10.9.62	"American Importer "	80 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	8	—	8	80		
18.9.62	"Andania "	160 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	16	—	16	160		
30.10.62	"Andania "	40 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	4	—	4	40		
12.11.62	"Alaunia "	40 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	4	—	4	40		
19.11.62	"American Veteran "	88 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	9	—	9	88		
13.12.62	"Prins W. G. Fredrik "	120 (× 50 lb.) ctns.	12	—	12	120		
		1,860	251	7	214	1,856	4	



SOUTH AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTALS.

Date of Importation	Ships	No. of Containers	Bact. Samples			Released		Remarks
			No.	Salmonella		No Conditions	Conditionally	
				Pos.	Neg.			
9.7.62	S.S. "Ruysdael"	84 (× 66 lb.) tins.	27	2	25	—	84	To Edinburgh for Heat Treatment

## AMERICAN HEN EGG ALBUMEN SPRAY.

Date Import- ation	Ships	No. of Containers	Bact. Samples			Released		Remarks
			No.	Salmonella Pos.	Neg.	No Conditions	Conditionally	
26.6.62	S.S. "Andania "	6 (× 150 lb.) dms. 4 (× 110 lb.) dms.	1 1	— —	1 1	6 4	— —	— —
6.8.62	S.S. "Andania "	15 (× 150 lb.) dms.	2	—	2	15	—	—
		25	4	—	4	25	—	—



## DESICCATED COCONUT.

The improvement in the handling and processing of this product in Ceylon has been maintained during the year, for almost 50 per cent. of the shipments now show no evidence of *Salmonella* contamination.

The routine examination of all coconut on a basis of 5 per cent. initial sampling was carried out with repeat sampling of 10 per cent. on all known positive groups.

Although all types of *Salmonella* may be regarded as pathogenic, there are some types known to be more dangerous and virulent than others. A list of all known virulent types has been issued as a guide to assist in the release or detention of coconut affected by *Salmonellae*.

## DESICCATED COCONUT.

## 1962—IMPORTATION RATIO OF GRADES, ETC.

	No. of Containers	No. of Samples	Positive
Fine ... ..	24,353	1,549	26
Selected Fine ... ..	—	—	—
Super Fine ... ..	1,250	59	—
Medium ... ..	16,967	1,139	10
Selected Medium ... ..	—	—	—
Thread ... ..	20	2	—
	<hr/> 42,590	<hr/> 2,749	<hr/> 36

## 1962—TYPES OF SALMONELLA IN VARIOUS GRADES.

<i>Species—</i>	Grade			
	Fine	Sel./ Fine	Sup. Fine	Medium
Bareilly ... ..	—	—	—	4
Bootle ... ..	—	—	—	1
Hvittingfoss ... ..	—	—	—	1
Muenster ... ..	13	—	—	—
Oslo ... ..	1	—	—	—
Paratyphi B ... ..	2	—	—	3
Perth ... ..	2	—	—	—
Senftenberg ... ..	2	—	—	1
Typhimurium ... ..	1	—	—	—
Unidentified ... ..	3	—	—	—
Westhampton ... ..	2	—	—	—
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> —	<hr/> —	<hr/> 10

The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

TABLE "A"  
FOREIGN IMPORTS, 1962.

Article			Weight Tons. Cwts.		Article			Weight Tons. Cwts.	
Acids ... ..	...	...	26	10	Lentils ... ..	...	...	4,365	17
Apples ... ..	...	...	5,416	14	Liquorice Juice ... ..	...	...	2	6
Apples (Evaporated) ... ..	...	...	55	14	Macaroni ... ..	...	...	279	11
Apricots (Fresh) ... ..	...	...	7	10	Maize ... ..	...	...	153,637	—
Baker's Sundries ... ..	...	...	6	4	Meal ... ..	...	...	230	—
Barley ... ..	...	...	54,070	17	Meats (Canned) ... ..	...	...	6,229	17
Beans ... ..	...	...	1,302	16	Melons ... ..	...	...	2,883	1
Biscuits ... ..	...	...	1	—	Milk Powder ... ..	...	...	2,409	10
Brandy ... ..	...	...	490	17	Milo ... ..	...	...	7,299	—
Butter ... ..	...	...	13,395	12	Nuts ..... ..	...	...	329	12
Cake Mixes ... ..	...	...	4	7	Oats ... ..	...	...	2,154	—
Casein ... ..	...	...	1,127	9	Oils ... ..	...	...	461	14
Cereals ... ..	...	...	—	17	Onions ... ..	...	...	2,332	18
Cheese ... ..	...	...	5,086	19	Onions (Canned) ... ..	...	...	97	16
Cherries (Glace) ... ..	...	...	28	17	Onions (Kibbled) ... ..	...	...	—	17
Chicken (Canned) ... ..	...	...	885	4	Oranges ... ..	...	...	17,242	—
Chicken (Spread) ... ..	...	...	1	14	Peas ... ..	...	...	3,468	13
Chinese Provisions ... ..	...	...	42	—	Pears (Fresh) ... ..	...	...	575	2
Chocolate Crumb ... ..	...	...	300	—	Peel (Various) ... ..	...	...	70	14
Chutney ... ..	...	...	13	—	Peppers ... ..	...	...	17	2
Cinnamon Bark ... ..	...	...	20	9	Pickles ... ..	...	...	198	10
Coconut (Desiccated) ... ..	...	...	1,914	15	Pomegranates ... ..	...	...	408	8
Coconut (Fresh) ... ..	...	...	2	15	Potatoes ... ..	...	...	12,462	1
Coconut (Oil) ... ..	...	...	568	—	Potatoes (Canned) ... ..	...	...	3	8
Coffee ... ..	...	...	228	17	Potatoes (Dehydrated) ... ..	...	...	3	8
Confectionery ... ..	...	...	21	16	Puddings ... ..	...	...	9	16
Corn ... ..	...	...	234,747	—	Rice ... ..	...	...	4,643	1
Corn (Canned) ... ..	...	...	126	4	Rice (Canned) ... ..	...	...	15	4
Crispbread ... ..	...	...	70	16	Rum ... ..	...	...	269	7
Egg (Albumen) ... ..	...	...	64	17	Sago ... ..	...	...	428	—
Egg (Frozen Whole) ... ..	...	...	300	—	Sago (Flour) ... ..	...	...	50	—
Egg (Spray) ... ..	...	...	—	13	Salad (Dressings) ... ..	...	...	5	9
Fats ... ..	...	...	154	11	Sauce ... ..	...	...	4	15
Figs ... ..	...	...	19	11	Sausages (Canned) ... ..	...	...	—	16
Fish (Canned) ... ..	...	...	2,174	5	Sorghum ... ..	...	...	5,722	—
Fish (Frozen) ... ..	...	...	55	—	Soups ... ..	...	...	54	8
Fish (Paste) ... ..	...	...	129	—	Soya Beans ... ..	...	...	2,529	—
Flour ... ..	...	...	53,878	17	Spices ... ..	...	...	1	10
Fruit (Cake) ... ..	...	...	26	—	Sugar ... ..	...	...	1,095	15
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	...	...	33,487	14	Syrup ... ..	...	...	2	—
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	...	...	10,194	3	Tapioca ... ..	...	...	182	—
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	...	...	2,856	7	Tea ... ..	...	...	1,970	—
Fruit (Pie Filling) ... ..	...	...	120	1	Tomatoes (Canned) ... ..	...	...	1,208	—
Fruit (Preserved) ... ..	...	...	27	11	Tomatoes (Fresh) ... ..	...	...	27	7
Fruit (Pulp) ... ..	...	...	559	8	Tomatoes (Juice) ... ..	...	...	856	—
Fruit (Skins) ... ..	...	...	34	4	Tomatoes (Purce and	...	...	...	...
Fruit (Frozen) ... ..	...	...	2	17	Paste) ... ..	...	...	1,533	16
Ginger ... ..	...	...	656	8	Tomatoes (Sauce) ... ..	...	...	3	11
Glucose ... ..	...	...	459	2	Turkey (Canned) ... ..	...	...	2	15
Grapefruit ... ..	...	...	1,606	—	Vegetables (Canned) ... ..	...	...	523	18
Grapes ... ..	...	...	339	15	Vegetables (Dehydrated) ... ..	...	...	2	8
Ham ... ..	...	...	1	12	Vegetables (Fresh) ... ..	...	...	1,506	14
Honey ... ..	...	...	175	5	Vegetables (Preserved) ... ..	...	...	59	6
Jams and Jellies ... ..	...	...	199	7	Wheat ... ..	...	...	158,006	—
Lard ... ..	...	...	425	18	Whisky ... ..	...	...	54	11
Lemons ... ..	...	...	869	11	Wine ... ..	...	...	3,816	—

Total Weight—830,528 tons, 2 cwts.



TABLE "B"  
COASTWISE IMPORTS, 1962.

Article	Weight		Article	Weight	
	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Aerated Waters ...	47	1	Jams and Jellies ...	1	—
Apples ... ..	52	6	Lard ... ..	4	15
Barley ... ..	290	14	Macaroni ... ..	—	11
Beans ... ..	8	11	Maize ... ..	37	2
Biscuits ... ..	10	10	Meals ... ..	38	16
Blackberries ... ..	30	9	Meat (Canned) ... ..	232	8
Butter ... ..	373	2	Meat (Cooked) ... ..	25	7
Cake ... ..	10	7	Milk (Powder) ... ..	366	13
Cake Mix ... ..	10	7	Mince meat ... ..	—	7
Casein ... ..	—	2	Nuts (Various) ... ..	10	1
Cheese ... ..	10	8	Oils ... ..	15	17
Cherries ... ..	—	7	Onions ... ..	9	18
Chocolate Crumb ... ..	911	8	Peas ... ..	67	—
Coconut (Desiccated) ... ..	1	16	Plums (Fresh) ... ..	—	9
Coffee ... ..	17	9	Potatoes ... ..	1,770	13
Confectionery ... ..	25	2	Potatoes (Crisps) ... ..	19	15
Damsons (Fresh) ... ..	—	13	Potatoes (Powder) ... ..	181	17
Eggs (Shell) ... ..	309	9	Raspberries (Frozen) ... ..	4	7
Farinaceous Foods ... ..	—	1	Rice ... ..	—	3
Fats ... ..	41	19	Sausage Meat ... ..	31	13
Fish (Canned) ... ..	7	17	Scone Mix ... ..	1	3
Fish (Frozen) ... ..	3	5	Soups ... ..	—	14
Fish (Pickled) ... ..	112	11	Strawberries ... ..	4	—
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	514	7	Tea ... ..	26	1
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	122	18	Tomatoes (Fresh) ... ..	1	15
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	60	15	Tomatoes (Juice) ... ..	1	5
Fruit (Pulp) ... ..	166	6	Tongue (Frozen) ... ..	—	5
Fruit (Skins) ... ..	—	16	Tripe (Cooked) ... ..	4	16
Gammons ... ..	65	1	Vegetables (Canned) ... ..	175	16
Ham and Bacon ... ..	4,630	15	Vegetables (Fresh) ... ..	106	12
Ham (Canned) ... ..	—	5	Vegetables (Pulp) ... ..	8	18
Ham and Chicken (Canned) ... ..	69	1			

Total Weight—11,055 tons, 15 cwts.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer:—

Article	Weight		Article	Weight	
	Cwts.	Qrs.		Cwts.	Qrs.
Apples ... ..	5	—	Meats (Canned) ... ..	24	—
Apples (Dehydrated) ... ..	—	1	Melons ... ..	4	—
Beans ... ..	6	—	Oil ... ..	—	1
Butter ... ..	1	2	Onions ... ..	163	2
Chicken (Canned) ... ..	10	2	Oranges ... ..	—	2
Chocolate Crumb ... ..	1	—	Pickles ... ..	13	1
Cinnamon Bark ... ..	3	1	Potatoes ... ..	2,582	1
Coconut (Desiccated) ... ..	12	2	Puddings ... ..	—	1
Corn (Canned) ... ..	—	3	Rice ... ..	—	2
Chutney ... ..	5	—	Rice (Canned) ... ..	—	2
Flour ... ..	1,021	—	Sauces ... ..	1	3
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	460	3	Soups (Canned) ... ..	1	2
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	220	1	Tea ... ..	—	1
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	38	—	Tomatoes (Canned) ... ..	22	1
Fruit (Pulp) ... ..	33	3	Tomato (Juice) ... ..	19	—
Fish (Canned) ... ..	3	3	Tomato (Pulp) ... ..	143	—
Ginger (Preserved) ... ..	4	—	Tomato (Puree and Paste) ... ..	87	3
Honey ... ..	—	1	Vegetables (Canned) ... ..	8	—
Jams and Jellies ... ..	2	3	Vegetables (Dehydrated) ... ..	1	3
Lard ... ..	—	2	Vegetables (Preserved) ... ..	2	—
Macaroni ... ..	16	3	Wine ... ..	330	—

Gals.

Total Weight—4,923 cwts. 3 qrs.      330 gals. Wine

## FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST.

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Apples ...	7	—	
Apples (Evaporated)	1	—	
Beans ...	3	—	
Brandy ...	1	—	
Butter ...	9	—	
Cakeinix ...	3	—	
Cheese ...	7	—	
Cheese (Canned) ...	1	—	
Chicken (Canned) ...	13	—	
Chicken (Spread) ...	2	—	
Chinese Provisions ...	2	—	
Chocolate Crumb ...	1	—	
Chutney ...	2	1	Extraneous matter.
Coconut (Desiccated)	54	5	Moulds.
Condiments ...	2	—	
Confectionery ...	4	—	
Corn (Canned) ...	4	—	
Coffee ...	2	—	
Egg (Albumen) ...	27	—	
Egg (Spray) ...	2	—	
Farinaceous Foods	1	—	
Fish (Canned) ...	56	2	Decomposition.
Fish (Frozen) ...	2	—	
Fish (Spread) ...	2	—	
Fruit (Canned) ...	96	—	
Fruit (Dried) ...	17	6	Contamination and moulds.
Fruit (Juices) ...	29	4	Excess preservative.
Fruit (Frozen) ...	1	—	
Fruit (Pie Filling) ...	8	1	Excess preservative.
Flour ...	6	6	Contamination.
Ginger ...	4	—	
Grapefruit ...	2	—	
Ham (Canned) ...	1	—	
Honey ...	5	—	
Jams and Jellics ...	13	—	
Lard ...	5	—	
Lemons ...	1	—	
Macaroni ...	2	1	Oil contamination.
Meats (Canned) ...	27	—	
Meats (Spread) ...	1	—	
Nuts ...	4	1	Moulds.
Oils ...	2	—	
Onions (Canned) ...	1	—	
Onions (Kibbled) ...	1	—	
Oranges ...	3	—	
Peas ...	1	—	

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST—*Continued.*

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Peel ... ..	5	—	
Pickles ... ..	9	—	
Potatoes (Canned) ...	1	—	
Rice ... ..	9	2	Oil contamination; moulds.
Rice (Canned) ... ..	2	—	
Rum ... ..	2	—	
Salad Dressings ... ..	12	—	
Sauce ... ..	11	—	
Sausages (Canned) ...	1	—	
Soups ... ..	5	—	
Tea ... ..	62	—	
Tomatoes (Canned)	25	2	Fermentation.
Tomatoes (Juice) ...	1	—	
Tomatoes (Puree) ...	1	—	
Turkey (Canned) ...	1	—	
Vegetables (Canned)	41	—	
Vegetables (Dehydrated)	3	1	Insect infestation.
Whisky ... ..	1	—	
Wine ... ..	31	1	Fermentation
	<u>661</u>	<u>33</u>	

## SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Article	Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Baker's Sundries ...	1	—	
Butter ... ..	1	—	
Cake ... ..	2	—	
Cake Mix ... ..	12	—	
Chicken (Canned) ...	4	—	
Coconut (Desiccated)	2,749	36	Bacterial contamination.
Condiments ... ..	2	—	
Confectionery ... ..	2	—	
Egg (Albumen) ... ..	278	9	Bacterial contamination.
Egg (Frozen Whole)	608	59	Bacterial contamination.
Egg (Spray) ... ..	4	—	
Fish (Canned) ... ..	52	—	
Fish (Frozen) ... ..	2	—	
Fish (Juice) ... ..	7	—	
Fish (Sprcad) ... ..	1	—	
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	2	—	
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	1	—	
Lard ... ..	3	—	
Meat (Canned) ... ..	20	—	
Meat (Sprcad) ... ..	1	—	
Milk Powder ... ..	1	—	
Sausages (Canned)	3	—	
Soups ... ..	2	—	
Tomatoes (Canned)	16	—	
Turkey (Canned) ...	1	—	
Vegetables (Canned)	2	—	
	<u>3,777</u>	<u>104</u>	

## PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1937-1948.

The following statement submitted by the Corporation Veterinary Inspector indicates the work done under the Foreign Meat Regulations during 1962:—

## EXAMINED.

<i>Beef—</i>				<i>Offal—</i>			
Quarters	...	...	...	8,121	Ox Livers, cartons	...	3,012
Cartons	...	...	...	26,895	Ox stomachs, cartons	...	329
<i>Veal</i>					Ox kidneys, cartons	...	2,679
Sides	...	...	...	152	Ox tails, cartons	...	125
Cartons	...	...	...	520	Ox sweetbreads, bags	...	15
<i>Mutton—</i>					Ox mixed offal, bags	...	1,472
Carcases	...	...	...	19,148	Ox casings, tierces	...	44
Sides	...	...	...	1,041	Sheep Hearts, bags	...	10
Cartons	...	...	...	6,134	Sheep Hearts, bags	...	50
<i>Lamb—</i>					Sheep livers, cartons	...	390
Carcases	...	...	...	33,766	Sheep kidneys, cartons	...	25
Quarters	...	...	...	1,000	Sheep casings, tierces	...	207
Cartons	...	...	...	1,095	Sheep mixed offal, cartons	...	760
<i>Pork—</i>					Lamb Livers, cartons	...	8,744
Bags	...	...	...	192	Lamb kidneys, cartons	...	275
<i>Fish—</i>					Lamb mixed offal, cartons	...	140
Cartons	...	...	...	22,528			
Tons	...	...	...	100			
<i>Peeled Prawns—</i>							
Cartons	...	...	...	1,200			

## CONDEMNED.

<i>Lamb—</i>			
Carcases	...	...	...
			1

## SECTION XI.

## HOUSING.

The total number of municipal houses completed during 1962 was 2,005. The following table shows the rate of completion since 1958 by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year	Direct Labour	Contractors	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Municipal Houses from all Sources
1958	2,475	1,283	256	4,014
1959	2,514	174	370	3,058
1960	2,635	620	72	3,327
1961	2,116	769	164	3,049
1962	1,646	303	56	2,005
	<hr/> 11,386	<hr/> 3,149	<hr/> 918	<hr/> 15,453

The 1961 Census Reports for the four major cities are now available, and it is possible to make comparison between the housing conditions in Glasgow and in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee. As the Census Reports for the major cities in England are not to hand the comparison of Glasgow with the English cities will be contained in the 1963 report.

In the Census a distinction has been made between houses and households, and some of the tables in the Census Report refer only to households in which there was at least one person present on the night of the Census. There are therefore differences in the totals in some of the tables but these differences do not materially affect the percentage comparisons.

Since 1951 there has been a total net increase in Glasgow of 32,973 houses, equal to 11·5 per cent. This compares with 14·61 per cent. increase in the twenty years between 1931 and 1951. There has been a marked decrease in the number of houses of one and two apartments, more than balanced by increases in houses of three, four and five and more apartments. The following table shows the number and percentage of houses of various sizes in the city in 1961 and in the previous three Census years :—

## GLASGOW—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES BY NUMBER OF ROOMS.

Apartments	1921		1931		1951		1961	
	Houses	Per-centage	Houses	Per-centage	Houses	Per-centage	Houses	Per-centage
1	40,689	18·1	37,357	14·5	32,477	11·0	26,161	8·0
2	108,968	48·5	111,953	43·6	106,794	36·3	98,135	30·0
3	43,694	19·4	61,526	23·9	83,026	28·2	110,345	33·7
4	13,796	6·1	23,116	9·0	48,079	16·3	62,185	19·0
5+	17,679	7·9	22,986	9·0	24,091	8·2	30,614	9·3
Total	<hr/> 224,826	<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 256,938	<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 294,467	<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 327,440	<hr/> 100·0



From the above table it will be seen that there has been a reduction of over 6,000 one-apartment and 8,000 two-apartment houses in the last ten years countered by an increase of over 27,000 in three-apartment, 14,000 in four-apartment and 6,500 in five and more apartment houses—the results of a not inconsiderable building programme. When the statistics for 1961 are compared with those for 1921, just after the beginning of local authority house building, it will be seen that three-apartment houses have more than doubled, four-apartment houses more than quadrupled and houses of five and more apartments almost doubled in the space of forty years.

Of the four Scottish cities Glasgow still possesses the highest percentage of one- and two-apartment houses, as will be seen from the following table :—

#### HOUSES—PERCENTAGE OF ONE AND TWO APARTMENTS.

		1921		1931		1951		1961	
		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.
Glasgow	...	18·1	48·5	14·5	43·6	11·0	36·3	8·0	30·0
Edinburgh	...	4·7	32·9	6·7	31·8	3·9	23·3	2·6	19·8
Aberdeen	...	8·8	36·4	7·6	35·0	3·7	26·7	1·8	21·0
Dundee	...	15·7	51·7	13·7	48·0	8·4	40·1	4·1	30·9

When one considers indices of density of overcrowding it will be found that in spite of the many houses built in Glasgow since 1951 the average number of rooms per house has increased by only 0·16—less than one-sixth of a room—and since 1921 by less than half a room. The number of persons per room and the number of persons per house have decreased, as is shown in the following table for the Census years 1891-1961 :—

#### GLASGOW—INDICES OF DENSITY.

		Rooms per House	Persons per Room	Persons per House
1961	...	2·98	1·08	3·22
1951	...	2·82	1·27	3·58
1931	...	2·68	1·54	4·11
1921	...	2·52	1·76	4·44
1911	...	2·55	1·86	4·66
1901	...	2·58	1·85	4·77
1891	...	2·33	1·89	4·73

The table gives the trend of housing conditions throughout the period. Since 1921 the population of the city has remained almost the same, although the total number of houses has increased by over 100,000. The following table of indices of density gives the comparison

with the other major Scottish cities, showing that all three cities have better indices than Glasgow, with less overcrowding :—

CENSUS, 1961—REPORTS.

	Rooms per House	Persons per Room	Persons per House
Glasgow ...	2.98	1.08	3.22
Edinburgh	3.56	0.86	3.01
Aberdeen ...	3.39	0.93	3.16
Dundee ...	3.08	0.94	2.90

The Census report for 1961 uses the WHO standard of overcrowding which takes account of density of occupation from less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  to over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  persons per room, but as 34.3 per cent. of Glasgow's population are living at a density of more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  persons per room the WHO scale is hardly applicable. It has been the custom to use the percentage of population living more than two persons per room as an index of overcrowding. As will be seen from the following table, conditions have improved since the last Census, and particularly since previous Census years, and now 86.1 per cent. of the population are living not more than two persons per room :—

GLASGOW—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING  
NOT MORE THAN TWO PERSONS PER ROOM.

1891	...	41.0	1921	...	45.9
1901	...	44.8	1931	...	57.7
1911	...	44.4	1951	...	75.6
		1961	...	86.1	

There are still, however, some 6,632 households living at the rate of more than three persons per room. This is equal to 2.1 per cent. of all households and compares with the 1951 figure of 15,000 households or 5 per cent. The following table shows the number and percentage of households containing more than three persons per room in Glasgow and the other three cities. It will be seen that Glasgow still has the highest proportion of overcrowded households.

HOUSEHOLDS OVERCROWDED, MORE THAN  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  AND THREE PERSONS PER ROOM, 1961.

	No. of Households containing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Persons Per Room	Percentage of Households containing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Persons per Room	No. of Households containing more than 3 Persons Per room	Percentage of Households containing more than 3 Persons per Room
Glasgow ...	70,186	22.0	6,632	2.1
Edinburgh ...	16,130	10.6	590	0.4
Aberdeen ...	6,508	11.2	161	0.3
Dundee ...	6,876	11.4	135	0.2

The table also shows the percentage of households containing more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  persons per room and Glasgow as having double the percentage of households overcrowded to this degree compared with the other three cities.

When one takes into account the size of the houses it is found as one would expect that the worst overcrowding occurs in the smallest houses. Of all households occupying one-apartment dwellings 14·7 per cent. are overcrowded more than three persons per room. The number of persons occupying these overcrowded Glasgow apartments is 19,640 or 33·0 per cent. of the population living more than three persons per room. In the case of households occupying two-apartment dwellings 2·4 per cent. are overcrowded more than three persons per room, and the number of persons occupying these rooms is 17,130. The following table shows the number of households with more than three persons per room and the population occupying dwellings of one, two and three apartments. There has been an improvement since 1951 and a reduction in the population living under these conditions by more than half :—

#### CENSUS, 1961—DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.

			No. of Households with more than 3 Persons per Room	Population occupying these Houses	Percentage of Households with more than 3 Persons per Room	Percentage of Population living more than 3 Persons per Room
1961						
1	...	...	4,153	19,640	14·7	33·0
2	...	...	2,223	17,130	2·4	6·5
3	...	...	256	2,742	0·2	0·8
1951						
1	...	...	10,398	49,170	23·08	42·6
2	...	...	4,367	34,572	3·97	9·7
3	...	...	541	5,819	0·65	2·0

The previous table has been calculated from the Census report, but the report does give the percentage of persons living more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  persons per room according to the household.

#### CENSUS, 1961—DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.

##### PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS LIVING AT MORE THAN $1\frac{1}{2}$ PER ROOM.

	Households comprising	Population over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Room	Percentage of Persons living at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Room	
			1961	1951
2 persons	...	15,038	9·1	17·1
3 do.	...	12,411	6·1	13·7
4 do.	...	67,136	29·3	46·6
5 do.	...	99,815	61·1	69·8
6 do.	...	49,956	51·0	64·3
7 or more	...	107,141	89·7	94·5

The worst wards are Dalmarnock 55·9, Mile-End 51·2, Cowcaddens 54·8, Hutchesontown 59·1, Gorbals 52·7 and Govan 51·4 per cent.

As in the other housing statistics, Glasgow falls behind the other three cities, as will be seen from the following table :—

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS LIVING AT MORE THAN 1½ PER ROOM.

Glasgow ...	34·3	Aberdeen ...	19·0
Edinburgh ...	18·6	Dundee ...	20·6

For the second time the Census returns give information as to the availability of various household arrangements, and the following table gives the figures for piped water supply, water closets and fixed baths for Glasgow and the Scottish cities as a percentage of the total households or sharing these facilities :—

CENSUS, 1961—PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.

	PERCENTAGE HAVING		
	Piped Water Supply within house	Water Closets	Fixed Baths
Glasgow—			
Exclusive ...	97·8	76·3	58·6
Shared ...	2·2	23·6	2·3
None ...	0·0	0·1	39·1
Edinburgh ...			
Exclusive ...	96·8	89·9	72·3
Shared ...	3·1	9·8	3·5
None ...	0·1	0·3	24·2
Aberdeen—			
Exclusive ...	94·6	61·3	59·1
Shared ...	5·2	38·2	4·2
None ...	0·2	0·5	36·7
Dundee—			
Exclusive ...	99·3	77·1	59·5
Shared ...	0·7	23·7	1·4
None ...	0·0	0·2	39·1

Dundee and Glasgow have the highest percentage of households with the exclusive use of a piped water supply, while Edinburgh has the highest percentage of households with the exclusive use of water closets and fixed baths. The cities with the lowest percentage of households with the exclusive use of the latter two facilities are Aberdeen in the case of water closets and Glasgow in the case of fixed baths.

In the interval since the 1951 Census the percentage of households with exclusive use of fixed baths has increased from 44·0 to 58·6 per

cent., Edinburgh from 60·4 to 72·3 per cent., Aberdeen from 39·2 to 59·1 per cent., and Dundee from 38·0 to 59·5 per cent., the largest improvement having been in Aberdeen and Dundee.

The Census for 1961 shows that Glasgow is still making intensive efforts to overtake its housing problem. In the last forty years the Corporation has completed over 100,000 houses, permitting the demolition, closing or clearing of slum and defective properties and the provision of dwellings with space, comfort and amenity as shown by the rise in the number of larger houses, the decrease in the smaller dwellings and the improvement in the percentage of households having baths and water-closets. On the other hand, the average size of house has hardly increased at all, and while there has been a reduction in overcrowding there is still a considerable number of households overcrowded to a degree of more than three persons per room. There is still much work to be done before slum dwellings are removed, the homeless are rehoused and more spacious houses made available for the overcrowded. With the reduction in building space within the city it may well be that Glasgow will have to depend on the new towns, the expanded towns and the overspill agreements to meet the remaining part of this problem.

#### RENT ACT, 1957.

Return of certificates issued by the Local Authority during the year :—

##### *1. Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 8(1) of the 1957 Act.*

Applications for Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
<hr/>							
Of which—							
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<hr/>							
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
<hr/>							
Of which—							
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<hr/>							

No other certificates were issued under the Act.



## REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

TABLE I.

Year	Number of Families	
	Recommended	Rehoused
1934-1945	...	3,764
1946-1958	...	6,872
1959	...	261
1960	...	188
1961	...	189
1962	...	113
	<u>11,387</u>	<u>7,977</u>

TABLE II.

Recommendations, 1934, to 31st December, 1962 ...	11,387
Number of Families Rehoused—	
Rehousing ...	2,254
Intermediate ...	1,888
Ordinary } ...	3,338
Super-ordinary }	
City Factor's Houses and Others ...	176
Temporary Houses ...	321
Recommendations remaining but not yet Rehoused—	
Refused Offers ...	184
Did not reply ...	183
Gone away—Address Unknown ...	503
Cancelled ...	850
Patient Deceased ...	1,578
	<u>11,275</u>
Still to be dealt with ...	<u>112</u>

TABLE III.

## SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES REHOUSED SINCE 1934.

Recom- mended	1934/52	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total
1934/51 ...	4,292	124	49	29	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	4,511
1952 ...	96	250	71	26	18	6	—	1	—	—	—	468
1953 ...	—	153	175	51	17	8	—	3	1	—	—	408
1954 ...	—	—	160	212	63	8	2	3	2	—	1	451
1955 ...	—	—	—	168	171	15	3	4	5	—	—	366
1956 ...	—	—	—	—	260	159	11	3	1	1	—	435
1957 ...	—	—	—	—	—	297	155	24	11	4	4	495
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	115	37	6	1	297
1959 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	100	17	2	205
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	66	3	147
1961 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	51	137
1962 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57
	<u>4,388</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>7,977</u>

## SECONDARY PRIORITY SCHEME.

During 1962, 262 recommendations were made under the scheme, classified as follows :—

Category M.2	...	153
Category M.3	...	109

A further 135 applications were considered but were not passed.

## DETERIORATION OF PROPERTY.

During the year 1,812 dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as uninhabitable and 646 were condemned by the Master of Works as dangerous. The wastage of houses over the last ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year	Closing Order	Medical Officer of Health To be Rendered Fit for			Total	Master of Works	
		Demolition Order	Human Habitation	Slum Clearance		Dangerous	Grand Total
1953-57	2,143	3,212	—	*459	5,571	1,273	6,844
1958	673	1,172	—	288	2,133	256	2,389
1959	762	942	12	—	1,716	409	2,125
1960	862	694	—	798	2,354	229	2,583
1961	900	945	—	—	1,845	393	2,238
1962	841	971	—	—	1,812	646	2,458
	<u>6,181</u>	<u>7,936</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,545</u>	<u>15,431</u>	<u>3,206</u>	<u>18,637</u>

\*Includes 243 houses previously dealt with by Closing and Demolition Orders.

## SUPERVISION OF TENANTS IN HOUSING SCHEMES.

The development of this important branch of the Department's work from its inception in 1923 was fully reviewed in this section of the 1957 Annual Report.

This service, which was extended in 1956, now includes—

1. The visitation of new schemes as they are occupied, e.g., Castlemilk, Arden and Easterhouse.
2. Visits to new house where the tenants are in residence and having difficulties.
3. The visitation of backward and feckless families about to be rehoused, including families who are overcrowded and have long-standing applications.

Details of the number of visits paid to houses in the various schemes, (Ordinary and Intermediate), and the conditions found, are shown in the Appendix Table XVI, General Sanitary Operations (Section 30).

The figures for the Rehousing Schemes are analysed in more detail as follows :—

*Supervision of Tenants in Housing Schemes.*

*(a) Conditions as to Cleanliness.*

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,989.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1962		14,942
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1962	143	
Of which left voluntarily during 1962 ...	575	
		<hr/> 718
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1962		14,224
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1962 ...		713
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1962	1	
Of which left voluntarily during 1962 ...	1	
		<hr/> 2
		<hr/> 709
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December, 1962		<hr/> 14,933

At the beginning of the year 14,942 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,933. The number of new tenants was 709. There were 718 removals or 5 per cent. of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,224 households under supervision throughout the whole year were as follows :—

Condition at beginning of Year—				Group Percentages	Condition at end of Year			
					Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total
Clean ...	...	9,764		68·6	9,607	157	—	9,764
Fair ...	...	4,418		31·1	382	3,981	55	4,418
Dirty ...	...	42		0·3	—	12	30	42
		<hr/> 14,224		<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 9,989	<hr/> 4,150	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 14,224
Group Percentages	...	...	...	...	70·2	29·2	0·6	100·0

A similar table is given for the 709 tenants who obtained entry during the year and were still resident in the schemes at the close :—

Condition at date of entry—				Group Percentages	Condition at end of Year			
					Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total
Clean ...	...	386		54·4	220	166	—	386
Fair ...	...	323		45·6	32	289	2	323
Dirty ...	...	—		—	—	—	—	—
		<hr/> 709		<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 252	<hr/> 455	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 709
Group Percentages	...	...	...	...	35·5	64·2	0·3	100·0

The condition, prior to removal, of the houses occupied by families who were evicted or left owing rent and by tenants removing voluntarily during the year is compared in the following table :—

Condition at date of removal—				Tenants Evicted during 1962		Tenants Removing voluntarily during 1962	
				Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
Clean	...	...	...	32	22.4	398	69.2
Fair	...	...	...	108	75.5	175	30.4
Dirty	...	...	...	3	2.1	2	0.4
				<u>143</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(b) *Bug Infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 8 or 0.05 per cent. This represents a considerable decrease from the previous year.

PROGRESS OF BUG INFESTATION PREVENTION IN REHOUSING SCHEMES.

Year	Number of Houses Inspected	Number of Houses in which Bed Bugs were found				Percentage of Total Number of Houses			
		Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total	Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total
1934-38 ...	60,141	933	1,108	1,829	3,870	1.55	1.84	3.04	6.43
1939-43 ...	73,529	244	314	688	1,246	0.33	0.43	0.93	1.69
1944-48 ...	73,845	150	119	537	806	0.20	0.16	0.73	1.09
1949-53 ...	74,001	68	164	335	567	0.09	0.22	0.45	0.77
1954 ...	14,925	14	28	24	66	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.44
1955 ...	14,925	12	16	38	66	0.08	0.11	0.25	0.44
1956 ...	14,925	5	30	12	47	0.03	0.20	0.08	0.31
1957 ...	14,925	2	5	20	27	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.18
1958 ...	14,925	4	14	9	27	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.18
1959 ...	14,965	—	18	5	23	—	0.12	0.03	0.15
1960 ...	14,965	4	6	7	17	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.11
1961 ...	14,965	5	14	8	27	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.18
1962 ...	14,989	2	3	3	8	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05

Trace—Old hatched eggs or bug casts only.

Medium Infestation (M.I.)—Live bugs or eggs on furnishings only.

Serious Infestation (S.I.)—Living bugs or eggs on furnishings and in structure of buildings.

DISINFESTATION UNIT.

During the year the work of the Unit has been maintained at the same satisfactory level. Although a very considerable amount of bed-bug disinfestation has been accomplished since the beginning of the unit in 1947, there is ample evidence that bed-bug infestation is

still prevalent throughout the city. Insect activity is influenced greatly by climatic conditions and the cold wet summer is reflected in the slightly lower totals of work carried out during the year.

The table below shows the work done in each Division.

TABLE I.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated				Total Apartments Treated
	Bug Infestation	Tenants Being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestations	Other Insects	
Central ... ..	66	155	149	157	527
Northern ... ..	174	868	151	266	1,459
Eastern ... ..	207	425	112	334	1,078
South-Eastern ...	90	197	92	137	516
South-Western ...	99	435	119	154	807
	<u>636</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>1,048</u>	<u>4,387</u>

*Rehousing.*—This still remains a major activity of the Unit. The number of houses and amount of furniture treated prior to the tenant being rehoused again shows a slight increase on the previous year. It is interesting to note that to the present date there has been no evidence of bug infestation in Corporation houses from furniture which has been treated by the Unit before its removal from the old dwelling-house.

*Other Insects.*—This aspect of the Unit's work has followed the same pattern as in previous years, resulting in the investigation of many complaints of a large variety of insects from all kinds of premises. In this connection there is close liaison with the Housing and Works Department (Joiners' Section) who enlist the help of the Unit to advise on woodworm infestation. The following table shows the amount of work carried out in each Division in respect of other insect infestations.

TABLE II.

Division	Number of Apartments Treated				Total
	Vermineous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	
Central ... ..	29	88	6	34	157
Northern ... ..	28	161	34	43	266
Eastern ... ..	26	201	22	85	334
South-Eastern ...	6	86	3	42	137
South-Western ...	16	74	11	53	154
	<u>105</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>1,048</u>



*Insect Identification.*—For the identification of insects the services of the Unit were requested on 58 occasions. This branch of the Unit's work is of great service to a number of Corporation Departments and the outside community but entails a great deal of work and time which cannot be shown by statistics. We would again record our sincere thanks to our friends of the Zoology Department of Glasgow University for their assistance throughout the year.

*Other Premises.*—In addition to the work shown in the previous table, 316 treatments of other premises (restaurants, shops, schools, etc.), were carried out for numerous kinds of insect pests. This side of the work brought in a revenue of £118 9s. 8d. During the months of April to October two additional operators were employed for fly control and 3,934 treatments of ashbin shelters, stables and piggeries were carried out.

Following requests from the Police, City Factor and householders, the Unit successfully dealt with 30 wasps nests which were either on or in close proximity to dwelling-houses, schools, etc.

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year for different types of infestations :—

TABLE III.

Bug Infestation and Rehousing	...	...	3,016
Cockroach Infestation	...	...	1,341
Verminous Bedding, Etc.	...	...	191
Flea Infestation	...	...	341
Fly Infestation	...	...	192
Other Insect Infestation	...	...	532
			<hr/> 5,613 <hr/>

*Insecticides.*—During the year no new insecticides more effective or reliable for our purposes than D.D.T., Lindane, Chlordane, Dieldrin or Malathion have appeared on the market. These well-known insecticides continue to give excellent results and no evidence of any build-up of resistance among the insects has been noted.

## SECTION XII

WESTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.  
THE CITY LABORATORY.

Dr. T. F. ELIAS-JONES.

The transfer, foreshadowed in last year's Annual Report, of the administrative control of the laboratory from the Corporation to the Western Regional Hospital Board, was finally accomplished on 1st December, 1962. During the negotiations all the terms laid down as conditions of the transfer were fully met. One in particular deserves special mention: this safeguarded the status of the medical and technical staff, and it is a pleasure to be able to record that, having had the salary scales and conditions of service offered under the new administration fully explained to them, every member of the staff without exception opted to remain in post.

That the staff should have remained steadfast and continued to give of their best as a coherent team, during this transitional period and during these last three years of uncertainty, when doubts were expressed about the future of the laboratory, reflects great credit on them all. In this they were most ably led by Dr. Jean Young who, seeking no personal preferment, found herself entrusted with the Acting Directorship, and no tribute is too great for the manner in which she shouldered the responsibility and, by her example, her thorough competence, and her firm but kindly discipline, inspired the loyalty of those who served under her.

Brief reference should be made to the new name chosen for the laboratory. Quite apart from the administrative change-over, this became necessary because (a) the original title "The Public Health Laboratory" had ceased to be apposite when the Department of which it formed a part became known as the Health and Welfare Department, and (b) the title "Bacteriological Laboratory," temporarily adopted, gave a falsely restrictive impression of the scope of work undertaken by the laboratory which, in recent years, has extended beyond bacteriology to some of the other branches of clinical pathology. Those who made the choice, and the Regional Board who gave it the sanction of their approval, were guided by a desire to enshrine in the new name the historical link between the laboratory and the Corporation of the City of Glasgow and it is hoped that this will be felt to have been aptly fulfilled by the wording "The City Laboratory, Glasgow."

While these deliberations have been in progress the day-to-day work of the laboratory has continued unabated. Indeed the total of 122,136 examinations conducted during 1962 was 3,752 more than in the previous year. Such marginal increases—or decreases, when they occur—are of no great significance, for bald figures cannot indicate the varying degrees of complexity of the different investigations undertaken and can therefore only crudely reflect the volume of work done. The main conclusion to be drawn is that this service is still very much needed and that the laboratory is still able to provide it. The general distribution of the work, both as regards the various specialised examinations undertaken and the sources from which the specimens were drawn, followed much the same pattern as in the previous year.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

*Diphtheria*.—The continuing drop in the number of swabs from suspected cases—624 as compared with 946 in 1961—reflects the low morbidity from this erstwhile scourge which has been such a gratifying feature of recent years. Only 4 of these swabs yielded a positive result—one of *milis* type and 3 *atypical*, and all four non-virulent on guinea-pig inoculation—the high negative rate indicating, not wasteful effort, but rather commendable vigilance for any signs of the disease's re-emergence.

*Streptococcal Infections*.—926 swabs, mainly throat and nose swabs, were examined for *Strep.pyogenes* (Group A haemolytic streptococci). Most of these were for the diagnosis of sporadic cases of acute infections of the upper respiratory tract, but a number of them were for control purposes in closed communities, such as children's homes, in which minor outbreaks of scarlet fever or other streptococcal infections had occurred. The organism was isolated from 376 of these swabs (40.6 per cent. positive). Of the other types of streptococci incriminated as pathogens *Strep.faecalis* was the commonest and this organism was not infrequently found in infections of the urinary tract.

*Staphylococcal Infections*.—Although large numbers of staphylococci were continually isolated from a wide variety of sources, pathogenic (i.e. coagulase-positive) strains were found in only 463 specimens during the year. (These were mostly, but not invariably, *Staph.aureus*). Considering the large volume of material handled, this may seem to suggest a low incidence of staphylococcal infections, but such a conclusion would almost certainly be fallacious. A fact to be borne in mind is that specimens from hospitals account for only an insignificant proportion of this laboratory's work nowadays. The

infections caused by the staphylococcus are, in the majority of cases, fortunately, of a superficial character, but sometimes they are more invasive, and they are always potentially dangerous to certain individuals (e.g. post-operative patients, sufferers from virus pneumonia, etc.), who share the same environment. In hospitals, therefore, this ubiquitous marauder is regarded with awesome respect and every lesion, however trivial, comes under bacteriological scrutiny. Elsewhere, understandably if not always commendably, there is a greater readiness to deal with such superficial infections by "blind therapy"—which often, it must be admitted, proves successful—without recourse to laboratory control.

On the other hand the resistance of these 463 strains to antibiotics was likewise relatively low by hospital standards. Here the *in vitro* penicillin-resistance rate, for example, was 50 per cent.; the corresponding rate found in a laboratory catering exclusively for hospitals could well be 75 per cent. or more. But unremarkable though a 50 per cent. penicillin-resistance rate may be—and favourable though it is compared with the 62 per cent. rate reported from this laboratory in the preceding year—it gives no cause for complacency, and it certainly underlines the desirability of enlisting the bacteriologist's aid in the management of all these infections.

Ear swabs and other discharges (e.g. from the para-nasal sinuses) encountered in otological practice accounted for a sizeable share of the strains of staphylococci isolated. Out of 391 such specimens examined (31 less than last year) no less than 174 of them yielded a growth of *Staph. aureus*, either alone (122) or mixed with other pathogens or potential pathogens (52). Of the other pathogens isolated, either alone or in mixed infections, the next in frequency were *Proteus* species (54), coliform bacilli (50), haemolytic streptococci (19), *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* (17), non-haemolytic streptococci (14). The *Pneumococcus* was found in only 4 of these specimens, and *Haemophilus influenzae* twice. Significant non-bacterial pathogens isolated from discharging ears were *Candida* (from 5) and the mould *Aspergillus* (from 4), in most cases, doubtless, an unwelcome legacy of protracted antibiotic therapy for the primary condition.

*Vincent's Infections.*—244 throat and mouth swabs were examined for *Borrelia vincenti* in association with *Fusiformis fusiformis*, and 15 gave a positive result.

*Glandular Fever.*—The Paul-Bunnell test for infectious mononucleosis was asked for only 11 times in the course of the year. One suspects that laboratory facilities are not always as fully utilised as



they could be in the diagnosis of this condition. The heterophile antibody, which the Paul-Bunnell test detects, may not make its appearance until late in the illness—or convalescence even; in such (sero-negative) cases examination of the patient's leucocytes may nevertheless afford a diagnosis, and even in sero-positive cases such examination may prove usefully corroborative. It is a simple procedure—and one that entails no extra discomfort for the patient—when collecting blood for the Paul-Bunnell test, to place a portion of the specimen in a vial containing a suitable anticoagulant, and send this along with the main sample of clotted blood to the laboratory.

*Enteric Fever.*—274 specimens (149 fewer than in 1961, 7 more than in 1960) were submitted from patients suspected to be suffering from one of the enteric fevers. Repeat specimens for clearance and control purposes amounted to 233 (50 more than last year).

These investigations revealed 9 excretors of *S.paratyphi B* (compared with 21 in 1961) but only 5 of them (as against 15 in the previous year) had the infection in its clinical form, the remaining 4 being known carriers.

Four persons were found to be excreting *S.typhi*. Two of them had been members of a party which toured Spain. Another had been on a camping holiday in France (where she drank water from a well) and Italy. Such cases should serve to persuade all those planning holidays of this kind in certain foreign countries to protect themselves by being inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine (or, if previously inoculated, by seeking "booster" injections) well in advance of their departure. As regards the fourth individual with a positive specimen, reports filed in this laboratory show that he has been a known carrier of *S.typhi* for more than 30 years, and there is reason to believe that he acquired the infection as far back as 1897, a remarkable example of the persistence of these organisms in human tissues.

The surveillance of water department employees, to guard against accidental contamination of the public water supply with organisms of the enteric group, was maintained. 50 samples of faeces and urine (19 more than in 1961) and 24 blood specimens (twice as many as in the preceding year) were examined for this specific purpose. With the exception of one blood specimen which gave a weakly positive Widal reaction—almost certainly a reflection of immunity engendered by previous T.A.B. inoculations in the individual concerned—all proved negative. Hints have been received that these examinations will be



requested with increasing frequency in the future (indeed the trend is already apparent) and recent events abroad have underlined the wisdom of these practical precautions.

*Dysentery.*—The number of new patients from whose specimens dysentery bacilli were isolated again fell in 1962, to 1,571—94 less than in 1961, and the lowest annual figure for more than a decade. But, although fewer new cases were diagnosed, 1,744 more specimens were examined for these organisms than in the preceding year. The figures (with the corresponding figures for 1961 in brackets) were as follows :—

	Specimens	No. Positive	% Positive
From suspected cases ...	11,185 (10,909)	1,571 (1,665)	14.04 (15.26)
From contacts, and repeat specimens for clearance	8,225 (6,757)	849 (742)	10.32 (10.98)
Totals ...	<u>19,410 (17,666)</u>	<u>2,420 (2,407)</u>	<u>12.46 (13.62)</u>

No seasonal incidence of bacillary dysentery can be deduced from the figures. In 1962 the total of new cases diagnosed was highest in the second quarter of the year and lowest in the third ; this contrasted with the fourth and first quarters respectively in 1961. June and March accounted for the maximum monthly figures in 1962, but November and December in 1961.

The following table shows the distribution of types among the strains of dysentery bacilli isolated from new cases over a seventeen year period :—

Year	Sonne	Flexner	Newcastle	Boyd	Schmitz	Total
1946 ...	111	109	49	—	—	269
1947 ...	66	18	21	—	—	105
1948 ...	434	383	3	—	—	820
1949 ...	501	373	1	—	1	826
1950 ...	1,865	105	—	—	—	1,970
1951 ...	949	40	—	—	—	989
1952 ...	1,779	11	3	—	—	1,793
1953 ...	1,694	272	—	—	—	1,966
1954 ...	2,524	1,754	—	—	—	4,278
1955 ...	2,763	1,481	—	—	—	4,247
1956 ...	2,388	309	—	—	—	2,697
1957 ...	1,830	190	—	—	—	2,020
1958 ...	1,556	268	5*	—	—	1,829
1959 ...	1,805	554	67*	1	—	2,427
1960 ...	864	839	582*	—	—	2,285
1961 ...	1,153	230	282*	—	—	1,665
1962 ...	1,385	85	101*	—	—	1,571

\* Newcastle/Manchester type.

It will be seen that *Sh.flexneri* (including the Newcastle/Manchester type) comprised only 11·8 per cent. of these strains in 1962 compared with 30·8 per cent. in 1961. *Sh.sonnei* (88·2 per cent. of the total) has thus reasserted itself as the prevalent type. Since 1960, the most recent peak year for Flexner infections, the Flexner/Sonne ratio has continued to decrease thus—

	1960	1961	1962
Flexner/	1·64	0·44	0·13
Sonne ...	/1	/1	/1

Even so, the ratio in Glasgow was still high by comparison with England and Wales. This is an intriguing epidemiological phenomenon which will be watched with continued interest as the years unfold.

In addition, 198 specimens from Stirlingshire were examined for bacillary dysentery; *Sh.sonnei* was isolated from 16 of them, the remainder proving negative.

*Amoebic dysentery.*—*E.histolytica* were looked for in 37 specimens of faeces, but none were found. One out of 15 similar specimens received from Stirlingshire, however, proved to be positive.

*Giardia intestinalis.*—The significance of this flagellate in relation to dysenteric upsets is by no means clear, but its presence was sought in 31 specimens of faeces submitted, and found in 12 of them. Another specimen was sent from Stirlingshire and found to be positive.

*Food poisoning due to Salmonellae.*—3,480 specimens of excreta were sent from persons thought to be the victims of salmonella food-poisoning, or from their contacts, or from those suspected of being carriers with whom such outbreaks had originated. (Repeat specimens account for some of these). The total is 399 less than in the previous year.

Salmonellae were isolated from 163 of the specimens—the corresponding figure for 1961 was 203—and 91 of these were from new cases, compared with 96 in 1961. From the following table, which enumerates the serotypes of salmonellae encountered in this particular kind of investigation during the past eleven years, it will be seen that

*S.typhimurium* (52), as usual, heads the list, and that *S.bareilly* and *S.cubana* appeared for the first time in 1962.

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
<i>S.typhimurium</i> ...	52	70	93	73	40	92	123	122	87	209	139
<i>S.enteritidis</i> ...	—	—	—	8	3	1	2	10	4	13	7
<i>S.enteritidis</i> var. <i>jena</i> ...	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.newport</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	2
<i>S.thompson</i> ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	25	—	3	6
<i>S.potsdam</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.saint-paul</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.montevideo</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.bovis</i> <i>morbificans</i> ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
<i>S.georgia</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.oregon</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>S.minnesota</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>S.san-diego</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S.senftenberg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.bredeney</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>S.stanleyville</i> ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>S.virchow</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>S.anatum</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
<i>S.stanley</i> ...	28	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	17	—
<i>S.waycross</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>S.brancaster</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S.johannesburg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S.cholerae</i> <i>suis</i> (var. <i>Kunzensdorf</i> ) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>S.cholerae</i> <i>suis</i> (var. <i>American type</i> ) ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.derby</i> ...	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S.muenchen</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S.heidelberg</i> ...	1	1	—	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
<i>S.oranienberg</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S.litchfield</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S.unidentifiable</i> ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
<i>S.(new salmonella—</i> <i>unnamed)</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
<i>S.give</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.panama</i> ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.vancouver</i> ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.dublin</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.bleadon</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.meleagridis</i> ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.hittingfoss</i> ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.loma linda</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.infantis</i> ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.cubana</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S.bareilly</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	91	96	106	99	51	108	132	170	96	247	160

In addition 45 similar specimens from Stirlingshire were examined for suspected salmonella infections but the results were all negative.

*Foodstuffs suspected of having caused Food-poisoning.*—Thirty-five such samples of food (and 2 of drinking-straws and 2 of milk-bottle capping-foil) were brought for examination. They included corned mutton (5), corned beef (3), tinned ham (2), various meats (5), soup (3),

milk and milk products (6), ice-cream (2), coconut (3), also veal sandwiches, tinned chicken, sausage, porridge-oats, brine and imitation cream. No salmonellae were isolated from any of them. Eight other samples, all milk, were submitted because they were thought at the time to be related to salmonella infections, but it was subsequently established that these patients in fact had dysentery; none of the 8 samples could be incriminated.

The onset of some of the incidents of alleged food-poisoning was such as to suggest that the cause might be preformed staphylococcal enterotoxin in the ingested food. Coagulase-positive staphylococci were accordingly sought in 14 of the food samples, and found in 5. Unfortunately none of the tests at present available can be relied upon to establish that particular staphylococcus is an enterotoxin producer—or to detect the toxin in food—but it is known that staphylococci of certain phage-types are more commonly associated with food-poisoning than others. Through a facility kindly granted by Professor Howie, staphylococci isolated from such sources in this laboratory are routinely referred for phage-typing in his department at the Western Infirmary, but only one of these 5 strains of *Staph.aureus*—it was obtained from a sample of tinned ham—proved to be of a phage-type (belonging to Group 3) which could have been held accountable for the illness.

Specimens were also examined for “food-poisoning types” of *Cl.welchii* (*Cl.perfringens*) when the nature of the illness was suggestive of such an aetiology. Heat-resistant, non-haemolytic strains of this clostridium were isolated from 3 out of 14 suspected food samples and from 12 out of 92 specimens of faeces examined for this specific purpose.

*Venereal Diseases.*—Specimens of blood submitted for the diagnosis—or, more commonly, the exclusion of the diagnosis—of syphilis are routinely tested by the Whitechapel technique for the Wasserman Reaction, and, since September, 1962, by Price’s Precipitation Reaction also. Thus all sera are now subjected to two tests—a complement fixation test and a precipitation test—in parallel. As a “screening procedure” this should afford a wide margin of safety. But any sera showing the slightest reaction in either of these two tests, and all specimens from cases in whom there is any clinical or circumstantial suspicion of syphilis or from treated cases of the disease, are submitted to two other confirmatory tests, the Cardiolipin Wassermann Test and the Reiter Protein Complement Fixation Test. But, despite half a century of research on diagnostic tests for syphilis and refinement of the antigens used, an occasional “problem case” is still encountered



in which it is impossible, even with this extensive battery of tests to ascribe a specific interpretation (as distinct from the so-called "Biological False Positive") to the results. Fortunately a test of extreme delicacy and complexity now undertaken at a few special centres, the "Treponemal Immobilisation Test," will usually resolve any doubt, and when the occasion arises, it is most helpful to be able to send sera to the Whitechapel V.D. Reference Laboratory for this test and indeed for the highly expert opinion always readily given by its Director, Dr. A. E. Wilkinson.

11,960 specimens of blood, the vast majority of which were from antenatal cases, were submitted to screening tests. 8,544 other specimens, comprising sera from V.D. clinics (and some from general practitioners), either for diagnostic purposes or to assess the efficacy of treatment of known cases, some for the same purpose from a few special hospitals, and some referred after "screening" in other laboratories, were investigated more fully. The apparent disparity between this figure and the totals of Reiter Complement Fixation Tests and Cardiolipin Wasserman Reactions performed (some of which moreover were undertaken because of positive or doubtful results obtained on screening) is explained by the fact that the screening procedure outlined above only came into full operation in the last quarter of the year. It will be seen that 190 sera were also submitted to the Kahn test, but this has been largely abandoned as a routine test. Only 16 specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid (24 fewer than in the preceding year) were received for the investigation of possible syphilitic involvement of the central nervous system. These were subjected to Lange's Colloidal Gold Test as well as the usual complement fixation tests.

There was an increase in the number of requests for the Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test and 54 out of 323 sera so tested (as against 32 out of 264 in 1961) gave a positive result. But, since this test is of more limited application than the various serological tests for syphilis, it is not surprising that the diagnosis of gonorrhoea was commonly sought by more direct means. Thus 427 smears of exudates were received for microscopic examination, and 4,253 swabs of discharges were sent to the laboratory in transport medium from which cultures were inoculated. 62 of the smears were positive. Partly because of repeat specimens and partly because swabs from two different sites are usually taken simultaneously from females, 1,208 patients accounted for the 4,253 swabs for culture, 270 of which (representing 189 patients) yielded a growth of *N.gonorrhoeae*. Most of these specimens were



derived from the City V.D. clinics but some (mainly smears alone) came from general practitioners.

The total number of specimens of all kinds received for the diagnosis of these diseases, or for purposes of control and surveillance, amounted to 25,499, involving some 39,905 individual tests. All these figures show a slight excess over the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

*Trichomoniasis*.—It has become routine practice with all swabs sent in the special transport medium for gonococcal culture to examine them for this flagellate, which not infrequently inhabits the genital passages and sometimes, in women especially, causes distressing symptoms. When microscopic examination fails to reveal the living parasite, a special fluid medium is inoculated with the swab and, if the infection is present, a culture of *T.vaginalis* can be obtained after incubation for a period of from one to five days. Ordinary swabs from these sources even when not placed in transport medium, provided they are brought to the laboratory without delay, can often be profitably examined in the same way. A positive result by one or other method was obtained from 718 out of 8,380 swabs examined for this purpose.

*Ophthalmia neonatorum*.—75 specimens of eye discharge from newborn babies were examined by cultural and/or microscopic methods, and gonococci were found in 8 of them. Though the specimens numbered less than half those received from 59 babies in the previous year, the number of babies involved was only six less in 1962.

*Tuberculosis*.—Only 352 sputa, the lowest figure for decades, were examined for *Myco-tuberculosis*, and 5 of them were positive, each one, as far as could be ascertained, from a new case. Because, in recent years, as was explained in the last annual report, this work had been increasingly diverted to laboratories serving hospitals and chest clinics, cultural methods had been largely abandoned in this laboratory, but this has now been reconsidered in the light of the fact that a few cases are still being discovered. If tubercle bacilli can be cultured from the first specimen on which a positive diagnosis is made, and the drug-sensitivity of the strain assessed, controlled therapy can be instituted without delay, with obvious benefit to the patient and his or her contacts. Accordingly it was decided to reintroduce the method of examination by concentration and culture and, as a general routine,

to test the strains isolated against the tuberculostatic drugs in common use. This reversal of policy came too late in the year to influence the figures for 1962 but there are already indications that there will be some useful work along these lines to report in a year's time.

As regards specimens other than sputum (urine, pleural fluid, pus, etc.), rather more of these were received than in the previous year; 135 were dealt with by cultural methods, 16 by guinea-pig inoculation and 26 by microscopic examination only, with negative results throughout.

*Miscellaneous Investigations.*—Requests for the routine examination of various body fluids, chiefly urine, showed an almost 70 per cent. increase on the previous year. The vast majority of these were submitted by general practitioners. Inevitably this has led to an increase in the number of tests of the sensitivity of the various pathogens isolated to antibiotics and other drugs, but this is work well worth doing. Faecal specimens, too, after being submitted to culture on selective media, were often examined for flagellates or other parasites, or to detect pus cells or blood. Twenty-six of these were examined specifically for worms, and four were found to contain *Oxyuris vermicularis* (threadworms), and one *Ascaris lumbricoides* (roundworm).

Towards the end of the year a Pregnancy Diagnostic Service, based on one of the recently developed *in vitro* immunological tests, was begun. The almost immediate response indicated that this was welcomed by the doctors and that a large number of these requests may be expected in the future.

These are only some examples of a wide variety of investigations undertaken.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL CONTROL.

*Milk Supply. Bacterial content.*—Bacteriological control of the City's milk supply involved the examination of 1,885 samples, 143 fewer than in the previous year. 1,600 were samples of designated milk and, of these, 1,491 (93·1 per cent.) complied with the appropriate standard. Of the remaining 285, 233 were samples of milk from whirlcool dispensers (in milk-bars, etc.), and 52 from miscellaneous sources. Although only 110 (47·2 per cent.) of the whirlcool samples were satisfactory, this was 9 per cent. better than the corresponding

figure in 1961. The following table summarises the results of these examinations :—

			Number of samples	No. complying with standards	Per cent. complying in 1962	in 1961
<i>Hospital Supplies—</i>						
Raw (Certified ; T.T.)	...		65	52	80.0	88.9
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	...	295	282	95.6	95.2
<i>Public Supplies—</i>						
Raw (Certified ; T.T.)	...		427	375	87.8	83.6
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	...	624	598	95.8	94.8
<i>School Supplies—</i>						
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	...	189	184	97.4	98.0
<i>Milk from Whirlcool Dispensers—</i>						
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	...	233	110	47.2	38.2
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	52	39	75.0	48.0

In addition 1,130 samples—94 more than in 1961—were examined for Argyll County Council.

*Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.*—137 samples of milk—7 fewer than in the year before—were tested by guinea-pig inoculation for *Myco.tuberculosis*. The total included 61 designated milks and 45 samples of school milk from the City of Glasgow, and 31 samples examined for the Borough of Clydebank. The results were consistently negative.

*Milk Bottles and Cans.*—Washed milk bottles from all distributors in the City were examined for cleanliness. 114 (93.4 per cent.) of the 122 bottles submitted were found to have been satisfactorily washed. This was an improvement on the unusually low percentage of 79.9 in 1961.

Two milk bottles were examined for Argyll County Council.

One hundred and forty rinses from milk cans, mainly of 10 gallon capacity, were submitted. The results indicated that 70.7 per cent. of the cans were in a satisfactory condition, 12.9 per cent. fairly satisfactory and 16.4 per cent. unsatisfactory.

*Swabs and Rinses from milk-processing equipment.*—Thirty-five swabs and three rinses from farm equipment and whirlcool dispensers were examined for cleanliness.

*Cream.*—The 59 samples of cream received for examination yielded results less satisfactory than those in the previous year. The details were as follows :—

Bacterial count per gram	No. of Samples	Percentage 1962	Percentage 1961
0— 50,000 ...	44	78.6	84.7
50,000— 200,000 ...	3	5.4	10.2
200,000—1,000,000 ...	4	7.1	3.4
Over 1,000,000 ...	5	8.9	1.7
Coliform bacilli in 1/100 g.	12	21.4	27.1

*Ice-cream.*—The 284 samples of ice-cream brought for examination gave the following results, which are very similar to those obtained in 1961 :—

Bacterial count per gram	No. of Samples	Percentage 1962	Percentage 1961
0— 50,000 ...	260	91.5	89.2
50,000— 200,000 ...	10	3.5	4.5
200,000—1,000,000 ...	7	2.5	3.5
Over 1,000,000 ...	7	2.5	2.9
Coliform bacilli in 1/100 g.	37	13.0	10.5
Samples conforming to provisional standard of not more than 50,000 per g. and coliform bacilli absent from 1/100 g. ...	235	82.7	83.1

*Imitation Cream.*—106 samples of imitation cream, in most cases whipped ready for use in bakers' goods, were received. Although the bacteriological condition of the samples was somewhat better than those brought in 1961, it should be borne in mind, when comparing the tabulated percentages, that 157 fewer samples were received in 1962 :—

Bacterial count per gram	No. of Samples	Percentage 1962	Percentage 1961
0— 50,000 ...	95	89.6	82.1
50,000— 200,000 ...	8	7.5	8.0
200,000—1,000,000 ...	0	0	5.7
Over 1,000,000 ...	3	2.8	4.2
Coliform bacilli in 1/100 g.	5	4.7	12.2

Typical ("faecal") *Esch.coli* were not found in 1/100 g. of any sample.

*Miscellaneous.*—A sample of flavoured colouring was in a satisfactory condition.

*Bottles other than Milk Bottles.*—Since milk is by no means the only bottled beverage sold to the public it is not surprising that an



increasing number of bottles used as containers of beer, mineral waters, etc., should be brought to the laboratory to ascertain whether they have been subjected to adequate cleansing. 39 out of 55 such bottles examined during the year fulfilled requirements.

*City Water Supply.*—957 samples of water represented an almost 50 per cent. increase in this branch of laboratory work. They were mostly routine samples of the supply from Loch Katrine, from the reservoirs at Craigmaddie, Mugdock and Gorbals Water Works, from the mains, and from laboratory taps. Samples from ships' tanks and dock standpipes were examined for the Port Authority, and miscellaneous examinations were carried out for the Water Department, the Divisional Medical Officers of the Health and Welfare Department, and for the National Coal Board. The results of the routine examinations of chlorinated water from Loch Katrine and the Gorbals supplies were as follows :—

Supply	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml. at		Typical (" faecal ")			<i>Esch.coli</i>		Faecal streptococci		
				Pres. in 100 ml. Abs. from 50 ml.	Pres. in 50 ml. Abs. from 10 ml.	Pres. in 10 ml. Abs. from 5 ml.	Pres. in 1 ml. Abs. from 0.5 ml.	Pres. in 0.1 ml. Abs. from 0.01 ml.	Pres. in 100 ml. Abs. from 50 ml.	Pres. in 5 ml. Abs. from 1 ml.	Pres. in 1 ml. Abs. from 0.5 ml.
				37°C.	22°C.	50 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	0.5 ml.	0.01 ml.	50 ml.
Loch Katrine	204	2	22	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gorbals ...	48	23	694*	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* This high figure is due to the unusually high bacterial counts at 22°C. on 23rd October, 1962. If these are omitted the average bacterial count at 22°C. is 51.

*Swimming Baths.*—Samples of pond waters from swimming baths in the City were examined regularly. Of 251 samples from public ponds 239 had bacterial counts of less than 10 per ml. 94 out of 97 samples from school ponds and all 45 samples from private ponds complied with the standard of less than 10 bacteria per ml. Typical (" faecal ") *Esch.coli* was not found in any of the samples.

*Miscellaneous water examinations.*—As in the past, occasional samples of water from a variety of sources were submitted to bacteriological examination. Such samples are usually brought because of specific complaints and, it may be stated in passing, the results of scientific tests seldom vindicate the complaints. In the year under review this miscellaneous group included one investigation of particular interest. It arose from a complaint by a large industrial consumer that iron-bacteria in the water-supply were causing harm to valuable equipment. Sampling confirmed the presence of these organisms in the water but fuller examination established conclusively that they originated in a " blind-loop " of the water system within the user's plant and that the quality of the mains supply to the premises was above reproach.



*Foodstuffs : Fitness for Consumption.*—This branch of the work continues to increase, 4,082 such samples being brought during the year, an increase of 673 on 1961. As in other recent years imported desiccated coconut—which, because it is used as a “dressing” for so many confections and therefore eaten *uncooked*, is of considerable importance to public health—accounted for the main bulk of these samples. It is gratifying to be able to report a 50 per cent. improvement in standards over last year; nevertheless out of 2,802 samples of this product, 39 were found to be contaminated with salmonellae. The serotypes isolated were:—*S.westhampton* (2), *S.typhimurium* (2), *S.bareilly* (5), *S.hvittingfoss* (1), *S.senftenberg* (3), *S.perth* (2), *S.unidentifiable* (3), *S.muenster* (13), *S.bootle* (1), *S.oslo* (1), *S.paratyphi B* (6).

It will be seen that, in addition to *S.paratyphi B*, the list includes others, such as *S.typhimurium* and *S.bareilly*, which have not infrequently been incriminated in outbreaks of food-poisoning.

Increasing awareness of the food hazards introduced by imported egg products led to an increase in the number of examinations of these materials also—1,032 samples compared with 771 in 1961. Salmonellae were isolated from 66 of them, as follows:—

			Flake albumen	Egg albumen	Frozen whole egg
<i>S.blockley</i>	...	...	1	—	—
<i>S.aequatoria</i>	...	...	—	3	—
<i>S.typhimurium</i>	...	...	—	2	46
<i>S.bareilly</i>	...	...	—	1	—
<i>S.singapore</i>	...	...	—	—	6
<i>S.anatum</i>	...	...	—	—	4
<i>S.adelaide</i>	...	...	—	—	2
<i>S.hessarek</i>	...	...	—	—	1

Here again some common food-poisoning types are menacingly apparent.

*Shellfish.*—13 batches of shellfish were examined, 6 of mussels, 5 of whelks, 1 of oysters and 1 of winkles. All were bacteriologically clean and classed as Grade I.

Other food examined, from ships' cargoes and elsewhere, likewise showed an increase. The 443 samples submitted included a wide variety of canned and other foods too numerous to mention, such as

cake mix, lard, and even pepper, but only one of them was found to be contaminated with a salmonella. This was a sample of bones from which *S.anatum* was isolated.

Since it has become impracticable for a non-specialist laboratory to carry stocks of the extended range of diagnostic sera required for the antigenic analysis of the numerous different serotypes of salmonellae encountered nowadays it has been the practice in recent years to send unusual strains for final identification to the Salmonella Reference Laboratory at Colindale. Now, however, this greatly appreciated facility is available nearer home in the Scottish Salmonella Reference Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. John S. Stevenson, at Stobhill Hospital.

#### OTHER INVESTIGATIONS AND SERVICES FOR THE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY, ETC.

*Anthrax*.—24 samples of materials imported for manufacturing purposes were examined culturally and by animal inoculation for *B.anthraxis*. There were 16 samples of goatskin, 4 of hoghair, 1 of cowhair, 1 of sheepskin, 1 of bones and 1 of dried blood. Anthrax bacilli were found in 5 of the goatskin samples but all the others proved negative.

*Plague*.—56 rats caught in and around the docks were examined for *Pasteurella pestis*, all, happily, with negative results.

*Yellow Fever*.—The laboratory is one of the approved centres for the issue of this vaccine, which must be stored at low temperatures and prepared for injection immediately before it is administered. 3,095 doses were issued during the year (410 more than in 1961) for the prophylactic inoculation of ships' crews and others whose destinations made such protection obligatory.

#### HAEMATOLOGY.

*Antenatal Blood Grouping and Rh testing*.—The volume of this work remained about the same as in 1961; 11,162 blood specimens were received during the year, 3,047 of them submitted by 211 general practitioners, the remainder coming mainly from the City's Antenatal Clinics. Out of the total, 1,979 proved to be Rhesus Negative and 566 of these were specimens sent by general practitioners. As in the

past, the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre at Law Hospital kindly undertook the further examination of the D-negative specimens and 107 of the women (12 of them general practitioners' patients) were found to be sensitised to Rh antigens.

*Haemoglobin estimations and blood counts.*—11,086 blood specimens with added anticoagulant were received. Again the bulk came from the Antenatal Clinics, but fully a quarter of them were derived from general practitioners. All antenatal patients with a haemoglobin level of 10 g. per cent. (69 per cent.) or less were subjected to fuller haematological investigation. Of the first attendance (or "booking") specimens, 196 out of 6,184 from the clinics, and 12 out of 301 from general practitioners, fell into this category.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that general practitioners desired an extension of the haematological service available at the laboratory, not only for the benefit of their antenatal cases but also to cover other patients with suspected blood dyscrasias. So far it has been possible to provide these extended facilities and every endeavour will be made to meet the expected increase in the demands, thereby, it is hoped, helping in some measure to ease the pressure on the hospitals.

This review of the year's activities would be incomplete and misleading if it gave the impression that the laboratory functions in isolation. Help from outside sources was needed—and amply received—in order that much of what has been described could be accomplished, and the co-operation, in essential field-work and other ways, of the Doctors and Non-medical Staff of the Health and Welfare Department, and the clinical assistance of General Practitioners in the interpretation of many perplexing laboratory findings, are gratefully acknowledged.

The transition from Corporation to Regional Hospital Board has been smoothly effected without any disruption of the work done, and the City Laboratory, now part of the Hospital Service, yet pledged to serve both the Local Health Authority and the family doctors and their patients, may be regarded as symbolic of the complementary nature of curative and preventive medicine, a reminder of the essential wholeness of the nation's Health Services.

T. F. ELIAS-JONES,  
*Director.*

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<i>Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—</i>							<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	Suspects	...	...	...	4	624
			Typing	...	...	...	—	4
			Virulence Tests (biological)	...			—	4
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...			376	926
Vincent's Infections			Suspects and control	...			15	244
Staphylococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...			463	535
<i>Gastro-intestinal Infections—</i>								
Enteric Fever—			Suspects	...	...	...	8	274
(Typhoid, paratyphoid)	...	...	Control, etc.	...	...	...	17	233
			Water Works employees	...			—	74
Food Poisoning—			Suspects and control	...			163	3,480
(Salmonellosis)	...	...	Mice	...	...	...	—	3
			Foodstuffs	...	...	...	—	47
(Staphylococcal)	...	...	Suspects and control	...			—	10
			Foodstuffs	...	...	...	5	14
(Cl. welchii)	...	...	Suspects and control	...			12	92
			Foodstuffs	...	...	...	3	14
Dysentery—			Suspects	...	...	...	1,571	11,185
Bacillary	...	...	Control	...	...	...	849	8,225
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	37
Other forms—Giardia, etc.			...	...	...	...	12	31
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>	...	...	Sputa	...	...	...	5	356
			Various specimens (microsc. exam.)	...	...	...	—	26
			Various specimens (biological exam.)	...			—	16
			Various specimens (culture)	...			—	135
<i>Venereal Diseases—</i>								
Syphilis	...	...	Wassermann Test	...	...	...	—	8,544
			Kahn Test	...	...	...	—	190
			Reiter Protein Complement Fixation Test	...	...	...	—	5,473
			Cardiolipin Wassermann Test	...	...	...	—	4,359
			Screening Test	...	...	...	—	11,960
			Lange's Colloidal Gold Test	...	...	...	—	16
Gonorrhoea	...	...	Smears, culture and complement fixation tests	...			386	5,003
			Ophthalmia neonatorum (smears and cultures)	...			8	75
<i>Carry forward</i>							...	62,209

	Brought forward	...	Positive	Total
OTHER EXAMINATIONS—			—	62,209
Blood—Rh factor ... ..			—	11,162
Blood—ABO grouping ... ..			—	11,162
Blood—haematology, cell counts, haemoglobin etc. ... ..			—	11,086
Blood—cultures, Paul-Bunnell tests, etc. ... ..			—	15
Body fluids (urine, etc.) ... ..			—	1,528
Exudates—various ... ..			—	555
Faeces for worms ... ..			—	26
Faeces for occult blood ... ..			—	16
Swabs for Trichomonas ... ..			718	8,380
Pregnancy Tests ... ..			—	5
Antibiotic Sensitivity Tests ... ..			—	5,995
Miscellaneous ... ..			—	197
GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH—				
City Milk Supplies (plate count and coliforms) ... ..			—	1,525
Hospital Milk Supplies (plate count and coliforms) ... ..			—	360
Milk (biological tests) ... ..			—	106
Swabs and rinses from apparatus ... ..			—	38
Swabs from miscellaneous containers ... ..			—	140
Swabs from miscellaneous products ... ..			—	1
Milk Bottles (bacterial count) ... ..			—	122
Ice Cream ... ..			—	284
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption—				
Imitation cream, cream, etc. ... ..			—	162
Miscellaneous foods, dried egg, etc. ... ..			—	294
Shellfish—mussels, whelks etc. ... ..			—	13
Beer and Mineral Water bottles ... ..			—	55
Water Supplies—routine ... ..			—	948
Water from swimming ponds ... ..			—	395
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—				
Anthrax (hides, skins, hair, etc.) ... ..			5	24
Plague (examination of rats) ... ..			—	56
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption ... ..			—	3,788
Water—from ships and docks ... ..			—	9
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES—				
<i>Stirlingshire</i> —				
Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.) ... ..			1	
Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—culture) ... ..			1	
Gastro-intestinal infections ... ..			247	
Other infections ... ..			20	
Antibiotic sensitivity tests ... ..			3	
Foods (fitness for consumption) ... ..			1	
			—	273
<i>Clydebank</i> —				
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis) ... ..			—	31
<i>Lanarkshire</i> —				
Venereal Diseases ... ..			—	27
<i>Argyll</i> —				
Milk (plate count and coliforms) ... ..			1,130	
Ice cream ... ..			17	
Milk Bottles ... ..			2	
			—	1,149
				122,136



## SECTION XIII

### FOOD.

#### SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956 ; THE MILK AND DAIRIES' ACTS AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

Work on the implementation of the requirements of the Hygiene Regulations continued, perhaps not always spectacular but in many cases completed. More education of the food handler in the proper use of the fittings provided and in the need and purpose of higher hygienic standards is urgently required.

The surveillance on the bacteriological standard of many foods and certain utensils was continued and indeed extended.

*New Legislation which became operative during the Year.*—The Food Standards (Table Jellies) (Scotland) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations, 1962, revokes the Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949, provided prepacked table jellies are labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

The Food and Drugs (Legal Proceedings) (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, removes all doubt of nine separate regulations in different foods not being within the penalties clause of the Food and Drugs Act.

The Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, details the permitted emulsifiers and stabilisers which may be added to food.

The Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962, consolidates the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925-1958 ; adds certain preservatives to the present list and limits the amount which may be added to certain foods.

Observations were made on the following reports and memoranda issued by the Scottish Home and Health Department, Food Standards Committee and other bodies during the year :—

Food Standards Committee Report—Canned Meats.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Proposals for regulations for Soft Drinks.

Proposed Registration of Vehicles.

Food Standards Committee—Lead and Arsenic Limits in Yeast and Yeast Products.

Proposals for Amendment of Regulations made under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

Food Standards Committee—Mineral Oil in Food.

Proposed Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations.

Proposals for Amendment of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

Local Authority Joint Advisory Committee on Food Standards—Use of the word “Chocolate” in the Description of Flour Confectionery.

Report of Committee on Consumer Protection—General.

Report of Committee on Consumer Protection—Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956—Sampling of Food.

Oral Evidence was given to the Food Standards Committee at a meeting in St. Andrew's House on “Standards for Meat Pies.”

*Food Sampling.*—The Public Analyst examined 5,075 samples of a very wide variety of foodstuffs of which 1,370 were formal and 3,705 informal; 36 (2·62 per cent.) of the former and 97 (2·63 per cent.) of the latter were found to be adulterated. The corresponding figures of adulterated samples last year were 41 (2·84 per cent.) formal and 114 (2·91 per cent.) informal.

The number of cases in which proceedings were taken during 1962 totalled 28, one fewer than in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in each case and penalties amounting to £165, compared with £155 in 1961, were imposed. All the cases related to mince and sausages containing preservatives contrary to the provisions of the Regulations.

One sample sold as Crowdie Cheese but not labelled as such was reported not genuine by the Public Analyst in respect that it contained a percentage of fat other than milk fat. Due to the lack of a recognised definition of Crowdie Cheese it was considered inadvisable to institute court action. Subsequent enquiries, however, revealed that this product was “Kez” sold by a Jew to Jewish people and known to them as such. Apparently there are two such products manufactured, Single Kez and Double Kez.

Letters of warning were sent to the management of two creameries from which milk was supplied which was low in solids-not-fat, and to one publican who served whisky slightly below the legal standard.

## ABSTRACT OF TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1962

Article	Informal.		Statutory.		Percentage adulterated.		Percentage of Samples taken in each Group to Total	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	Informal %	Statutory %	Informal %	Statutory %
Milk ... ..	2,141	26	897	2	1.22	0.22	57.79	65.48
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.) ... ..	95	4	37	1	4.21	2.70	2.57	2.72
Meats and Meat Products	279	31	183	32	11.11	17.48	7.53	13.36
Cereals ... ..	117	—	53	—	—	—	3.16	3.81
Tea ... ..	10	—	22	—	—	—	0.25	1.61
Spiritous Liquors ...	20	—	43	1	—	—	0.54	3.14
Drugs ... ..	93	4	11	—	4.21	—	2.51	0.80
Flavourings and Condiments	260	1	27	—	0.38	—	7.02	1.99
Ice-Cream ... ..	230	22	—	—	9.13	—	6.21	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	460	9	97	—	2.17	—	12.42	7.09
	3,705	97	1,370	36	2.63	2.62	100.00	100.00

## ABSTRACT OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK EXAMINED DURING YEAR 1962.

Informal.					Statutory.			
No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average Percentage Composition.		1962 Month.	No. Examined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average Percentage Composition.	
		Fat.	Non-Fat.				Fat.	Non-Fat.
197	1	3.65	8.92	January	84	—	3.65	8.92
156	3	3.70	8.88	February	73	—	3.55	8.88
178	3	3.66	8.87	March	92	—	3.63	8.67
155	1	3.70	8.80	April	77	—	3.64	8.81
188	9	3.58	8.80	May	79	1	3.68	8.80
182	2	3.76	8.89	June	78	1	3.57	8.89
143	2	3.69	8.90	July	68	—	3.58	8.86
173	2	3.80	8.80	August	56	—	3.72	8.67
162	—	3.98	8.88	September	68	—	3.83	8.88
229	—	3.95	8.88	October	56	—	3.94	8.89
209	1	3.86	8.90	November	118	—	3.86	8.87
158	2	3.80	9.06	December	48	—	3.69	8.88
2,130	26	3.76	8.88		897	2	3.69	8.83

1962 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—1.22 ; Statutory—0.22

1961 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—0.69 ; Statutory—0.11

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-1958.

## THE PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1962.

Foodstuffs of over 130 varieties consisting of over 800 samples were submitted to the City Analyst to ascertain the presence of preservatives. Three foodstuffs, cheese, instant coffee and marzipan,

were found to contain preservative which was not permitted or prohibited. All three are not without interest.

The cheese contained sorbic acid, a mould inhibitor, while the instant coffee contained sulphur dioxide, said to be absorbed by the coffee during the particular method of drying. The interesting point in both instances was the fact that these preservatives were detected in these foods before it was legally permitted to add them. The firms were sent warning letters. The marzipan, on the other hand, was found to contain benzoic acid which is not permitted to be added to marzipan. Investigations revealed that some of the packages, intended at the factory in Denmark for America, had been consigned in error to Scotland. Repeat samples were found to be free.

Letters of warning were sent to five butchers in whose products were found minor amounts of preservative.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC.,  
WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

Nature of Article.	Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Cheese ...	2	2	*Sorbic Acid	275	225
Coffee, Instant ...	5	2	†Sulphur Dioxide	240	160
Cornflour ...	13	1	"	32	
Custard Powder ...	13	1	"	38	
Fruit Dried ...	12	1	"	12	
" " ...	12	1	Benzoic Acid	78	
Fruit, Glace ...	11	1	Sulphur Dioxide	58	
Gelatine ...	4	1	"	320	
Lucosade ...	1	1	Benzoic Acid	0.026	
Marzipan ...	2	1	"	182	
Milk Shake Syrup	1	1	Sulphur Dioxide	314	
Mince ...	73	47	"	1,664	26
Potato, Instant ...	1	1	"	346	
Preserves ...	43	2	"	13	13
Sausages ...	279	275	"	1,626	26
Sherry ...	2	2	"	96	70
Soft Drinks...	45	6	"	115	12
" ...	45	22	Benzoic Acid	168	0.026
Table Jellies and Crystals ...	29	2	Sulphur Dioxide	45	32
Vegetables, Dried ...	6	3	"	342	83
Wines, Non-Alcoholic ...	5	1	"	90	
Wines, Non-Alcoholic ...	5	4	Benzoic Acid	727	160

\* Not permitted in cheese

† Not permitted in instant coffee

{ until 7th September by the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.

## THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF TOTAL SAMPLES  
PROCURED AND EXAMINED DURING 1962.

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Baking Powder, Golden Raising Powder ... ..	12	—	3	—
Bread ... ..	1	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	12	—	9	—
Cheese (including spreads and processed cheese) ... ..	16	2	10	1
Coffee (including essence and mixtures) ... ..	14	1	4	—
Cream (including single, double and sterilised) ... ..	33	2	—	—
Dried and Preserved Fruit ... ..	40	1	39	—
Fish Cakes ... ..	8	—	—	—
Fish Pastes and Spreads ... ..	25	—	—	—
Flour and Self-raising ... ..	18	—	7	—
Flour mixtures (cake, pudding, sponge mixtures, cake flour) ... ..	26	—	—	—
Fruit Conserves (e.g., tinned and bottled fruit) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Gelatine ... ..	4	—	—	—
Ice-Cream ... ..	230	22	—	—
Ice-Lollies ... ..	3	—	—	—
Jams, Jellies and Fruit Curds ... ..	60	2	—	—
Margarine ... ..	19	—	18	—
Meat Pies, Pastries and Sausage Rolls ... ..	4	—	—	—
Meat Pastes and Spread (chopped and potted) ... ..	82	—	—	—
Milk (excluding dried, condensed, evaporated and flavoured, etc., milk) ... ..	2,141	26	897	2
Milk (condensed and dried) ... ..	16	—	—	—
Mince ... ..	41	14	32	13
Saccharin ... ..	5	—	—	—
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise ... ..	4	—	—	—
Sausages and Sausage Meat ... ..	144	17	135	19
Soft Drinks (excluding fruit juices) ... ..	54	1	—	—
Spices and Condiments ... ..	156	—	27	—
Spirits ... ..	25	1	43	1
Suet ... ..	1	—	4	—
Sugar and Confectionery ... ..	21	—	16	—
Synthetic Cream ... ..	4	—	—	—
Table Jellies ... ..	33	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup and Sauces ... ..	69	1	1	—
Other articles (including all articles not named above) ... ..	384	6	124	—
	<u>3,705</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>1,370</u>	<u>36</u>



THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956, SECTION 9—SUSPECTED  
FOOD.

The number of complaints lodged with this Department alleging that the food was contaminated or otherwise unfit for human consumption and alleged bad practices, etc., in food premises increased by 20 over last year's figure of 200. Many of the complaints alluding to food were submitted to the City Analyst for examination and report. Two hundred and four related to food but 40 of these when investigated were shown to be completely unfounded. Thirty-two of these complaints concerned meat and meat products, most of which showed evidence of mould growth, while 21 referred to bakery goods. Twenty-three complaints were also received of foreign matter in food, e.g., the usual nails, pieces of paper, foil caps, insects, pieces of string and glass, etc.

One complaint was of a piece of glass having been found in the centre of a small Gouda cheese ; odd complaints of small pieces of head meat with hair attached in meat pies ; more and more complaints of foreign matter in canned goods—the cause is possibly due to the increased use of automation ; another was of slugs found on water cress ; while two alleged that rabbit had been sold as part of a meal as chicken, but examination of the bones showed that the flesh was chicken.

One outstanding complaint was of larvae having been found in whole rice. In the course of investigation a half-pound of rice was sold to an inspector of this Department. Larvae were also found in this rice. The remainder, approximately 21 lbs., was seized and taken before the Magistrate who made out an order for its destruction. No further action was taken against the seller.

One complaint necessitated taking court action. A piece of a housefly was found in a sausage which was served as part of a meal. The sausage had been manufactured by a meat contractor in their factory. Conclusive evidence was obtained and submitted to the Procurator-Fiscal. The firm pled guilty and were fined £25.

*Inspection of Food and Food Premises.*—This year 9,198 visits of inspection were paid to markets, stores and wholesale and retail premises where food is prepared, handled and distributed, and 2,192 lots were examined, amounting to 130 tons 8 cwts. 54½ lbs. (18 tons 16 cwts. 22½ lbs. less than last year), and were considered unsound and destroyed with the owners' consent. Certificates of condemnation were issued to the owners of the food destroyed.

During routine visits and visits of inspection, owners and occupiers were informed of the need of repairs, cleansing and painting. The work was satisfactorily carried out. Views on the suitability of a number of premises were requested by the Town Planning Department where the applicant intended to set up a food business.

*The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

*The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.*

*The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.*

The number of registered milk producers in the City is 24. Two herds produce "Certified" milk and 21 "Tuberculin Tested" milk, while one attested herd of the Regional Hospital Board produces "Tuberculin Tested" milk for use in their own hospitals and institutions.

The number of pasteurising establishments on the register remains at 17. There are now 1,772 dairies registered in the City, including 24 producers and 20 dairymen holding supplementary licences. There were 240 transfers with an overall increase of 50.

The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose this year from 87,639 to 89,487 gallons, an increase of 1,848 gallons. The percentage of failures in tests of Certified milk rose from 15.6 to 16.1. Failures of Tuberculin Tested milk fell from 14.5 per cent. to 7.0 per cent.

Formal and informal samples of milk totalled 3,027. The average fat percentage fell slightly from 3.78 to 3.75, while the percentage of solids-not-fat rose from 8.85 to 8.86. The number of designated milks sampled during the year was 1,051.

Inspections of dairy premises numbered 6,421, while 265 inspections were made of the 37 byres of the 24 milk producers. These byres have a total accommodation for 1,134 cows, but over the year the average number kept was 1,038.

One shopkeeper was discovered to be selling milk without first having obtained a Certificate of Registration from the Local Authority. After repeated warnings she was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal. She was convicted and fined £10.

*Sterilised Milk.*—Approximately 12 gallons of "Sterilised" milk are sold daily in the City. Eleven samples were submitted to the City Analyst. All of them conformed to the prescribed tests. The average fat content was 3.73 per cent. and the solids-not-fat 8.78 per cent.

*Jersey Milk.*—Jersey milk was supplied to City creameries by five farmers managing Jersey cattle. Thirty-nine samples were examined both analytically and bacteriologically; the averages were 4.75 per cent. fat and 9.15 per cent. solids-not-fat. Five samples failed in the coliform test, 3 failed because of high count, and 4 samples were below 4 per cent. fat, the statutory standard.

CERTIFIED						1962	1961	1960
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	983	1,034
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						2,034	1,917	1,783
TUBERCULIN TESTED								
Producers	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	22
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	779	838
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						618	476	1,075
TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—								
Pasteurising Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	18
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	1,670	1,729
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons)						*89,487	†85,239	‡82,530
1962—*						Includes 450 gallons Homogenised.		
1961—†						Includes 800 gallons Homogenised.		
1960—‡						Includes 290 gallons Homogenised and 300 gallons Pasteurised.		
STERILISED—								
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	61	67	84

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILK (1)

	CERTIFIED (a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	TUBERCULIN TESTED (a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
<i>Bacteriological Examination—</i>		
Number examined	242	185
Number conforming to all requirements	203	172
Number exceeding count only	4	—
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present	3	3
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	32	10
Agar Count per ml.—		
Highest	685,000	1,000,000
Lowest	100	1,000
Presence of Coliforms (—)	207	172
(+)	35	13
<i>Chemical Examination—</i>		
Fat Minimum 3%—		
Number 3% or over	239	183
Number below 3%	3	2
Average Butter-Fat Content	4.05	4.04

58 Examined Biologically with negative result.

## RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILKS (2)

					TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)
					(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
					(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphates Test)
Number Examined ...	...	...	...	...	624
Number passing each test	...	...	...	...	598
Number failing in one or more of the tests	...	...	...	...	26
Milk-Fat Test—					
Number Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	624
Number Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	—
Average Butter-Fat Content	...	...	...	...	3.70

92.57 per cent. of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 91.47 last year.

Chemical examination showed no samples to be deficient in fat, while 2 samples were found to be below 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat.

*Milk supplied to the Hospitals of the Western Regional Board.*

This service to the Board was continued. The results are shown below :—

					Examined	Failed
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	112	7
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	241	17
					<u>360</u>	<u>26</u>

Last year 15 samples failed out of a total of 351 samples. In addition to the above examinations, 2 samples of "Certified" and "Tuberculin Tested" milk were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative results.

## MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The supply of "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" milk to the City schools was undertaken by nine contractors this year, compared with ten last year. One hundred and eighty-nine samples were examined during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Seven samples failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests compared with four failures in 200 samples examined last year. Forty-five samples were subjected to biological tests with negative results.

The following table is a summary of the results of the sampling :—

SCHOOL MILK ("TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)")

No. Examined	No. Passing both Phosphatase and Coliform Tests	No. Failing Phosphatase Test only	No. Failing Coliform Tests only	No. Failing Both Tests	No. Tuberculous	Average Fat Solids	Average Non-Fat Solids
189	182	2	5	—	—	3.66	8.77

The total consumption this year amounted to 1,513,165 gallons, an increase of 31,021 gallons over last year. The quality standards for this milk are being maintained.

*Milk Dispensing Machines.*—A slight overall improvement in the hygienic operation of these machines was attained by the patient and painstaking efforts of the Milk Officer in showing and advising the operators the proper way of management. Some operators were prepared to listen ; others did not and two stopped using the combined detergent and sterilising agent because they did not like the smell of it.

Year	Number Examined		Number Failed
1960 ... ..	...	200	137 or 68.50 per cent.
1961 ... ..	...	228	131 or 61.84 per cent.
1962 ... ..	...	233	123 or 52.36 per cent.

Of the 233 samples taken 123 or 52.78 per cent. failed the coliform test prescribed in the 1951 Order, i.e., coliforms absent from 1/100 ml. Coliforms were present in 158 or 67.81 per cent. of the samples when examined in 1/10 dilution, and 80 or 34.33 per cent. when examined in 1/1,000 dilution.

With regard to the colony count, 203 samples or 87.12 per cent. had counts of under 200,000 per ml. ; 25 or 10.73 per cent. had counts of over 200,000, while 5 or 2.15 per cent. had counts of over 1,000,000. The lowest count was 200 and the highest 2,720,000.

In 112 samples or 48.07 per cent. coliforms were absent and had a count of less than 200,000 colonies per ml. ; 92 or 39.48 per cent. coliforms present with counts of less than 200,000 ; 29 or 12.45 per cent. coliforms were present and with counts of more than 200,000.

*Dairy and Canned Cream—Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951.*—Sixty-four samples of dairy and 11 samples of canned and sterilised cream were obtained and examined. Thirty-three of the samples were analysed in terms of the Order, only two of which were not in conformity.



The number of samples examined both chemically and bacteriologically was 12. Fifty-six (dairy cream) were examined bacteriologically and 19 of these were considered unsatisfactory because of high count (over 50,000) and/or the presence of coliform organisms. There was a slight improvement on last year.

*Cleansing of Milk Bottles.*—During the year 122 bottles were submitted to a bacteriological examination. Reports of all examinations are notified to the dairy concerned. The results of bottles washed by the different methods are as follows :—

	No. of Bottles	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Percentage Satisfactory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	46	42	4	91·30
Washed by Jet Type Machine ...	72	70	2	97·22
Washed by Rotary Brushes ...	4	4	—	100·00
Washed by Hand ... ..	—	—	—	—

There were 20 complaints (2 unfounded) received of milk having been delivered in dirty bottles. Each incident was fully investigated.

*Cleansing of Milk Cans.*—The check on the efficiency of can washing in City creameries was continued.

	Number Examined	Number Satis- factory	Number Fairly Satis- factory	Number Unsatis- factory
1960 ... ..	128	90	12	26
1961 ... ..	94	83	2	9
1962 ... ..	140	99	18	23

The table shows that 99 or 70·71 per cent. were satisfactorily washed compared with 83 or 88·30 per cent. last year; 18 or 12·85 per cent. fairly satisfactory compared with 2 or 2·13 per cent., while the percentage of those unsatisfactory 23 or 16·43 per cent. compared with 9 or 9·57 per cent.

One complaint was received of the mis-use of milk cans by restaurateurs using them to hold coffee, soup, potatoes, spent fat, etc. It is unfortunate that no legal powers are available to deal with such mis-use when discovered.

#### *Ice-Cream.*

*The Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.*

*The Ice-Cream (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1960.*

More and more ice-cream dealers are going over to cold mix preparations and to ready-made ice-cream. They find it more

convenient than making the ice-cream themselves. There are 438 registered dealers in the City in respect of premises, 15 fewer than last year; 491 certificates of registration are held in respect of vehicles, 21 more than last year.

Inspections of these premises and vehicles totalled 2,357 during the year. Two hundred and thirty-three certificates of authorisation were issued and recorded.

*The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*

*The Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.*

The following table gives the results of the examinations of ice-cream compared with those of last year :—

Year	No. Examined	No. under 50,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. under 50,000 with Coliforms Present	No. over 50,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. over 50,000 with Coliforms Present
1962	284	234	28	10	12
1961	313	261	19	19	14

The table shows 234 satisfactory samples or 82·40 per cent., compared with 261 or 83·38 per cent. last year. This year 12 (4·22 per cent.) of the samples failed both in count and coliform compared with 14 of 313 or 4·47 per cent. Of the 285 informal samples taken, 229 were subjected to both chemical and bacteriological examinations, while 55 samples were for bacteriological examination only and one for chemical examination only. Of the 230 samples, 22 failed to comply with the legal standard, but only two of these failed in both fat and milk solids-not-fat, while the other 20 were over 12·5 per cent. total solids.

	No. Exam- ined	No. Adul- terated	No. Deficient in Fat	No. Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Defi- cient in Fat and Milk Solids Not Fat
1962	230	22	17	3	2
1961	258	50	22	16	12

#### AVERAGES

		Milk Ices		Dairy Ice Cream and Ice Cream	
		Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat	Fat	Milk Solids Not Fat
1962	...	4·31° <sub>0</sub>	7·64° <sub>0</sub>	7·06° <sub>0</sub>	9·55° <sub>0</sub>
1961	...	4·28° <sub>0</sub>	7·74° <sub>0</sub>	6·94° <sub>0</sub>	9·47° <sub>0</sub>

#### HIGHEST

1962	...	5·86° <sub>0</sub>	9·10° <sub>0</sub>	12·40° <sub>0</sub>	16·30° <sub>0</sub>
1961	...	11·23° <sub>0</sub>	12·50° <sub>0</sub>	12·56° <sub>0</sub>	14·60° <sub>0</sub>

Fifteen samples of ice-cream as supplied to school children through the School Meals Service were obtained as in previous years each week during the months of May, June and September. Chemical and bacteriological results were most satisfactory.

#### *Imitation Cream.*

*Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 16.*

The hygienic standard of bakers' cream filling again shows an improvement, but there is no room for complacency. This improvement can be bettered. The standard on which the results were based was reduced from 100,000 to 50,000 bacteria per gram with coliforms absent. One hundred and four samples were obtained. Consideration of the results shows that 90 or 86.53 per cent. were satisfactory compared with 197 or 74.9 per cent. last year; 14 or 13.5 per cent. compared with 66 or 25.1 per cent. unsatisfactory. Three or 2.9 per cent. of the samples failed because of high counts with coliforms present; 8 or 7.6 per cent. failed in count only and 3 or 2.9 per cent. failed in coli only. Of the 104 samples, 11 had a count of over 50,000 and 16 of 100 or less.

#### *Shellfish—Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.*

Twelve samples of shellfish were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. All the samples were clean and were reported to be Grade I.

#### *Egg Imports and Sampling.*

*Dutch Frozen Whites.*—There were six shipments of this product, as in previous years through the Port Leith, compared with three last year. The quantity of this frozen albumen was 10 tons 7 cwts. 21 lbs. compared with 3 tons 13 cwts. 104 lbs. last year. Seventy-six samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist. Seven samples were subjected to a full examination and gave counts of between 500 to over 1,000,000; faecal B.coli was found in one sample. Five samples showed the presence of Salmonella typhi-murium. A written undertaking was given by the importer that this particular consignment would only be used in goods which would receive high temperature treatment.

*American Granular Hen Egg Albumen.*—Two consignments, totalling 4 tons, of this product were accepted from London for heat-treatment in the City. Samples drawn prior to heat-treatment were found to be free from Salmonella, although proved positive by the London Authority. All samples, 34, were declared "Negative Salmonella Group" and were consequently released.

*Liquid Whole Hen Egg (Packed in Glasgow).*—Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, eggs in shell placed in cold store must be stamped on the shell "Chilled" or "Cold Stored" before release for sale. The Egg Marketing Board, however, had a considerable number of eggs (3,226 cartons of 30 dozen each) which they desired to cold store and release at a more suitable time for breaking out. Following discussion with the Board and the Store Management agreement was reached provided the cartons were stamped "Not For Sale" in letters of not less than one inch in height. This was done.

Shell eggs broken out in the two City breaking-out plants were from three sources, namely, Britain, Poland and South Africa. Thirty-two samples were taken, 29, 2 and 1 respectively. Nineteen had counts of over 100,000, seven over 10,000, four over 1,000 and one under 500. *Staphylococcus aureus* (coagulase positive) was found in seven samples. No organism of the *Salmonella* group was isolated from any of the samples.

*Cleansing of Beer, Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Bottles.*—Little difficulty should be experienced by soft drink manufacturers and beer bottlers in the efficient cleansing of bottles but annoying and disturbing complaints do arise from time to time because of contaminated stoppers which are always very difficult to detect and prevent from reaching the finished product. There were 25 such complaints. Small amounts of phenols were found in the liquid and on the stoppers.

Fifty-five washed bottles were subjected to bacteriological examination, 75 per cent. of which were satisfactorily washed, some of which were almost sterile.

*Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.*—The ticketing and marking of imported foods were again reasonably well carried out by shopkeepers. In no instance was it found necessary to take court action.

*Bacteriological Examination of Cooked Meats.*—An investigation this year was begun into the hygienic handling, storage and retail sale of cooked meats but it would be improper and indeed premature to make detailed comment at this stage on the methods employed and the conditions existing because of the comparatively few samples, 88, obtained. It is sufficient to state that the following factors were observed and noted in every instance—the type of meat, canned or not canned, hand-cut or machine cut, from where served, screened, unscreened or refrigerated, ready sliced, prepacked, partly prepacked or open and approximate temperature.



Eighty-eight samples were examined and none of them showed the presence of *Salmonella* organisms; *staphylococcus pyogens* (coagulase-positive) was isolated from 13 samples; faecal organisms were isolated from 25; *clostridium welchii* in 4; *proteus* (spp.) in 1; only 32 samples had counts of less than 100,000 per gram with coliforms absent and therefore considered to have a reasonable hygienic standard but could be improved. It is obvious from these results that much greater care requires to be exercised in the cutting, handling, display and storage of cooked meats. Every shop was revisited and the person in charge of the shop informed of the result obtained. The chargehands of shops from which unsatisfactory results were obtained were warned of the dangers of possible food poisoning, the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness and advice given. The investigation continues.

*Bacteriological Examination of Sausages.*—It was considered that some samples of sausages should be examined bacteriologically, keeping in mind that they would be cooked before being eaten. Seven samples, all link sausages, were submitted. Counts tended to be high in some samples, and faecal *B.coli*, *Cl.welchii* and *staphylococcus pyogens* (coagulase-positive) were isolated from others. A cooked sample of sausage was found to be sterile. While the final result may be reassuring, there is no reason why these results cannot be much improved by more hygienic handling of meat in the slaughterhouse, meat market, during transport and by better understanding and knowledge of hygiene by the sausage maker in the factory or shop.

*The Labelling of Food Orders, 1953-1961.*

*The Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, Section 6.*

The close check was continued on pre-packed foods during the course of sampling and inspection of food premises with regard to inaccurate wording on labels, misleading statements and claims.

The manufacturers or packers of foodstuffs inaccurately described were advised.

1. Confectionery Cups described as "milk chocolate cups" were found to have been prepared with a vegetable fat other than cocoa butter. The manufacturer changed the description to confectionery cups.
2. Starch Reduced Feathered Rolls were inaccurately described because on analysis were shown to contain an excess of carbohydrates. The baker's attention was directed to this inaccuracy and the recipe adjusted.
3. First imports of Canadian Tomato Relish labelled as such were found to be in fact Tomato Chutney. Stocks and subsequent imports were labelled Tomato Pickle to be in accordance with the Order of 1949.
4. A carton enclosing Table Jelly bore no declaration of the net weight. This accidental omission was forthwith corrected.



5. The presence of preservative was not declared on a pre-packed sample of Cheddar Cheese (see section on preservatives).
6. A non-permitted preservative was declared on a pre-packed sample of Danish Marzipan (see section on preservatives).
7. A half-bottle of British White Wine was found to be deficient in alcohol. The method of bottling was altered to overcome the deficiency.
8. A sample of Famel Syrup was improperly labelled in as much that the amount of Syrup B.P. was declared as .90 gms. when in point of fact it contained 90 gms. Obviously a printer's error.

Advice was given to a manufacturer of Blackcurrant Juice Syrup on the appropriate statement to be used on the label, and advice was also given to a baker regarding the proper labelling of pre-packed Steamed Sultana Puddings.

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Section 15.*—Fifteen certificates of approval were granted in respect of meat storage premises, the same number as last year, while 61 copies of these certificates, an increase of 12 from last year, were issued for vehicles operating from these premises. The more progressive firms continue to make worthwhile improvements.

*The Lead in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, and other Metallic Contamination of Food.*—It was considered worthwhile to check on the probable metallic content of brines used for pickling meats. Thirty brines were sampled and examined. Details noted at the time of sampling were type of meat pickled—beef, pork or mixed; the make of container, whether the pickle was boiled or not boiled, age, covered, uncovered, where kept in refrigerator or other position on the premises, temperature of the pickle and facilities for washing (Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, Section 11(2)). In 26 instances beef was pickled, pork 3, and in 2 beef and pork. *Containers*—Glazed earthenware and fireclay, and porcelain 18; plastic and polythene 5; wood 2; enamelled, galvanised, metal tray, tinned and zinc ware 5. *Brines*—25 not boiled; 5 boiled. *Age of Brine* varied from 7 days to 6 months. Pickle barrels should be covered but in such a manner as to ventilate the barrel. Fourteen were covered, 16 uncovered. Pickle barrels should also be kept in a cool place—17 were kept in the refrigerator; 3 in the basement and 10 in the back apartment. Temperature of the brine varied from 34°F. to 45°F.

The analyst in his examination noted and reported the colour, specific gravity, pH value and metallic contaminant found in the brines. Small quantities of arsenic, lead, zinc, copper and iron were found, but the analyst reported that the presence and the proportions of these metals had no significance.

Of 204 samples of foodstuffs examined, arsenic was found in 14 in varying amounts from 0·7 to 0·02 parts per million of food. Of 117 samples examined for copper, 101 were found to contain copper in varying amounts from 50 to 0·1 parts per million ; of 215 samples, 161 contained lead in varying amounts from 13 to 0·05 parts per million ; zinc in 24 samples varied from 25 to 0·2 parts per million. No sample examined showed the presence of iron and in 42 samples no metallic contaminant was found. None of the samples was outwith legal limit and/or the Food Standards Committee's recommendation.

*The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957.*—During the year 106 samples of a wide range of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of prohibited colouring matter. Two food colourings described as Blue Food Colour and Green Food Colour were found to contain " Brilliant Blue FCF," a permitted colour in the U.S.A. but not in this country. No other prohibited colour was detected.

Occasions on which colour was found.			Occasions on which colour was found.		
Colour.	1961	1962	Colour.	1961	1962
Ponceau MX ...	—	—	*Tartrazine ...	38	40
*Ponceau 4R ...	3	5	Naphtol Yellow S ...	—	—
*Carmoisine ...	12	7	Yellow 2G ...	4	—
*Amaranth ...	15	19	Yellow RFS ...	—	—
Red 10B ...	8	4	Yellow RY ...	4	1
*Erythrosine ...	1	—	*Sunset Yellow FCF	5	8
Red 2G ...	1	—	Oil Yellow XP ...	—	—
Red 6B ...	5	5	*Green S ...	2	1
Red FB ...	1	—	Blue VRS ...	9	5
Ponceau SX ...	3	4	*Indigo Carmine ...	1	—
Ponceau 3R ...	—	—	Violet BNP ...	1	—
Fast Red ...	—	—	Brown FK ...	—	—
Orange G ...	—	3	Chocolate Brown FB	—	—
Orange RN ...	8	2	Chocolate Brown HT	—	—
Oil Yellow GG ...	—	—	*Black PN ...	—	—

\* These colours are permitted in the United Kingdom and by the European Economic Community directive.

The others are permitted in the United Kingdom but not by the European Economic Community directive.

*Desiccated Coconut.*—Sixty-three samples of desiccated coconut were obtained at various points of distribution. All were free from Salmonella organisms.

*Mineral Oil in Food Orders, 1949-56.*—Forty samples of 11 varieties of foodstuffs were examined for the presence of mineral oil. This is the eighth consecutive year in which all the samples have been found to be free from mineral oil.

*Artificial Sweeteners in Food Order, 1947.*—The number of samples examined for the presence of saccharin was 277. Saccharin was found in 11 samples within the specified limits, but in no instance was it found in ice-cream.

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.*

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960.*

Twenty-seven informal samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were submitted for examination during the year. Four of these were not in accordance with prescribed statutory statement and were to the prejudice of the purchasers. The manufacturers were consequently informed and acceptable explanations received.

*Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.*

*Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.*

These Regulations were given attention during the year when inspections of premises were made under other enactments.

*Bye-Laws for Regulating Street Trading.*—At the end of the year there were 1,249 persons engaged in street trading from vehicles and having suitable storage accommodation. In addition there were 449 persons so engaged trading from vehicles with storage facilities outwith the City or trading from vehicles only, their goods being sold out daily. These figures show a reduction from 1,985 last year to 1,698 this year.

The mobile shop type vehicle is slowly but surely supplanting the ordinary van or converted bus. Some vans still tend to be rather restricted in accommodation. Hand-barrows from which fish was retailed have been cleared from the streets, while more and more hand-barrows from which fruit is retailed carry hand-washing facilities.

*Food Hygiene.*—It is possible to report a steady improvement in this field. Difficulties were again being experienced where shops are let on a short lease basis, due to the likely early redevelopment of the area.

Twenty-five complaints were received alluding to bad practices. These included four complaints of odours permeating dwelling-houses and four on investigation without foundation.

The public continue to be more observant and more disposed to report incidents which offend their sense of hygiene. This active awareness is to be commended. These grievances were wide and varied

and included flies in shops, food containers and milk crates stored outwith premises, milk delivered in private car, worn floor covering, food handlers alleged not wearing overalls, smoking and actual handling of food.

It is most gratifying to know that the classes on " Food and Food Hygiene " conducted by the Extra-Mural Studies Department of the University of Glasgow are being made full use of by managers and supervisory staffs of bakery, fleshing and grocery concerns. This is a certificated course ; two sessions being operated during the year with capacity attendances. The information and experience acquired have resulted in a better understanding and improved methods.

It is disconcerting and disappointing to find that some of the new shops built in new housing schemes lack sufficient washing facilities for the business to be conducted therein. There should be a close liaison between the Architects and this Department.

Very keen interest was shown and active discussion taken part in by members of several Associations and Guilds to whom talks on " Clean Food " were given.

#### SPECIAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

##### (a) Food and Drugs, etc.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1. <i>Dairies</i> —							
Registered during year ...	188	176	206	209	205	156	298
Removed from Register ...	174	119	128	147	149	215	248
On Register at 31st December ...	1,519	1,565	1,643	1,705	1,761	1,702	1,752
Number of Inspections ...	10,733	10,066	13,999	9,056	6,561	7,314	6,421
Contraventions of Orders, Acts and Byelaws ...	5	20	20	8	15	25	29
Prosecutions for same ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	36	17	4	3	3	15	22
2. <i>Dealers in Ice Cream</i> —							
Registered during year :							
Premises ...	30	24	31	34	24	23	17
Vehicles ...	53	72	77	171	103	71	65
Removed from Register :							
Premises ...	38	23	33	45	35	32	32
Vehicles ...	20	27	72	90	55	87	44
On Register at 31st Dec. :							
Premises ...	475	486	484	473	462	453	438
Vehicles ...	307	352	357	438	486	470	491
Number of Inspections ...	3,429	3,254	3,224	3,175	2,842	2,537	2,357
Contraventions of Acts, Orders or Byelaws ...	5	87	87	31	8	8	16
Prosecutions for same ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	4	17	8	—	—	—	3
3. <i>Byres for Milch Cows</i> —							
Number of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	39	38	35	34	37	37	37
Number of Cows licensed for ...	1,055	1,027	975	993	1,122	1,134	1,134
Average number kept ...	1,000	920	846	857	975	928	1,038
Number of Inspections ...	306	266	302	230	238	232	265



	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
4. <i>Unwholesome Food</i> —							
Number of Inspections ...	11,106	12,214	12,998	11,822	8,832	9,364	9,198
Number of Lots dealt with ...	2,561	2,851	2,754	2,650	2,493	2,531	2,192
Nature of Food destroyed at Inspector's instance ...	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
With Owner's consent ...	54	105	98	151	197	149	130
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Assorted Foodstuffs ...	2	2	1	7	18	4	8
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	83½	7½	59½	49½	27	77	54½
5. <i>Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act</i> —							
Informal Samples analysed ...	3,819	3,759	3,807	3,838	3,802	3,908	3,705
Statutory Samples analysed ...	1,311	1,339	1,330	1,361	1,406	1,441	1,370
Statutory Samples found non-genuine ...	46	49	58	41	42	41	36
Proceedings instituted ...	33	37	44	32	33	29	28
Number of Convictions ...	32	37	44	29	32	28	28
Amounts of Fines imposed ...	£130	£161	£236	£154	£163	£155	£190
Number dismissed or found "Not Guilty" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Deserted Simplificiter ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number No Action ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Number Dismissed ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number Admonished ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Number Acquitted ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

## ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

## ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1962.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

No. of Complaints	Nature of Complaint and Alleged Offence	No. of Convictions	Amount of Fines Imposed	No. Admonished	No. Acquitted	No. Action
17	<i>Sausages</i> — Contained an excess of preservative ...	17	£100	—	—	—
9	<i>Mince</i> — Contained preservative during prescribed period ...	9	£55	—	—	—
1	<i>Mince</i> — Contained an excess of preservative during permitted period ...	1	£10	—	—	—
1	<i>Sausage</i> — Unfit for human consumption ...	1	£25	—	—	—
28		28	£190	—	—	—

## OTHER THAN FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

1	Carrying on the business of a Dairyman without a Certificate of Registration ...	1	£10	—	—	—
29	Grand Totals ...	29	£200	—	—	—

HARRY T. SMITH.

Senior Food Inspector.



## SECTION XIV

### AIR PURIFICATION, 1962

Since the inception of the Clean Air Act there has been a visible improvement in atmospheric conditions in Glasgow, particularly in the city centre.

Many buildings are now being cleaned and refaced, indicative of the appreciation and approval of their owners of this new state of affairs and their confident expectation that this improvement will be maintained.

In the industrial field also the improvement has been very noticeable. The emission of smoke of the density prevalent in previous years is now seldom seen. The publicity given to the economics of complete combustion and a growing appreciation of clean air have no doubt had the desired effect and industrial executives must be complimented on the improvements so far accomplished.

On the domestic side of the problem there is still room for improvement and this is being pursued with vigour. The sale of bituminous fuel is still permitted in smoke control areas, and until this is rectified, infringements of the Act must be expected.

### SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

During the year Orders under the Smoke Control Section of the Clean Air Act, 1956, in respect of Pollokshields and Pollokshields (No. 2) came into force. These areas together cover a total of 3,249 acres and include 9,599 houses.

On 21st December, 1961, the Corporation had made a Smoke Control Area Order in respect of the Ward of Provan, which has an acreage of 4,845 and some 20,000 dwellings. The Order was approved by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1962. Almost all the houses in this ward are owned by the Corporation. It consists of three separate parts—Carntyne, Riddrie and Blackhill, built before 1939; Cranhill, Ruchazie, Garthamlock, and part of Easterhouse, built before 1956; and the major part of the housing estate of Easterhouse, built after the passing of the Clean Air Act. Building continues in Easterhouse, and it will be some time yet before the final number of houses is known.

In the pre-war houses the living room fireplace required a major conversion and the tenants were invited to take the appropriate specification to a private contractor. The work of conversion was supervised by the technical inspectors of the Department who issued a certificate of satisfaction when the work was completed. The Order in respect of this area came into force on 15th May, 1963. In the second part only minor conversions were required, and the work was carried out by the Housing and Works Department, the tenant paying the appropriate share to the City Factor. Any tenant, however, could obtain a specification and go to a private contractor, but before the specification was issued he was warned that the grant for a simple conversion to solid smokeless fuel would give little assistance in the cost of conversion to gas or electricity. In the third area the Housing Committee had made provision for gas ignition when the houses were erected. All that was necessary was the connecting up of piping to the gas igniter, and this work was put in hand except where the tenant stated that gas ignition was not desirable.

The Order in respect of the second and third parts of Provan Ward came into force on 16th August, 1963.

On 20th December, 1962, the Corporation made a Smoke Control Area Order in respect of the Ward of Craigton, which has an acreage of 1,566 and contains 11,080 houses. Owing to objection an enquiry is to be held by the Secretary of State before the Order can be confirmed. The main problem here is the special type of fireplace installed in the 2,568 houses owned by the Western Heritable Investment Co., Ltd., and the Glasgow Estates Development Co., Ltd. In these houses built before the war there is a hot water boiler behind the living room fireplace fed direct from the main without a hot water cylinder or a cold water storage tank. The flue is only two inches in diameter, making the fireplace unsuitable for solid smokeless fuel. It is not unusual for leaks to occur in the boiler which has to be removed by dismantling the fireplace front. In designing a satisfactory adaptation regard had to be had to the kitchenette which is unusually small. In considering all the factors the Corporation came to the conclusion that they could not approve of a type of adaptation that did not take account of the existing defects of the fireplace.

It was recognised that the cost of complete adaptation would be above the average standard cost, but the adaptation recommended would ensure that all existing defects were removed and the tenant was left with an excellent fireplace which would give years of service. A house was obtained from the Glasgow Estates Development Co.,

# CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 — SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Area.	Date of Order.	Date of Approval by Secretary of State.	Order comes into Force.	Acreage.	No. of Industrial Premises.	No. of Commercial Premises	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Other Premises
Central ... ..	11th December, 1958	15th April, 1959	15th October, 1959	201	420	3,546	367 (244)*	34
Central No. 2 (Extension West of Central)	24th December, 1959	29th March, 1960	15th October, 1960	160	113	2,154	1,047 (910)*	45
Central No. 3 (Extension East of Central)	24th December, 1959	29th March, 1960	15th October, 1960	91	48	341	1,441 (1,131)*	15
Pollokshaws ...	24th December, 1959	29th March, 1960	15th December, 1960	2,794	36	85	8,928 (a)	203
Pollokshields ...	9th June, 1960	26th April, 1961	15th May, 1962	1,238	22	252	3,542 (b)	81
Pollokshields (No. 2)	22nd December, 1960	29th August 1961	30th September, 1962	2,010	3	54	6,057 (c)	49
Provan ... ..	21st December, 1961	4th April, 1962	15th May and 16th August, 1963.	4,845	40	185	19,768 (d)	65
Craigton (awaiting confirmation)	20th December 1962			1,566	29	244	11,080(e)	87

\* Number of dwellings when Order came into operation shown in brackets.  
Houses in course of erection : (a) 1,145, (b) 62 ; (c) 24 ; (d) 897 ; (e) 418.

Ltd., and the recommended adaptation carried out. In order to save space the hot water "cylinder" was rectangular in shape with an integral cold water storage tank. The combined "cylinder" and tank were erected on an angled iron frame in the kitchenette, and provision was made for the frame to be enclosed in the form of a cupboard. The total cost of the conversion was £95, of which the tenant's share was £28 10s.

With the delay occasioned by the appeal against the Craigton Order it has been found necessary to proceed with the next area—part of the Shettleston and Tollcross Ward—and an Order was made on 5th May, 1963.

Of the Corporation's First Five-Year Plan only one ward remains—Dennistoun. Owing to appeals against Orders, however, the programme is likely to take seven instead of the five years originally planned.

Consideration is being given to the next stage and the possibility of stepping up smoke control. The Committee on Health and Welfare have before them proposals for the remaining part of the city with the exception of the areas subject to redevelopment. The various factors involved in such a massive programme require careful consideration.

The summary which follows describes the work of the inspectors throughout the year.

#### SUMMARY OF DISTRICT WORK DONE BY SMOKE INSPECTORS DURING 1962.

The industrial chimneys within the city boundaries come under the jurisdiction of this Department and routine and special observations are maintained by the Smoke Inspectors. For administrative purposes the city is divided into districts, each of which is closely observed and supervised by an individual inspector who is intimately conversant with all industrial plants in the area. Should a prosecution be contemplated and corroboration is required for legal purposes, the inspectors work in pairs. Observations are carried out during the normal working day with early or late duty as the occasion demands.

Considerable time is now being devoted to the supervision and control of domestic fires in smoke control areas. This work can be time-consuming, the areas concerned being extensive and at some distance from each other. These duties are carried out with the assistance of the Sanitary Inspectors who act as witness should it be necessary to take punitive action.



The figures submitted in the following tables are a summary of the work carried out by the staff during the year on the industrial plants, but do not include that of the domestic fires in smoke control areas.

Number of observations of chimneys (industrial) ... ..	10,040
Number of inspections of steam boilers and other furnaces ... ..	518
Number of verbal intimations of excessive smoke ... ..	231
Number of Prior Approval locations inspected ... ..	80

In addition to the above, other technical duties involving the supervision, maintenance, collection and monthly replacement work in connection with the precipitation gauges and other air recording instruments are regularly carried out.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956, SECTION 3 (2)—PRIOR APPROVAL APPLICATIONS.

This section of the work is continued on much the same scale as last year, the number of Prior Approvals submitted being only slightly less than in the previous year.

In each instance, following the application and submission of a completed questionnaire, an inspection is made of the location of the proposed new boiler plant and the height and position of chimney in relation to the surrounding properties noted. In many cases the height of chimney proposed by the architect does not meet with requirements of the Act and this leads to lengthy discussions and sometimes considerable correspondence. On many occasions firm persuasion is necessary to obtain agreement on this point.

Further particulars are given in the questionnaire and if satisfactory, a report is submitted to the appropriate Committee for their approval. The purpose of this procedure is to eliminate any possible cause of complaint when the plant goes into operation.

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO PLANTS NOTED DURING YEAR 1962.

Many new boiler installations, alterations and additions to existing plants are carried out each year throughout the city. Prior to the inception of the Clean Air Act, not all of the improvements given effect to actually came to the knowledge of the Smoke Inspector. The prior approval requirements of the Act now ensure that all such changes are duly recorded.

During the year many alterations and additions were made to power plants, process furnaces, etc., and this has been a contributing factor in reducing the amount of smoke discharged to the atmosphere. Many of the new installations are extensive and costly, while others, although on a much smaller scale, are equally important. The trend is to change from solid fuel to oil-burning plants.



The following table shows the number and types of improvements that have been recorded during the year.

Number of new steam boilers installed to give increased power	51
Number of mechanical stokers fitted to steam and other furnaces	17
Number of new chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened ... ..	38
Number of steam boiler or process furnaces converted to oil fuel	96
Number of improvements not included under the above headings	28

The following is a brief description of some of the more important improvements which have been conducive to a reduction in atmospheric pollution.

At the Partick Sewage Pumping Station on the north side of the river, the old steam units have been replaced by electric pumps. This has made it possible to dispose of four large Lancashire boilers which were in the past the subject of many complaints.

A large store in the centre of the city has replaced two sectional heating boilers with Economic type oil-fired boilers thermostatically controlled. The old plant had been the subject of many complaints and there had been some difficulty in meeting the steam demands. This plant is now working satisfactorily and gives no cause for complaint.

At Barlinnie Prison a large new Economic oil-fired boiler has been installed to replace one of two large hand-fired Lancashire boilers. The old plant was the cause of many persistent complaints and it was partly due to pressure from this Department, coupled with the fact that the district is shortly to be declared a Smoke Control Area, that this improvement was expedited. Conditions are now good.

At the Transport Department's Larkfield Garage on the south side of the city a major reorganisation of the steam and heating plants of the works has been completed. This involved the construction of a completely new boiler-house and the installing of two large oil-fired Economic type boilers. This plant is of modern design and fully instrumented. The new installation replaces three independent boiler plants each of which was sited at different locations in the works and was the subject of complaint. The new boilers are now in operation and conditions are good.

A laundry in the Dalmarnock area has replaced a large Marine type boiler with a "Powermaster" fully automatic oil-fired unit. This

plant is instrumented and has been installed in a new boiler-house. It is a good example of a modern unit replacing an old plant which was the subject of many complaints.

At Belvidere Hospital the three Lancashire boilers supplying the heating and steam requirements of the establishment have been fitted with the latest type of Chain Grate Stokers. The new stokers have been in operation for some time now and the chimney conditions are satisfactory.

An oil extraction firm in the Shieldhall Dock area have installed a large oil-fired Economic boiler to assist in meeting the increased steam demands of the works. This new unit is additional to the existing plant which at times gave cause for complaint.

A large firm of plaster board manufacturers also in the Shieldhall Dock area have converted their two plaster "Kettle" furnaces from solid fuel underfeed stoking to oil-firing. The old plant was the cause of many dense and at times prolonged issues of smoke. This has been eliminated with the fitting of the new oil-fired units.

A well-known firm of rubber manufacturers in the Maryhill district have installed two large "Cochran Sinuflo" boilers fitted with oil-burning equipment. This new boiler plant replaces two Lancashire boilers which had been the cause of many previous complaints.

Many other examples could be quoted of plant improvements, but the above will give an overall picture of the additions and alterations to boiler plants that have been made throughout the city, all of which have a marked bearing on the reduction of smoke emission.

#### COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED.

The investigation of complaints of smoke, fumes, grit, etc., absorbs a considerable amount of time of the inspectors, as on many occasions a number of visits have to be made before the complaint can be verified. An inspection is then made of the offending plant and the management advised on the best remedy.

Industrial users in general collaborate willingly but there is, unfortunately, a small minority to whom legal enforcement alone can bring a realisation of their responsibilities.

A large number of the complaints received last year were from people residing in Smoke Control Areas. The residents of these areas are now very smoke conscious and the slightest infringement of the Act, whether it be from an industrial or domestic source, is reported immediately.

Unfortunately the sale of a bituminous fuel, stated by some coal merchants to be smokeless nuts, is being carried on in these areas. This has been the cause of many recent complaints and action has and will continue to be taken to put a stop to the use of this fuel in Smoke Control Areas.

#### PROSECUTIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

The legal action which is required to resolve a small number of cases is a procedure with which this Department would willingly dispense. Amicable settlement is always preferable to statutory enforcement. This being the Department's policy, only a small number of prosecutions were taken in proportion to the total infringements noted.

During the year a total of eleven cases were entered in the Central Police Court and were heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate. Of these, two were in respect of industrial premises, the remainder being householders for infringement of Section 11 (2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The total fines imposed in these cases amounted to £25. The two industrial firms were each fined £10. Four of the domestic cases were admonished with a warning that the maximum penalty would be imposed should the offence be repeated. The remaining five cases were each fined £1.

#### SHIPPING, DOCK AND HARBOUR AREAS.

At the commencement of the period under review it was decided that a more intense survey of shipping in the dock area be carried out.

This policy was adopted as it was apparent that many foreign-going ships making infrequent calls at Glasgow were unfamiliar with the implications of the Clean Air Act.

This involves an inspection of the engine and boiler plants of any vessel after faint smoke is noted and the Chief Engineer informed of

the necessity to reduce smoke emissions to a minimum when the vessel is in port. The direct result has been a reduction in the number of prosecutions taken and an increase in the number of ships visited.

Occasionally some of the smaller vessels emit smoke while underway or manoeuvring in the river, when an inspection of the plant is impossible. In such cases the head office of the shipping line concerned is notified and invariably an improvement in conditions is observed.

Marine practice differs from that of a shore establishment to this extent, that the essential repairs, boiler cleaning, etc., can only be done when the vessel is in port. It is here that the inspectors' marine experience can be most useful in ascertaining to what extent a smoke emission can be reduced or entirely eliminated.

Although numerous inspections are made on board vessels during the year it is only on the very rare occasion that punitive action is necessary. The only case taken during the year was in respect of a foreign-going vessel.

#### RAILWAYS AND SERVICING DEPOTS.

During the year a decrease in the number of complaints received in respect of smoke from locomotives and other railway establishments was recorded. No doubt this was partly due to a reduction in the number of steam locomotives in service and also the closer supervision now being exercised by the railway authorities.

The most notable improvement during the year was undoubtedly the coming into operation of the electric train services on the Cathcart Circle on the south side of the city. The electrification of this line and also that of the Helensburgh and Airdrie lines has in effect made it possible to release a number of diesel units for service on other suburban routes. This in general has greatly reduced the smoke from locomotives within the city area. However, at certain periods of the day conditions at the main line terminals are still not entirely satisfactory.

The smoke problem from Engine Servicing Depots still remains and although some improvements have been made, conditions in general leave much to be desired. With the ever increasing use of diesel locomotives and further electrification of suburban lines, this problem will in due course resolve itself, but until such time as



the replacement programme is complete a smoke nuisance will continue to exist.

Other complaints such as smoke from open fires in Station Offices, Waiting Rooms, Signal Boxes, etc., were dealt with during the year and amicably resolved.

#### EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES—TRAINING OF OPERATIVES.

##### ANNUAL WINTER COURSES IN BOILER HOUSE PRACTICE AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Following the practice of previous years, the Scottish Division of the National Society for Clean Air circularised all departments of Glasgow Corporation and industrial firms generally in the Glasgow Area of the arrangements being made for the resumption of the classes. A joint ordinary and advanced course commenced on Tuesday, 2nd October, 1962, in the Burgh Court Hall, Municipal Buildings. The classes were held on each week thereafter on both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings between 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. The Committee of the Society had decided that the nominal fee of five shillings be continued and this was the charge for the course of lectures. A comprehensive series of wall charts some fifty in number was used to illustrate the lectures.

The total enrolment was 96 and was made up of 83 in the first year and 13 in the second or advanced year respectively. The course concluded on 30th January, 1963. Attendances over the session were 73.9 per cent. in the ordinary and 67.2 per cent. in the advanced, giving a combined figure of 70.5 per cent., and indicated a sustained attendance for the course. Late work and shift work conditions by a number of the class members were again the rule and necessitated some of them attending both lectures on alternate weeks.

In addition to the 29 regular lectures, two refresher lectures were given for those students who had intimated their intention to go forward for either the Boiler Operator or Boiler House Practice examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. These are held for the Glasgow and West of Scotland area during early May.

The class written examination was held on Monday evening, 5th February, 1963, between 7 and 9.30 p.m. in the lecture room of the Health and Welfare Department, 20 Cochrane Street, Glasgow. A total



of 49 men attended, 41 taking the ordinary and 8 the advanced papers respectively. The pass mark for a merit certificate was 50 per cent. Book prizes have been presented yearly by the Society to the three candidates in each class having top marks and who are eligible, *i.e.*, bona fide boiler operators or men of similar status. Thirty-four men in the ordinary and eight in the advanced gained merit certificates.

During early April, class visits were made on two evenings to both Braehead Electrical Station, Renfrew, and the new boiler house of the Maternity Hospital, Glasgow. These visits to various up-to-date plants each session have proved to be of distinct educational value.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATIONS.

##### RECORDINGS AND INSTRUMENTATION.

Another important aspect of the work undertaken by this section of the Department is the testing of the atmospheric conditions prevailing at various locations throughout the city. This work is carried out by a technical assistant who is responsible for the supervision and recordings of the daily and monthly returns obtained from the various instruments. Assistance in these duties is also given by the smoke inspectors and, when the apparatus is located at a clinic, by the nursing staff.

The instruments in general use for determining the impurities in the atmosphere are the volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus, deposit gauges and the lead peroxide candles.

During the year a mobile unit was commissioned so that tests could be made of the atmospheric conditions prevailing at street level in heavy, medium and light traffic conditions. The full results will not be available until the survey is completed in the summer of 1963.

##### DEPOSIT GAUGES.

There are eleven such stations now in use within the city boundaries, and there are in addition three country locations at Loch Katrine, Mugdock Bank and the Gorbals Water Works. The country gauges afford a comparison with conditions prevailing in the city. The following figures have been calculated from the results submitted by the Corporation Chemist in his analysis of the monthly samples from all the city stations.

# DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR 1961 AND 1962.

						Tons per Square Mile per Annum.	
						1962	1961
Tar	...	...	...	...	...	3.62	3.48
Carbonaceous other than Tar	...	...	...	...	...	38.85	43.15
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	100.63	97.33
Total Insoluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	143.11	143.97
Total Soluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	82.44	72.78
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	225.55	216.76
Rainfall in Millimetres	...	...	...	...	...	870.00	1,013.00

As an appendix to this report there is a table giving details of the average monthly deposit of each element of atmospheric pollution for the year 1962 and also figures for the previous six years.

## VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTERS.

The concentration of sulphur dioxide and also smoke and suspended matter in the atmosphere are recorded daily from nine selected locations throughout the city.

Comparative figures for sulphur dioxide and smoke determination for one site in the Central Smoke Control Area are given in the following tables :—

### MONTROSE STREET—CENTRAL SMOKE CONTROL AREA.

#### SO<sub>2</sub> CONCENTRATION—MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1961	263	209	166	180	140	92	77	77	106	157	356	484
1962	377	215	341	220	136	99	74	82	149	178	287	346

#### SMOKE CONCENTRATION—MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1961	420	270	180	220	130	100	90	110	160	240	430	650
1962	511	194	338	158	99	74	59	83	162	143	345	469

## LEAD PEROXIDE APPARATUS.

The following table is a summary of comparisons of contamination from this source for the years 1961-1962 at Carlton Place.

### CARLTON PLACE.

#### SO<sub>2</sub> MILLIGRAMMES PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1961	3.81	3.10	2.40	2.56	1.85	1.52	1.33	1.22	1.10	2.34	3.48	5.30
1962	4.00	3.75	3.65	2.26	2.01	1.28	1.32	1.38	1.43	2.04	3.80	4.52

This Department works in close collaboration with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the monthly results recorded are forwarded to the latter for publication in their National Survey.

## AVERAGE DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR EACH MONTH OF 1962.

## ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Month	INSOLUBLE MATTER						Included in Soluble	TOTAL SOLIDS								
	Rainfall in millimetres	Tar	(Carbonaceous less Tar	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter		Total Solids, 1962.	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	Chlorine as Cl.	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Mean of 13 Stations																
January	148	0.61	6.02	17.38	24.01	14.26	38.27	4.15	3.64	22.31	20.56	18.77	22.06	22.49	18.88	
February	71	0.23	2.22	7.23	9.68	11.16	20.84	2.24	4.00	19.54	21.70	16.50	21.24	23.49	21.85	
March	19	0.33	4.22	10.56	15.10	3.58	18.68	1.95	0.33	15.06	18.01	20.08	12.08	18.91	13.60	
April	61	0.39	2.87	10.28	13.54	5.79	19.33	2.34	1.04	18.54	17.24	15.41	13.23	16.12	16.33	
May	53	0.45	5.44	9.43	15.32	5.30	20.62	1.55	1.27	10.97	18.07	11.03	18.15	14.72	13.71	
June	37	0.18	2.89	5.76	8.83	4.29	13.12	0.82	0.71	11.88	13.51	13.49	19.35	15.81	16.65	
July	73	0.18	1.07	5.02	6.28	2.96	9.24	1.14	0.20	17.40	14.25	11.71	14.50	15.19	13.65	
August	138	0.23	0.93	4.32	5.48	5.44	10.92	2.34	1.09	13.97	15.01	7.89	13.07	17.30	17.93	
September	179	0.19	4.72	7.76	12.67	8.06	20.73	3.57	0.85	19.03	13.92	15.15	18.18	13.77	16.36	
October	31	0.22	2.01	5.93	8.16	5.87	14.03	1.27	1.70	20.06	17.02	21.86	14.61	15.36	16.17	
November	61	0.33	3.89	9.16	13.38	5.02	18.40	1.92	0.60	22.99	22.56	16.42	19.07	14.32	14.19	
December	99	0.28	2.58	7.80	10.66	10.71	21.37	2.72	4.08	25.01	24.91	20.67	25.41	19.38	21.86	
Yearly Deposit in tons per square mile	970	3.62	38.85	100.63	143.11	82.44	225.55	26.01	19.51	216.76	216.76	188.98	210.95	206.86	201.18	
Monthly mean of all Gauges	81	0.30	3.24	8.39	11.93	6.87	18.80	2.17	1.62	18.06	18.06	15.75	17.58	17.24	16.76	

## SECTION XV.

## GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The city is divided into 37 wards which, for convenience, are administered in five Public Health Divisions, shown as follows :—

EAST.		NORTH.		CENTRAL.	
Ward No.		Ward No.		Ward No.	
1.	Shettleston and Tollcross.	8.	Cowlairs.	11.	Exchange.
2.	Parkhead.	9.	Springburn.	12.	Anderston.
3.	Dalmarnock.	10.	Townhead.	13.	Park.
4.	Calton.	14.	Cowcaddens.	19.	Kelvinside.
5.	Mile End.	15.	Woodside.	20.	Partick (East).
6.	Dennistoun.	16.	Ruchill.	21.	Partick (West).
7.	Provan.	17.	North Kelvin.	22.	Whiteinch.
		18.	Maryhill.	23.	Yoker.
				24.	Knightswood.
SOUTH-EAST.		SOUTH-WEST.			
Ward No.		Ward No.			
25.	Hutchesontown.	27.	Kingston.		
26.	Gorbals.	28.	Kinning Park.		
33.	Camphill.	29.	Govan.		
34.	Pollokshaws.	30.	Fairfield.		
35.	Govanhill.	31.	Craigton.		
36.	Langside.	32.	Pollokshields.		
37.	Cathcart.				

The area, population and average density (persons per acre) of each Division in 1962 was as follows :—

			Area	Population	Density
Central	...	...	7,050 acres	213,340	30
North	...	...	8,172 "	208,848	25
East	...	...	8,172 "	240,454	27
South-East	...	...	8,246 "	222,315	27
South-West	...	...	7,402 "	159,543	21
City			<u>39,725</u>	<u>1,044,500</u>	<u>26</u>

The following table, which is based on information supplied by the City Assessor, shows the number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each Division as at Whitsunday, 1962 :—

				Number of Houses		
				Occupied	Empty	Total
Central	...	...	...	66,675	1,071	67,746
North	...	...	...	66,843	974	67,817
East	...	...	...	73,013	673	73,686
South-East	...	...	...	69,403	1,001	70,404
South-West	...	...	...	49,145	643	49,788
				<u>325,079</u>	<u>4,362</u>	<u>329,441</u>

The work of this section is summarised in Appendix Table XVI—Operations of Sanitary Section, and a short report thereon by the Senior Divisional Inspector is as follows:—

This report departs from tradition in that it deals with the City as a whole instead of a separate report for each Division, as has been the practice since 1921. This change has been brought about by the appointment of a Senior Divisional Sanitary Inspector, and it is hoped that the new form of report will eliminate the repetition which was an unavoidable feature in the previous reports. It is also anticipated that although less space is used for this purpose, a more comprehensive appreciation of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the City will be presented.

The routine work of the Divisions was carried out in the usual manner, but the newer fields of Public Health require more and more attention and the demands upon staff become difficult to fulfill, especially when the full resources of the Department are devoted to a particular emergency. This year the outbreak of smallpox in England caused a chain reaction in Glasgow. Many persons who were in contact with the disease in other cities were subject to daily surveillance for periods of sixteen days, and as a special precaution all immigrants from Pakistan and India resident within the City were visited. This proved to be an extremely complex task because of the language difficulties and the similarity of names. In all, over 2,000 persons were visited and the inspectors worked many extra hours at nights and during week-ends on this important assignment.

A rather unusual operation took place in the Central Division when action was taken to reduce the pigeon population of the City. An area in the vicinity of the docks was selected, and observations were taken over a period of weeks to ascertain the feeding habits of the pigeons. The method adopted was to bait this selected area with grain to which had been added 1·5 per cent. alpha-chloralose as narcotic. When the pigeons consumed this bait they became insensible and were collected by the staff on duty for this purpose. The comatose pigeons were conveyed to a central point and humanely killed by gassing with carbon tetrachloride. The timing of the operation was arranged to take cognisance of the habits of the pigeons which by and large eat at dawn. Two such operations were carried out on 7th July and 29th July respectively, which resulted in 894 and 889 pigeons being destroyed, giving a total of 1,783. Certain additional minor operations were also undertaken and a further 183 pigeons were destroyed. Valuable assistance in the two main operations was given by



the Chief Constable in ensuring that all vehicular traffic was prohibited from entering the area during the feeding period, by the City Engineer in supplying road diversion signs, and by the Cleansing Department in providing personnel for sweeping the baiting area. In addition, British Railways, the Clyde Trust, the Director of Art Galleries, the City Librarian, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Scottish Homing Union all co-operated with the Department and rendered valuable assistance. These operations were carried out under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and much valuable experience was gained. It is probable that a more extensive attack will be undertaken next year. Although starlings are the main bird nuisance, the pigeon is also causing extensive damage within the City.

Legal action was taken during the year in respect of an unusual nuisance in the South-Eastern Division. This nuisance, which received wide publicity on television and by the press, occurred in the Gorbals and action was taken by the Corporation against a coloured immigrant. This person was the occupier of business premises which were partly used as a dwelling-house and the house was in fact occupied by an elderly lady. In the remaining part of the premises the principal occupier kept hens and slaughtered them within the premises. From the public health viewpoint this was considered to be unsatisfactory, but unfortunately the Sheriff, after hearing the evidence from two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, found in favour of the defender "That in fact and in law it has not been proved that by reason of the said business carried on by the defender . . . substantial and material annoyance amounting to nuisance has been caused." This was an unsatisfactory decision as there are several such businesses carried on within the City which are sited too close to dwelling-houses and conditions prejudicial to health are almost bound to occur. The Corporation have considered the position and the power to make byelaws to control these businesses is being sought by means of a Provisional Order.

*Flooding—Greenfield Housing Scheme.*—Another serious nuisance occurred in the Eastern Division. The heavy rainfall throughout Glasgow and the West of Scotland in early September, 1962, caused extensive flooding in the Cockenzie Street, Eskbank Street and Carntynehall Road areas of the Greenfield Housing Scheme and the Carntyne area. Fifty-one houses were so affected that the occupants of six houses had to be rehoused. This area has suffered on other occasions from flooding and apparently the cause of flooding is due to the inability of the area sewer system and the "Cam" burn (which is open for a considerable

portion in the vicinity of the Glasgow-Airdrie Railway line) to deal adequately with the additional storm water.

On examination of the burn, a choked culvert was located 100 yards east of Duror Street where the burn flows beneath the railway, and the bed of the burn was found to be overgrown with weeds and choked with debris. The British Railway Commission and the City Engineer's Department were contacted to have the culvert and the bed of the burn cleared out. Under the powers conferred on the Corporation by the Flood Prevention Act (Scotland), 1961, immediate action was taken and with the combined efforts of all concerned the burn and culvert were cleaned out at a cost of £2,219. The cost of fencing the burn was £181. The expenditure was shared in proportion between the British Transport Commission and the Corporation Highways and Housing Departments.

All houses affected by the flooding were inspected and arrangements made with the Housing Department to have sections of the ground flat floors lifted and relaid after spraying of the solum with D.D.T. by this Department.

No further complaints have been received regarding instances of flooding or odours since the above remedial measures were adopted.

*Nuisance Abatement.*—The number of nuisances coming to the notice of the Department remains consistently high. It was envisaged that the clearance of the older types of properties would have resulted in a diminution in the number of nuisances.

#### NUISANCES ABATED.

				1962	Average 1952-61
Central	...	...	...	5,716	6,867
North	...	...	...	13,839	14,512
East	...	...	...	6,989	9,822
South-East	...	...	...	4,244	5,825
South-West	...	...	...	10,706	11,897
City	...	...	...	41,494	48,923

Almost all of these nuisances were abated after service of the intimation in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, but during the year the Corporation authorised the service of 325 statutory notices and it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in

the Sheriff Court in respect of 75 nuisances against owners of properties. The table below shows the relevant details :—

TABLE I.  
TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS  
IN TERMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Division		Number of Nuisances Submitted to Sheriff Court	Number Decided in Favour of Pursuer	Number Unsuccessful	Number Continued	Cost	Expenses
Central	...	27	13	—	14	£1,104 14s.	£32 11s.
North	...	23	22	—	1	955 7s.	52 10s.
East	...	5	5	—	—	26 1s.	19 10s.
South-East	...	12	8	1	3	787 5s.	22 1s.
South-West	...	9	9	—	—	1,554 19s.	39 18s.
City	...	76	57	1	18	£4,428 6s.	£157 10s.

*The Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1959.*—The powers contained in this Act for the clearing of choked drains, etc., by the Corporation after the owners have been allowed 48 hours to do so are having a marked effect upon the incidence and duration of choked drains within the City.

The table below shows that the Corporation had to instruct tradesmen to carry out the necessary work in default of the owners in 1,314 instances. The cost of this work is recovered from the persons concerned and in general it must be reported that administration of the legal powers under this Act has resulted in an improvement of the sanitary conditions within the City.

TABLE II.  
TABLE SHOWING ACTION TAKEN UNDER  
THE GLASGOW CORPORATION ORDER CONFIRMATION ACT, 1959.

Division		Number of Notices Issued	Cleared by Owner within Statutory Period		Cleared by Corporation	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Central	...	2,185	1,727	79·0	458	21·0
North	...	5,808	5,547	95·5	261	4·5
East	...	3,488	3,334	95·6	154	4·4
South-East	...	2,033	1,655	81·4	378	18·6
South-West	...	4,635	4,572	98·6	63	1·4
City	...	18,149	16,835	92·76	1,314	7·24

*The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959-61.*—The primary survey of all food premises in the City has not yet been completed, mainly because of the magnitude of the task involved and the demands upon

staff for other duties. Up to the end of the year, 5,048 food premises have been surveyed within the City and the attention of the owners and occupiers has been directed to several thousand contraventions of the Regulations. In addition, the Inspectors discuss with Architects, Catering Consultants and technical experts all new and altered food premises, and it can safely be said that this field of activity has resulted in an improvement in the newer types of food premises, and many new concepts of hygiene have been introduced. In particular, comment must be made regarding the improvement of the protection of food against contamination by customers at cafeteria counters and other counters on which food was previously displayed without any protection whatsoever. It must be stated, however, that far too many food premises are unsatisfactory and more stringent action will be directed against the traders who are not complying with the Regulations.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of "Chinese Restaurants" which has given rise to certain new problems. An assurance can be given that all new restaurants are required to comply with the Regulations and are inspected previous to the public being admitted.

*Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.*—The problem of rats still persists in the City despite the introduction of the anti-coagulant poisons several years ago. There is little diminution in the number of premises found infested but the frequency of major infestations is much reduced. The table below shows the distribution of infested premises, and it will be observed that the highest incidence is in the Central and North Divisions.

TABLE III.  
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PREMISES FOUND TO BE  
INFESTED BY RATS AND/OR MICE.

Division			Number of Premises Treated
Central	...	...	840
North	...	...	812
East	...	...	479
South-East	...	...	497
South-West	...	...	520
City	...	...	<u>3,148</u>

It is obvious that further action is required in order to reduce the rat population and steps will be taken during the next year to undertake the treatment of the sewers in all Divisions. This will be a combined



operation with the City Engineer's Department and it will involve the baiting of several thousand manholes. A new type of poison will be used and it is estimated that by this action the rat population will be considerably reduced.

*Housing.*—The programme of demolition or closure of unfit houses continued during the year. The progress shown in the reduction of unfit houses is unsatisfactory and at the present rate it will be many years before the standard of housing in the City is in keeping with modern trends. Attention is directed to the large number of houses which are without baths or internal water-closets, and it would appear that further legal powers are necessary to secure the installation of these basic essentials in many houses. The table below shows the distribution of the houses regarding which decisions were obtained to secure closure or demolition :—

TABLE IV.

DETAILS OF HOUSES DEALT WITH DURING 1962 UNDER HOUSING ACT BY DEAN OF GUILD ACTION OR BY PRIVATE CLOSURE OR DEMOLITION

Division	Represented under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1961	Dealt with under Dean of Guild Procedure	Private Closures or Demolitions	Corporation Houses, Closures or Demolitions	Total
Central ...	357	54	19	269	699
North ...	430	174	84	124	812
East ...	327	82	19	90	518
South-East ...	345	93	—	90	528
South-West	353	243	22	172	790
City ...	1,812	646	144	745	3,347

*Abandoned Properties.*—There are 116 abandoned properties containing 1,325 houses for which the Department is responsible for the expenses incurred in the abatement of certain types of nuisances. The abandoning of properties has been less prevalent since the introduction of the Rent Act, 1957. The table below shows the distribution over the five divisions :—

TABLE V.

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES AND HOUSES RECORDED AS  
ABANDONED AS AT DECEMBER, 1962.

Division	Number of Properties	Number of Houses
Central ...	12	128
North ...	27	313
East ...	40	468
South-East ...	9	62
South-West ...	28	351
City ...	116	1,325



Further information regarding the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year will be found in Appendix Table XVI and in the special sections Noise Abatement Act, Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, the Factories Act, Air Purification. To avoid repetition no comments have been made in respect of the various matters contained therein. This in no way detracts from the importance of these items and it is hoped that in future years it will be possible to include more of them in the main part of the report in order to simplify the details of the environmental conditions existing in the City as a whole.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Under Section I, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes one of the categories of nuisance to be dealt with under part II of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Local Authorities now have all the powers and duties in relation to noise nuisance that they already have in relation to other nuisances under Section 16(6) of this Act. There are exceptions for noise or vibrations caused by statutory undertakings in the exercise of their powers and for noise or vibration caused by aircraft.

By Section 118 of the Glasgow Corporation Consolidation (General Powers) Order Confirmation Act, 1960, a noise or vibration nuisance is liable to be dealt with summarily in the manner provided in Part II of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The section does not apply to the British Transport Commission and their servants exercising statutory powers in relation to their railways.

During 1962, eighteen complaints were dealt with by the Health and Welfare Department, a decrease of thirteen from 1961. Four of these complaints related to noise in the early hours of the morning from motor vehicles and drivers in large depots.

Complaints regarding industrial premises numbered seven—

Noise from—

- (a) banging of metal garage doors on steel framework ;
- (b) general building operations during church services on a site adjacent to the church ;
- (c) mechanical saw during night building operations ;
- (d) printers' machinery ;
- (e) compressors working on a gas holder ;
- (f) defective fittings on metal trunking systems ; and
- (g) fans operating at high speed in glass works. This complaint was also made in 1961. The plant has been overhauled and all reasonable steps taken by the firm concerned to mitigate noise.

The two domestic complaints related to the activities of a neighbour involving joinery work, and an over-anxious householder hearing noises.

Only five cases concerned shops and restaurants—

Noise from

- (a) refrigerator in a butcher's shop ;
- (b) fan in a public house ;
- (c) fan in bakery premises ;
- (d) spin-dryer in adjoining laundrette ; and
- (e) compressor in a butcher's shop.

The following table shows the type and number of noise complaints dealt with during 1962.

Complaint	Division					Total
	Central	North	East	South-East	South-West	
Noise from surface transport —motor vehicles, trains ...	2	1	1	—	—	4
Noise from aircraft ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noise from industrial premises —civil engineering, building sites ...	5	2	—	—	—	7
Noise from agricultural or forestry machinery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noise originating in a dwelling or in connection with domestic activities ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Noise originating from shops or restaurant ...	2	2	—	1	—	5
	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18</u>

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.

One application for registration under the above Act was received during 1962. After inspection registration was granted.

Two firms closed down and were removed from the Register.

The number of licensed premises remained the same as the previous year, nine licenses being renewed to firms which store or manufacture rag flock on their premises.

The total number of premises registered at the end of 1962 was 74 compared with 75 in 1961.

Division			Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Central	...	...	19	2
Northern	...	...	10	1
Eastern	...	...	17	2
South-Eastern	...	...	16	4
South-Western	...	...	12	—
			<u>74</u>	<u>9</u>

## DISINFECTING SECTION.

This section carries out the disinfection of premises, clothing, books etc., following the removal to hospital or the granting of a clearance certificate to a home case of infectious disease. It also serves the public by lending equipment and supplying materials so that the tenants themselves may do cleaning, whitewashing or distemping.

*Disinfection of Premises, etc.*,—The table below shows the number of premises and books dealt with on account of infectious disease.

Houses, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	5,412
Library and school books disinfected	...	...	...	...	895

The amount of materials used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Formaldehyde 40 per cent.	...	...	...	41½ gallons
Naphthalene Powder	...	...	...	1,460 lbs.
Disinfectant (Crude)	...	...	...	35½ gallons
Whiting	...	...	...	855 lbs.
Colour (Dry)	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Brushes loaned	...	...	...	12

In addition to the above work, 227,213 articles of second-hand clothing were disinfected for export to other countries.

Although not directly connected with disinfection, this section undertakes the stencilling of "Approved for Food" certificates on all food vehicles. In this respect 785 food vehicles were stencilled during the year.

*Disinfection of second-hand clothing.*—During the year 607 consignments of second-hand clothing were disinfected by formalin and naphthalene or by steam process.

Of these 83 were consigned abroad and 524 to the Irish Free State.

The trade with Eire is quite steady but the demand in Africa, India, etc., for secondhand clothing has decreased considerably.

The resulting revenue to the Department for the issue of disinfection certificates was £442 12s. 8d., compared with £471 0s. 7d., last year.

*Ruchill Disinfecting Station.*—A variety of materials is washed and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station at Ruchill, chiefly clothing, bedding and bed linen from houses in which an infectious disease has occurred and including some from dirty houses and verminous persons. In the case of infirm elderly persons compassionate washings are undertaken when necessary. A much appreciated service is that offered to men living in lodging houses who may have their clothes cleaned while they themselves have a bath on the premises.

Bedding and bedclothes, etc., from the Education Authority Holiday Camps, from Police Cells and from two Ambulance Associations are also dealt with. Laundry work is carried out for various branches of the Health and Welfare Service, viz., Day Nurseries, Old Folks' Homes, Clinics, etc.

A disinfecting service is provided for private firms exporting second-hand clothing and rags and also packing straw used in the packing of goods for export. In each case a certificate of disinfection supplied by this department is required by the importing country.

The number of washings, etc., carried out at the station during 1962 was as follows :—

	1962	1961
Number of washings ... ..	12,034	12,609
Average number per day ... ..	38.75	41.6
Articles washed and disinfected ... ..	812,374	816,954

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

#### ANNUAL REPORT† OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR THE CITY OF GLASGOW IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

##### *Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.*

##### PART I OF THE ACT.

##### 1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	338	507	43	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities ... ..	3,627	4,776	479	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	96	140	10	—
	<u>4,061</u>	<u>5,423</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>—</u>

† This table is enclosed at the request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual reports or with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act administered by the County or Town Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but should be attached as an annex.

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Number of cases in which defects were found

Particulars			Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	45	57	—	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	5	5	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	34	33	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	596	398	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	139	115	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	749	705	—	5	—
Total ...	1,569	1,314*	1	17	—

\* Includes defects found in 1961 and remedied in 1962.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ...	12	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	13	—	—	—	—	—



## SECTION XVI

## OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The Occupational Health Section is responsible for medical examinations in connection with their employment of employees of all Corporation Departments, except Fire, Police and Transport which have their own medical officers.

Medical examinations—Entrance, Sick Pay, Superannuation, Special, and Retiral—were carried out as in previous years. Two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six persons were examined for the first time and 401 were examined for the second or subsequent occasion. Table I shows how these examinations were distributed by scheme and department.

Four hundred and twenty-one (14·8 per cent.) out of 2,836 persons examined for the first time for Entrance, Sick Pay or Superannuation purposes were found unfit because of the conditions shown in Table II. Four hundred and one persons who have been found unfit on prior occasions were re-examined and of these, 210 (52·3 per cent.) again were found unfit. The commonest single cause of unfitness in males was chronic bronchitis which was also, as shown below, the commonest single condition causing premature retiral in employees previously found fit. Although a considerable number of employees were found unfit on account of tuberculous and other radiological chest lesions, the majority of these are likely to be found fit at a later date after investigation and treatment, and this also applies to almost all cases of glycosuria. The commonest defect found in females was obesity, often associated with hypertension.

All persons examined have chest X-rays at the Department's X-ray Unit at the time of their medical examination and 10 new and previously unknown cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were detected, a rate of 3·6 per thousand X-rays. A number of other persons are under observation at chest clinics as a result of their X-ray examination.

Forty-two persons were examined with a view to premature retirement on health grounds, but in 8 cases it was considered that they were fit to continue their employment. Most of these examinations were carried out at the employees' homes. The conditions causing premature retiral are shown in Table III, the commonest cause being chronic bronchitis. Other main causes were congestive cardiac failure and cerebral thrombosis.

The Occupational Health Section is also consulted by Corporation Departments for advice on working conditions and on the degree of physical fitness required for certain occupations.

TABLE I

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT 20 COCHRANE STREET  
DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

Department	Entrance		Sick Pay		Super-annuation		Retiral		Special		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Architectural and Planning ...	—	—	—	—	44	8	—	—	—	—	44	8
Baths ...	—	—	10	3	40	21	1	—	—	—	51	24
Children's ...	—	—	—	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	7	19
City Analyst ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
City Assessor ...	2	15	—	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	13	24
City Chamberlain ...	—	9	2	6	12	23	—	—	—	—	14	38
City Factor ...	—	—	6	19	18	24	—	—	—	—	24	43
Cleansing ...	—	—	82	9	319	1	8	—	1	—	410	10
Curator ...	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	15
Education ...	—	—	65	323	53	187	3	9	—	—	121	519
Estates ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Halls ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Health and Welfare ...	3	14	—	197	37	72	2	6	1	—	43	289
Housing and Works ...	—	—	121	9	358	8	2	—	2	—	483	17
Information Bureau ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kelvin Hall ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Libraries ...	—	—	5	50	20	53	2	—	—	—	27	103
Lighting ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lord Provost's Secretary ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Luncheon ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Markets ...	—	—	3	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	22	2
Museums and Art Galleries ...	—	—	2	3	9	5	—	—	—	—	11	8
Office of Public Works ...	2	1	9	—	92	2	3	—	9	—	115	3
Parks ...	—	—	48	—	64	—	4	—	—	—	116	—
Printing ...	1	—	3	5	10	14	—	—	—	—	14	19
Probation ...	—	4	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	5	10
Procurator-Fiscal ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Registration of Births, etc. ...	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
Town Clerk ...	—	1	—	3	6	16	—	—	—	—	6	20
Veterinary Surgeon ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Water ...	1	—	7	1	69	4	1	—	—	—	78	5
Weights and Measures ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Blind Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Local Authorities ...	6	4	—	—	6	4	—	—	2	—	14	8
											15	54
											363	635
											1,210	502
											27	15
											15	—
											1,630	1,206
											2,836	

In addition to the above, 401 persons were examined for the second or subsequent occasion.

TABLE II

## ENTRANCE, SICK PAY, SUPERANNUATION AND SPECIAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS FOUND IN PERSONS EXAMINED FOR THE FIRST TIME WHICH CAUSED THEM TO BE FOUND UNFIT.

	Male	Female
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active, newly discovered ...	6	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active, previously known	9	3
Other radiological chest lesions requiring investigation	28	14
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	1	—
Chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis ... ..	34	11
Cardiac disease ... ..	11	1
Hypertension ... ..	21	28
Varicose veins ... ..	15	10
Hernia ... ..	10	2
Peptic ulcer ... ..	13	5
Ear conditions ... ..	2	2
Genito-urinary disease (non-tuberculous) ... ..	10	11
Arthritis and rheumatism ... ..	10	4
Neurological disease ... ..	1	—
Psychiatric disease ... ..	9	3
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	1	—
Glycosuria requiring investigation ... ..	51	8
Skin disease ... ..	3	1
Endocrine disease ... ..	1	5
Obesity ... ..	21	32
Epilepsy ... ..	—	1
Malignant neoplasms ... ..	1	—
Defective vision ... ..	1	2
Other conditions ... ..	3	12
	<u>262</u>	<u>159</u>

Two hundred and ten persons who were examined for the second or subsequent occasion were also again found unfit.

TABLE III

## RETIRAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS CAUSING PREMATURE RETIREMENT.

	Male	Female
Chronic bronchitis ... ..	9	1
Coronary thrombosis ... ..	2	—
Congestive cardiac failure ... ..	2	5
Cerebral thrombosis ... ..	5	2
Disseminated sclerosis ... ..	—	1
Bronchial carcinoma ... ..	1	—
Arthritis and rheumatism ... ..	1	1
Defective vision ... ..	1	—
Psychiatric disease ... ..	—	1
Neurological disease ... ..	1	—
Genito-urinary disease (non-tuberculous) ... ..	1	—
	<u>23</u>	<u>11</u>

In addition, four males and four females were examined, but insufficient grounds could be found to recommend premature retirement on health grounds.

## SECTION XVII

## WELFARE SERVICES.

## RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1962 the Department were able to provide 73 additional beds for the accommodation of old people. Woodburn, the first of the smaller type of Home opened by the Department in 1948, was closed from November, 1961, until June, 1962, when it was reopened with accommodation for 13 additional residents. The whole house was rewired, new plumbing installed and a lift added to the amenities. On 18th October the new purpose-built Home named Davislea at 100 Mallaig Road was opened for 60 residents of the frail ambulant type, the Home having been specially designed to accommodate this category of resident.

Available residential accommodation at 31st December, 1962, was as under :—

		No. of beds
Foresthall, 657 Edgefauld Road ...	(1,287 beds, of which 640 are at the disposal of the Western Regional Hospital Board) ...	647
Crookston, 837 Crookston Road ...	Wards ... 342 Annexe ... 14 Cottages ... 136	492
<i>Small Homes—</i>		
	Opened on	
Woodburn, 10 Cleveden Gardens ...	16th April, 1948 ... }	41
Extension to Woodburn ...	28th June, 1962 ... }	
Tayford, 33 Newark Drive ...	24th October, 1950	24
Stoneleigh, 48 Cleveden Drive ...	1st November, 1951	24
Redhills, 42 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th March, 1952	19
Woodmailing, 39 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th April, 1952 ...	20
Ailsa, 13-15 Turnberry Road ...	9th October, 1952	26
Burnbank, 20-26 Burnbank Terrace ...	22nd April, 1953	50
Scott House, 56 Langside Drive ...	19th May, 1953 ... }	39
Extension to Scott House ...	26th April, 1955 ... }	
Huntly Lodge, 33-34 Huntly Gardens ...	6th October, 1953	36
Fairfield, 53-55 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	12th January, 1954	22
Macarthur House, 15 St. John's Road ...	1st June, 1954 ...	14
Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road ...	17th October, 1956	36
Roberton, 1 Lancaster Crescent ...	21st May, 1957 ...	17
Merrylee Lodge, 55 Muirsketh Road ...	14th November, 1957	40
Knowehead, 372 Albert Drive ...	12th December, 1957	38
Mainsholm, 2-3 Kirklee Gardens ...	13th March, 1958	35
Windlaw, 340 Arden Craig Road ...	22nd April, 1958	40
Davislea, 100 Mallaig Road ...	18th October, 1962	60
<i>Holiday Home—</i>		581
Frognaal, Southwood, Monkton ...	5th September, 1957	30
		<hr/> 1,750 <hr/>

Mainsholm, comprising two terrace houses and an adjoining house, has now been purchased : work will commence shortly in adapting

this to extend the accommodation by 16 beds and the opportunity will also be taken to install an elevator. Building has commenced on a fourth purpose-built Home at Castlemilk where accommodation is planned for 41.

*Foresthall.*—On 31st December, 1962, there were 485 residents in Foresthall and 561 patients in the Hospital wards, a total of 1,046. Total admissions during the year numbered 1,276, of whom 544 were admitted to hospital wards and the remaining 732 to residential accommodation. The average age on admission was 68 for men and 71 for women. There were 834 discharges and 436 deaths, the average age at death being 76·5 for men and 76·75 for women. The age grouping in the residential accommodation of those over 60 years of age is detailed hereunder :—

		Male	Female	Total
Under 60 years	...	52	40	92
60-65 years	...	30	20	50
66-70 years	...	33	25	58
71-75 years	...	51	36	87
76-80 years	...	51	39	90
81-85 years	...	37	41	78
86-90 years	...	8	11	19
91-95 years	...	4	6	10
96-100 years	...	1	—	1
		<hr/> 267	<hr/> 218	<hr/> 485

Of the 92 under 60 years, the majority come within the category of handicapped or disabled persons.

The advantage of this being a joint-user establishment is obvious when it is noted that 142 persons were transferred from residential accommodation to a hospital bed within the Home during the year and 104 were discharged from the hospital section to residential accommodation. Early treatment in the hospital wards very often reduces the period during which such treatment is required and earlier discharge is possible at times when the patient is still to remain in Foresthall, although out of a hospital ward, and can be supervised by the same medical officer to ensure that progress continues after discharge from hospital care.

The shop continues to be a popular meeting-place for all residents and many are interested in the football matches played between the Home staff and other teams. Few take part in bowling but many find enjoyment in sitting round the bowling green watching others at play. The concerts during the winter months have been well attended.

*Crookston.*—The greater proportion of residents in Crookston, where a 24-hour nursing staff is available, are of the frail ambulant class.



There were 137 admissions to the Main Home (an increase of 24 over the previous year), of whom 63 or 46 per cent. (42 per cent. in 1961) were admitted direct from hospital after treatment there, being considered by the Hospital Authorities to be unfit for return to their former way of life. There were 88 deaths in the Home, two more than during the previous year, and 32 were transferred to hospital, of whom 24 were readmitted. There were 15 admissions to the Cottages and 5 discharges. Four cottagers were transferred to hospital for treatment, 3 being readmitted to their cottages after return from hospital. Details of the admissions are as under :—

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted from own homes, care of relatives and lodgings     ...     ...     ...     ...	27	49	76
Admitted from hospital     ...     ...     ...	23	40	63
Admitted from private homes     ...     ...	—	2	2
Admitted from Corporation homes     ...     ...	3	8	11
	<u>53</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>152</u>

Of the 327 residents in the Main Home at the end of the year 12 were certified blind persons, 13 were confined to wheelchairs and 24 were mobile only with the aid of tripod sticks or Zimmer walking aids, while one was wholly dependent on crutches.

An analysis of the age grouping of residents in Crookston (see Table 1 on page 324) shows that 60·55 per cent. were between 76 and 85 years of age and 90·66 per cent. between 71 and 90 ; 94·8 per cent. were over 71 years of age and 53 per cent. over 81.

The Cottages continue to provide for those who, although not fit to manage their own homes, need the minimum of care.

The bowling green has been popular but no matches were played against other clubs owing to the increasing frailty of the residents. Putting was more popular with the ladies. The Woman's Guild meetings have continued to be very well attended. The tea room is also a favourite meeting-place for residents and their friends and the shop in the Main Home has no lack of customers.

Crookston Home is within the new smoke control area and all fireplaces in the Cottages and Main Home were replaced with types suitable for burning smokeless fuel. Owing to the greater bulk of this fuel, coal bunkers were provided on the verandahs of the Cottages for the residents and they seemed very pleased with the new arrangements. A new incinerator was in course of installation at the end of the year.

TABLE 1.

AGE GROUPS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

Home		Under 65	66/70	71/75	76/80	81/85	86/90	91/95	96/100	Total	Grand Total
Ailsa	M.	—	1	2	2	3	4	—	—	12	26
	F.	—	—	2	6	3	3	—	—	14	
Burnbank	M.	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	50
	F.	2	3	3	13	11	9	4	1	46	
Davislea	M.	1	3	3	9	5	1	—	—	22	57
	F.	1	—	7	12	11	3	1	—	35	
Fairfield	M.	—	—	—	2	7	1	1	—	11	22
	F.	—	1	2	5	3	—	—	—	11	
Huntly Lodge	M.	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	10	35
	F.	—	3	5	9	6	2	—	—	25	
Knowehead	M.	1	—	4	10	1	1	—	—	17	35
	F.	1	3	3	2	9	—	—	—	18	
Macarthur House	M.	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4	10
	F.	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	
Mainsholm	M.	—	2	3	6	3	1	—	—	15	32
	F.	—	1	2	4	9	1	—	—	17	
Merrylee Lodge	M.	1	—	5	4	2	3	—	—	15	37
	F.	—	3	4	7	7	1	—	—	22	
Ravelston	M.	—	—	3	2	1	5	—	—	11	34
	F.	1	3	4	9	4	2	—	—	23	
Redhills	M.	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	7	19
	F.	1	—	3	5	2	1	—	—	12	
Roberton	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	F.	—	1	2	5	5	4	—	—	17	
Scott House	M.	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	—	9	39
	F.	1	—	2	6	9	9	3	—	30	
Stoneleigh	M.	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	6	23
	F.	1	3	2	4	4	3	—	—	17	
Tayford	M.	—	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	8	23
	F.	1	1	1	1	5	6	—	—	15	
Windlaw	M.	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	9	37
	F.	—	4	2	4	11	5	2	—	28	
Woodburn	M.	—	1	5	5	—	—	1	—	12	41
	F.	—	3	3	9	10	3	1	—	29	
Woodmailing	M.	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	7	19
	F.	1	—	1	4	5	1	—	—	12	
Crookston Main Home	M.	1	3	27	36	52	24	4	1	148	327
	F.	6	6	13	47	62	32	11	2	179	
Crookston Cottages	M.	—	1	6	—	6	1	1	—	15	118
	F.	1	5	22	35	31	9	—	—	103	
Totals	M.	5	12	70	94	94	57	9	1	342	1,001
	F.	16	21	54	155	283	301	151	31	659	

All homes  
percentage of  
Total ...

2.19 5.39 15.48 28.27 30.06 15.08 3.09 3.39

58.34%

87.9%

*Small Homes.*—In the 18 Small Homes in the city the accommodation has been fully occupied during the year, details of admissions and discharges being shown in Table 2 on page 326. From this table it will be noticed that approximately one sixth of the new residents were admitted direct from hospital after treatment and almost half came from the first three groups, namely, their own homes, care of relatives or lodgings. Of the 193 patients transferred to hospital, 83 or 43 per cent. were readmitted—an indication that only in cases of serious illness are residents removed to hospital. Of those admitted direct from hospital to the three Homes provided for the frail ambulant, namely, Burnbank, Davislea and Windlaw, the proportion is, of course, higher than the general average—37 per cent. or over one third of all admissions. With the provision of the additional beds in Woodburn and the opening of the new Home, Davislea, the total number admitted during 1962 showed an increase of 71 over the previous year—364 as compared with 293. Throughout the Small Homes there are 110 who may be considered as handicapped apart from being aged: 20 are registered blind persons, 11 registered as partially-sighted, 4 are wholly dependent on crutches and 14 require wheelchairs to a substantial degree, while 61 use walking aids of various kinds. There were 24 deaths in these Homes as compared with 25 during 1961.

The special arrangements with the Consultants in the Geriatric Unit at Stobhill Hospital, whereby monthly visits are paid to Burnbank, continues and provides an excellent link between the hospital geriatric service and this Department. On the opening of Davislea, similar arrangements were made with the Geriatric Unit at Shieldhall Hospital and the thanks of this Department are again due to Dr. Ferguson Anderson, Consultant in Diseases of the Aged for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, and his team of medical officers in the various hospitals who have always been most co-operative and helpful in dealing with any emergency arising amongst our aged residents. The staff of the Hospital Admissions Department of the Western Regional Hospital Board are also most co-operative.

H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester honoured the Department by visiting Crookston Home and Woodburn in October. The residents in both Homes were very happy to welcome Her Royal Highness and deeply appreciated her interest in their welfare.

TABLE 2.

## SMALL HOMES : ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1962.

	Alisa	Burnbank	Davislea (opened 18.10.62)	Fairfield	Huntly Lodge	Knowhead	Macarthur House	Mainsholm	Merrylee Lodge	Ravelston	Redhills	Roberton	Scott House	Stoneleigh	Tayford	Windlaw	Woodburn (extension opened 28.6.62)	Woodmailing	Total
Admitted from own homes ...	6	9	13	3	2	6	2	2	6	4	3	6	—	4	3	1	8	4	82
Admitted from care of relatives ...	—	—	9	2	4	6	1	1	5	6	6	—	4	8	1	4	10	3	70
Admitted from lodgings or service rooms ...	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	3	27
Admitted from Hospital ...	1	17	23	2	—	2	—	1	4	4	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	62
Admitted from Convalescent, Nursing or Rest Homes ...	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	16
Transferred from other Small Homes ...	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11
Transferred from Crookston, Burnbank or Windlaw ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6
Transferred from Foresthall ...	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Re-admitted after Hospital treatment ...	6	13	—	3	9	4	4	5	8	6	—	2	5	3	2	1	8	4	83
Total Admissions ...	18	45	59	11	18	18	7	19	24	23	12	12	12	18	10	8	34	16	364
Discharged to own home or friends ...	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	3	3	1	3	—	—	7	2	3	2	1	32
Discharged to Private Rest Homes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Transferred to other Small Homes ...	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11
Transferred to Crookston ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	8
Transferred to Burnbank ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	6
Transferred to Windlaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to Davislea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Transferred to Foresthall ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Transferred to Hospital ...	10	35	1	6	12	12	5	11	19	17	4	11	8	8	6	6	10	12	193
Died in the Home ...	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	22
Died while on holiday ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total Discharges ...	16	44	2	8	17	20	7	19	24	22	10	13	11	18	12	11	18	17	288

*Frognal.*—The Department's Holiday Home near Troon has again been fully occupied during the year and residents from all Homes have had at least one opportunity of a fortnight's holiday there. Normally it is possible to give all residents in the Glasgow Homes, who are fit to travel and desire to go, two periods at Frognal during the year but owing to the alterations at Woodburn the residents from that Home were accommodated at Frognal from November, 1961, until June, 1962. Blind, deaf and dumb and other handicapped persons also enjoyed holidays at Frognal. These were people whose disability was such that they could not avail themselves of normal holiday arrangements.

The thanks of the Department are due to local organisations at Troon who provided entertainment regularly for the guests at Frognal. Particular mention should be made of the fact that Troon Rotary Club provided one concert for each party throughout the year and when invitations were received to entertainments in the town the Rotary Club provided transport.

The putting green, croquet lawn and outdoor draughtsboard were appreciated by the guests and the shop in the Home was very popular.

*Homes—General.*—The total number of applications received for admission to Corporation Homes was 1,195, an increase of 128 over the previous year. In addition, 53 applications for supplementation of the cost of maintenance of residents in Voluntary Homes were granted, the total number accommodated in such Homes at the year's end being 148.

During the winter months regular entertainment was provided in the Homes by voluntary artists and invitations accepted on behalf of residents to attend at concerts, theatres, entertainments in church halls, cinemas, etc. The usual annual visit in January to Kelvin Hall Circus was very much enjoyed.

Residents are encouraged to assist with light household duties as this has been found to be the most effective and acceptable form of occupational therapy. Women residents have also been supplied with wool by the Department and many have knitted socks which have been made available to the men residents. Library books continue to be supplied from the Corporation Libraries Department and daily newspapers are available. Television and sound radio are provided in all the Homes. A full-time chiropodist has been available for visiting the Homes in rotation for some years and with the increased number of residents a second appointment was made during the year.



Table 1 on page 324 shows the age groups of residents in the Small Homes and Crookston from which it will be seen that 58·3 per cent. come within the age group 76-85 as compared with 56·3 per cent. during the previous year : 87·9 per cent. are between 71 and 90 years, which is almost the same as the previous year, being an increase of only ·3 per cent. Residents over 90 numbered 35 as compared with 38 in December, 1961. The heaviest five-year age group comprises those between 81 and 85 years : this group accounts for 30 per cent. or about one third of the residents in the care of the Department.

Residents in the Small Homes are cared for there in cases of temporary sickness but when it is found that the patient requires care during the night over a period exceeding two or three nights, a night sitter is provided by the Home Help Section to relieve the matron until the patient's condition has improved or transfer to hospital has become necessary and possible. Such arrangements were necessary only on one or two occasions during the year.

*Registration of Homes for Aged and Disabled Persons.*—Under the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations, the local authority is required to register and inspect Homes, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for aged persons or for the blind, crippled or deaf and dumb. During the year one registration was granted to a Home caring for the disabled. The total number of Homes registered for the care of the Aged at 31st December, 1962, remained at 17.

*Temporary Accommodation.*—The provision of accommodation for homeless families created little difficulty in 1962, greater difficulties being experienced in the removal and storage of furniture and personal possessions of the families while permanent accommodation was being sought. There were five incidents of tenants being warned to leave their homes as a result of storm damage, fire or collapsing property and in each case a welfare officer visited the site as soon as notified in order to offer the services of the Department.

During 1962 temporary accommodation was provided at Foresthall for 9 adults and 19 children who had been rendered homeless because of these incidents. While the storage of the furniture was usually for a short period and was arranged with no great difficulty, the removal of the furniture from the damaged premises frequently posed greater problems. In these cases the co-operation of other Departments, e.g., the Dean of Guild Inspectorate, the Police and Fire Services, was

greatly appreciated and everyone concerned in these emergencies made every endeavour, after tending to the safety and well-being of the tenants, to ensure that, where it was at all possible, the furniture and household requirements for setting up a new home were salvaged and stored for future use.

#### WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

During the year 174 physically and mentally handicapped persons were notified to the Department and added to the Register of Handicapped. Those newly registered were classified as under :—

Amputations ... ..	2
Arthritis and rheumatism ... ..	2
Congenital malformations and deformities ... ..	3
Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary system, heart and respiratory system (not tuberculosis) and of the skin	21
Hearing defects ... ..	—
Eye defects, other than total blindness or fractional sight	97
Injuries and disease (non-organic) ... ..	14
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses ... ..	1
Organic nervous disease, epilepsy, etc. ... ..	28
Mental deficiency (not certified) ... ..	5
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ... ..	—
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory) ... ..	—
Diseases and injuries not specified above ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	174
	<hr/>

The total number of registered handicapped is now 2,190, many of whom require no regular visitation but all are fully aware of the welfare services available. All newly registered cases have been visited and those on the register requiring special attention are visited regularly.

As in former years liaison has been maintained with the City Factor's Department resulting in rehousing in suitable ground floor houses with garage space of handicapped persons who have invalid vehicles and with the Limb and Appliance Centre at Belvidere Hospital relative to the supply of equipment : hospital Almoners advise the Department prior to the discharge from hospital of severely handicapped persons and appropriate equipment is supplied or adaptations made to enable them to live at home. Arrangements are made also, where possible, for their joining the handicapped clubs run by the Department at Laurieston House on three afternoons per week as in many cases, after being long-term hospital cases, they miss the companionship to which they have become accustomed in the wards. Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour are contacted regularly regarding assessment of handicapped persons with a view to attendance at Resettlement Clinics or placement in suitable employment.

The Department continues to subsidise the cost of maintenance of handicapped persons in Homes under the control of various Voluntary Organisations, 12 being so maintained in the undernoted Homes :—

	Male	Female	Total
Red Cross House, Largs ... ..	2	1	3
Cripple League, Glasgow ... ..	—	3	3
Searchlight Workshops, Newhaven ...	1	—	1
St. George's House, Harrogate ... ..	—	1	1
Cheshire Home, Edinburgh ... ..	2	—	2
Cheshire Home, Dumfries ... ..	1	—	1
Disabled Fellowship, Plymouth ... ..	—	1	1
	6	6	12

*Social Clubs.*—Three clubs are held during the afternoon at Laurieston House and the Department provides transport for a proportion of members who are unable to use public transport. The clubs have a total membership of 84 with an average attendance of 60. Of this number 46 are provided with transport by the Department as they would be unable to attend otherwise. Attendance fluctuates considerably owing principally to weather conditions and the health of the members. During the year one club member died and ten were admitted to hospital on a permanent or long-term basis, while four obtained employment and three were admitted to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit for assessment of their work potential. In eight cases their condition deteriorated to such an extent that they were unable to continue club membership. All vacancies were filled by new members.

While emphasis is laid on the social aspect of these club meetings crafts are taught by the Occupational Therapists where any interest is shown. Persons brought to the notice of the Department who are too severely handicapped to attend the clubs are referred to the domiciliary Occupational Therapists who provide craft training in the homes of the disabled.

*Epileptics.*—The number of epileptics included in the Handicapped Register at 31st December, 1962, was 127 in the following age groups :—

	Male	Female	Total
16-20 years ... ..	13	15	28
21-30 years ... ..	20	22	42
31-40 years ... ..	14	11	25
41-50 years ... ..	12	9	21
Over 50 years ... ..	4	7	11
	63	64	127

The Department subsidises the cost of maintenance in various Homes for 39 epileptics.

*Partially-sighted.*—During the year 97 additional persons were certified as partially-sighted and their names added to the Register of Handicapped, bringing the total number in this classification to 799. All new cases were visited and assessment made of their needs. The new cases were in the following age groups :—

	Male	Female	Total
Up to 15 years ... ..	1	1	2
16-20 years ... ..	—	1	1
21-30 years ... ..	—	1	1
31-40 years ... ..	2	—	2
41-50 years ... ..	1	3	4
51-60 years ... ..	3	3	6
Over 60 years ... ..	29	52	81
	<u>36</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>97</u>

It will be noted that only six are under the age of 40 and ten under the age of 50, the majority being over 60 years of age. Employment prospects in this group are not good but the majority are elderly women whose normal way of life is in their home.

The partially-sighted are visited by the Welfare Officers and where necessary assistance such as meals-on-wheels, domestic help, etc., is arranged. During the year 39 persons previously registered as partially-sighted were re-examined and certified blind.

*Occupational Training Centres.*—The roll at the two Senior Occupational Training Centres has increased during the year. Admissions and discharges are as under :—

	Killearn Street (female trainees)	South Portland Street (male trainees.)
On Roll at 31st December, 1961 ...	— 44	— 71
New admissions ... ..	14 —	39 —
Left for various reasons ... ..	8 6	7 32
On Roll at 31st December, 1962 ...	<u>— 50</u>	<u>— 103</u>

The unusual increase in numbers at South Portland Street is due to the closing of the Red Cross Rehabilitation Centre in August, when the 14 members there were transferred to South Portland Street Centre.



Two full day outings were provided for each Centre during the summer months, together with Christmas entertainment and attendance at Kelvin Hall Circus. Apart from the usual craftwork, which has been continued and provided an excellent display at the annual sale in November last, some contract work was also undertaken, such as the making of wool balls, flag making, rug making and the assembly of a brochure on behalf of a drapery firm who were satisfied with the standard of workmanship and stated that when the need for similar work arises a further order will be placed with the Centres.

*Home-bound Handicapped Persons.*—Two domiciliary Occupational Therapists were employed during the year and a third commenced duty in December. These Therapists visit home-bound handicapped persons known to the Department to assess their need for aids to increase their independence or occupation to improve their condition or morale. On their current visiting list at the end of the year were 216 persons in the following classifications :—

Rheumatoid arthritis	...	...	...	50
Disseminated sclerosis	...	...	...	47
Cerebral accident	...	...	...	31
Osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	13
Paraplegia	...	...	...	9
Spasticity	...	...	...	8
Muscular dystrophy	...	...	...	7
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	7
Congenital deformity	...	...	...	7
Chest and heart disease	...	...	...	6
Amputation	...	...	...	6
Ankylosing spondylitis	...	...	...	4
Partial sight	...	...	...	4
Parkinson's Disease	...	...	...	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	13
				<hr/> 216 <hr/>

Nine patients died during the year.

Out work has not increased but a certain amount has been obtained in embroidery, stringing labels, etc., and undertaken by handicapped persons in their own homes.

Students from the new Glasgow School of Occupational Therapy and the Department of Occupational Therapy at Killearn Hospital have accompanied the Occupational Therapists on occasions as part of their training.



During the year 61 applications were dealt with for the provision of aids to give greater independence, such as handrails at steps, internal and external ; ramps over steps to enable housebound chair patients to get out unaided ; pavement crossovers for invalid vehicles ; toilet aids, bathroom fitments and items designed to meet individual requirements as recommended by the Occupational Therapists. A severely disabled man is employed as assistant to the Occupational Therapists and undertakes the making of self-help aids to their instructions ; many have to be made to individual measurements, such as bath boards, bath seats, sink boards with spaces to hold bowls and with potato peelers and cheese, etc., graters attached, enlarged grip cutlery and so on. All structural adaptations made in houses to provide greater independence, such as the provision of bath rails, ramps, alterations to doors to give easier access for invalid chairs and so on, are provided by the Health and Welfare Department through the Housing and Works Department tradesmen to the instructions of the Occupational Therapists, after consultation with the patient's own medical practitioner.

*Blind.*—The total number of blind persons on the Register at 31st December, 1962, was 2,093, an increase of nine over the previous year. Of these, 193 Glasgow residents were employed in the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, two were resident in Cairnhill Home for blind men, while four women were resident in the Thomas Burns Home at Edinburgh and one in Oswald House, Edinburgh. There were 182 deaths during the year, 22 left the city and 7 were decertified : 16 commenced employment during the year.

Home Teachers gave 430 lessons in Braille and 166 in Moon reading during the year, as well as twelve lessons in typing and 74 in handcrafts. These handcraft lessons are given in the blind person's own home as distinct from those who are taught at handcraft classes held at Laurieston House. Over 1,600 transport passes were issued by the Corporation Transport Department to blind persons in the city, of which 1,406 were issued to the recipients by the Home Teachers : in addition, 1,243 privilege tickets were issued for travel on S.M.T. transport. Transport was provided to uplift for repair—and return thereafter—326 wirelasses for the blind : 237 new sets were issued by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Outdoor Blind, transport being arranged by this Department.

Eighteen concerts were held alternately in Bridgeton, Govan and Anderston districts between October and March. Handcraft classes

are held in Laurieston House each Monday afternoon, the Women's Choir meets on Thursday afternoons and social and domino clubs are held in various districts daily throughout the winter season. Socials are held on Friday afternoons at Laurieston House for deaf-blind persons. District clubs visit each other during the season and in the summer outings to various Corporation parks are arranged.

In August, 1962, 19 blind persons' clubs from various towns throughout Scotland, including a team representative of Glasgow, took part in a national bowling competition at Balgreen Bowling Green near Edinburgh.

Of the registered blind, 265 are in employment. Liaison continues with the Blind Placement Officer attached to the Ministry of Labour who, during the year, has been successful in placing 15 blind persons in open employment, of whom 6 were Glasgow residents.

*Deaf.*—The Department continues to utilise the services of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb and the St. Vincent's After Care Society for the Deaf in their dealings with deaf persons. The Mission have on their register 671 persons and St. Vincent's After Care Society, 447. The Department give annual grants to these organisations towards the cost of their services and each year they are invited to nominate persons for a fortnight's holiday at Frognaal.

*After Care.*—Home visiting continues to be the most important factor in the follow up of the leavers from Junior Occupational Centres and Special Schools for the handicapped and, during the year, visits to the homes became even more necessary. Parents and leavers, faced with the disappointment of unemployment, required support and guidance in this new crisis in their lives. In many ways this has been a hard year: one of the main difficulties being lack of suitable employment for those seeking work and, another, the problem of the less stable who were employed for some time but became dissatisfied with their wages and gave up their jobs.

There have been the usual number of problem cases which have taken time which might seem out of all proportion to the results achieved. There are always the cases who eventually settle down almost unexpectedly and become useful citizens. One lad, a high grade mental defective, deaf and very nervous, with an aptitude for drawing, was eventually guided into an apprenticeship as a painter. He is doing

very well at classes and obviously takes a pride in doing a good job. Every support was given to the lad and his family when decisions had to be made—his ability could so easily have been overlooked. A surprising number have settled down in the catering trade. Here there has been the desire to work and the erratic hours of the trade have been accepted by the youngsters and the parents. The parents' attitudes to work and acceptance of conditions does much to influence the leavers.

Several of the physically handicapped have gone forward for industrial training and we look forward with confidence to their future. Now that invalid motors are granted at 16 years to suitable persons a younger age group go forward for training. Some remain at school until they are considered mobile ; others have been placed in sheltered employment but there are quite a number unemployed so, wherever possible, the Homebound Scheme is introduced.

As has been said so often, the team spirit is most essential in this work—the teachers from the day schools and evening classes for the handicapped, the youth employment officers, the staff at the senior Occupational Centres and clubs—all help in the after care of the handicapped. During the year there were 433 new cases and in all 4,047 visits were made.

The four evening clubs with the many activities run by Further Education for leavers of Junior Occupational Centres are very popular. The full programme for spastics for all ages at the Rotary Centre in Queen's Crescent, the clubs run by the Scottish Epilepsy Association at Laurieston House and the monthly meeting of the Muscular Dystrophy Group, again at Laurieston House, are all welcome improvements over the years.

*Laurieston House.*—The Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children still have accommodation in Laurieston House, the Department's Welfare Services Centre for Handicapped, for a Day Centre for severely handicapped young children which is staffed by voluntary workers of the Society. Transport is provided by this Department ; meals are supplied by the Education School Meals Service. The Scottish Epilepsy Association, Glasgow Branch, has club facilities four evenings a week ; the Muscular Dystrophy Group meets regularly and has office accommodation at the Centre ; the Invalid Tricycle Association continues to have weekly meetings, as does the Voluntary Association for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons. The Multiple

Sclerosis Society has regular meetings and the Glasgow and District Association of Social Workers meets monthly. Premises are also available for committee meetings and special meetings of any Voluntary Organisation providing for handicapped in the city. A room is specially equipped for testing deafness in young children, being staffed by the Child Welfare Section of the Department.

It will be recalled that during the exhibition of aids for handicapped held in Laurieston House in June, 1961, a bathroom and kitchenette were equipped with all the various aids which can be supplied and fitted in private houses to give greater independence to handicapped persons. The structural alterations made then have been left undisturbed and these rooms can be used to assess the capabilities of a handicapped housewife in using the gadgets and apparatus available there.

*Chiropody.*—The Department has employed a full-time chiropodist since February, 1953, who visits the Homes for Aged in rotation providing chiropody service for the residents. Last year his services were extended to treatment for the handicapped persons attending the Department's clubs and to any blind person in the city who desired treatment. With the increased number of residents in the Homes and the greater demand by handicapped persons, it was found necessary to appoint a second chiropodist. A small surgery was equipped in Laurieston House early in the year and 250 treatments were provided there for blind persons, including treatment for 21 new patients.

The Department do not provide a domiciliary chiropody service but this is provided in the city by the Red Cross Society who also arrange for service in the clinics of practising chiropodists. The Department make a substantial grant to meet the cost of this service.

#### GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES.

*Contributions to Old People's Organisations.*—Grants have been made to Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and to the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people and 14 other voluntary organisations making similar provision have been supplied with crockery and equipment during the year. Games have also been issued to clubs meeting in premises provided for old men by the Parks Department in various parks and open spaces.

*Meals-on-Wheels.*—The food served by the Women's Voluntary Service through the Meals-on-Wheels Service continues to be prepared at Foresthall and the number of meals increased by 100 per week to



580 during the past year. The charge for this service is 1s. per meal, the balance of the cost being met by this Department.

*Lunch Clubs.*—Foresthall kitchen also provides the meals for two lunch clubs operated by the Women's Voluntary Service at which 90 meals per week are served. Recently the Old People's Welfare Committee opened a new lunch club one day per week in the Springburn district and requested that the food be supplied from Foresthall: this club was opened only recently and 18 meals per week are being supplied.

*Burials and Cremations.*—During the year 326 burials and cremations were arranged by the Department and claims in terms of the National Insurance Act, 1948, Section 22(5), were made in 250 cases, 195 being granted.

*Clothing Store.*—The Clothing Store supplies the needs of residents in the Homes, boarded-out mental defectives and patients, and those granted clothing by the National Assistance Board, as well as meeting the requirements of the Children's Department. The value of clothing issued during 1962 was £83,773.

*Investigations.*—The total number of investigations undertaken by the Welfare Section during the year was 13,384, an increase of 973 over 1961. Of these, 801 were on behalf of the Child Welfare Section and 6,266 on behalf of the Domestic Help Section of the Department; 459 for the Education Department in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and 1,217 for the City Chamberlain's Department (Collector's Section) in connection with applications for relief of rates.

It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake enquiries in connection with applications to the charitable funds at the disposal of the Lord Provost, 856 applications being investigated in 1962, an increase of 190 over the previous year.

The extension of the Smoke Control Areas in the city has entailed investigation of applications for hardship grants by the Welfare Section and during the year 1,067 applications were investigated.

Students were again attached to the Department for practical training during their course of training as Probation Officers, School Welfare Officers and as students of the School of Social Study at Glasgow University. The number of such students referred to the Department during the year was 74.



*Visitation of Old People.*—The number of old people registered for visitation by Welfare Officers at the end of the year was 349. The Department continue to follow the policy of endeavouring, by providing domiciliary services through voluntary organisations and the Department, to assist old people to remain in their own homes as long as possible.

*Training of Welfare Officers.*—The first two-year training course following the Report of the Working Party on Social Workers, which has been held at the Scottish College of Commerce in Glasgow, will be completed in June, 1963, when the four members of the staff seconded to attend will resume duty with the Department. Two further members of the staff will be nominated to attend the next training course commencing in October, 1963.

## SECTION XVIII

## LEGISLATION 1962.

The following Acts of Parliament, Regulations, etc., applicable to the Health and Welfare Services in Scotland came into operation during the year:—

*Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962*—makes temporary provision for the control of immigration into the United Kingdom of Commonwealth citizens, authorises the deportation of certain Commonwealth citizens convicted of offences and amends the qualifications required of Commonwealth citizens applying for citizenship under the British Nationality Act, 1948.

*Education (Scotland) Act, 1962*—consolidates the enactments relating to education in Scotland.

*Finance Act, 1962*—grants certain duties, alters others and amends the law relating to the National Debt and the Public Revenue.

*Health Visiting and Social Work (Training) Act, 1962*—establishes two Councils with functions relating to the training of health visitors and training in social work, and extends the powers of the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State and local authorities with respect to research into matters of social welfare.

*Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962*—makes further arrangements for the giving of financial assistance for the provision and improvement of housing accommodation in Scotland and for building experiments in connection therewith and amends the law relating to the permitted increase of rent in respect of improvements to houses unfit for habitation.

*Local Government (Financial Provisions, etc.) (Scotland) Act, 1962*—provides in respect of the year 1961-62 for revision of the apportionment of expenditure and of general grants among local authorities in Scotland.

*National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962*—amends Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and empowers Local Authorities to provide meals and recreation for old people.

## CIRCULARS, REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1962.

S.I.=Statutory Instrument.

D.H.S.=Department of Health for Scotland.

S.H.D.=Scottish Home Department.

S.H.H.D.=Scottish Home and Health Department.

S.E.D.=Scottish Education Department.

S.D.D.=Scottish Development Department.

*Agriculture—*

1. Chemical compounds used in Agriculture and Food Storage in Great Britain. Addenda (Nos. 14 to 16) to D.H.S. Circular No. 67/1958, Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952.

*Aliens—*

1. S.I. 130 of 22.6.62. The Aliens (Places of Detention) Order, 1962.

*Atmospheric Pollution—*

1. S.D.D. Circular 22 of 3.10.62. Clean Air Act, 1956. Smoke Control Areas.

*Civil Defence—*

1. D.H.S. Circular 12 of 9.3.62. Welfare Section Instructors' Training Course. Emergency Feeding.
2. S.H.D. of 21.5.62. Home Nursing Training for Members of the Welfare Section. Training Bulletin No. 1—Emergency Childbirth.
3. S.H.H.D. Circular 19 of 26.6.62. Welfare Section Instructors' Qualifying Course (No. 418). Dispersal and Care of Homeless.
4. S.H.H.D. Circular 20 of 18.7.62. Civil Defence (Scotland). The Role of the Medical Officer of Health.
5. C.D. Circular 32 of 6.9.62. Civil Defence Organisation in the Scottish Home and Health Department.

*Dental Services—*

1. S.H.H.D. Memo. 70 of 3.10.62. Priority of Dental Services. Annual Returns

*Food—*

1. D.H.S. Memo. 10 of 5.3.62. What to Eat and Why. Leaflet and Background Notes to Poster.
2. D.H.S. Circular 29 of 24.4.62. Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.
3. S.H.H.D. Circular 32 of 18.7.62. Food Standards (Table Jellies) (Scotland) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations, 1962.
4. S.I. 1413 (S.59) of 4.7.62. Food Standards (Table Jellies) (Scotland) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations, 1962.
5. S.I. 1926 (S.94) of 3.8.62. Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.
6. S.H.H.D. Circular 44 of 9.8.62. Food and Drugs (Legal Proceedings) (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.
7. S.H.H.D. Circular 63 of 12.9.62. Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962

*Housing—*

1. D.H.S. Circular 1 of 3.1.62. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act and Rent Act, 1957. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.
2. D.H.S. Circular 7 of 12.2.62. Rents of houses owned by Local Authorities in Scotland in 1961.
3. D.H.S. Circular 19 of 29.3.62. Means of Escape from Fire in Multi-storey Blocks of Flats and Maisonettes.
4. S.D.D. Circular 4 of 4.7.62. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962.
5. S.D.D. Circular 5 of 5.7.62. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962. Unfit houses and Repairing Obligations.
6. S.D.D. Circular 11 of 1.8.62. Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-1962. Standard Grants and Improvement Grants.
7. S.D.D. Circular HO 28/1/9/S of 16.8.62. Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-1962. Standard Grants and Improvement Grants.

*Immigration—*

1. S.I. 863 of 9.4.62. The Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962 (Commencement Order, 1962.

*Meat Inspection—*

1. F.S.H. Circular 2/62 of 12.1.62. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948. South Africa. Official Certificate.
2. D.H.S. Circular 31 of 9.5.62. Meat Inspection.
3. S.H.H.D. Circular 4 of 13.6.62. Exchequer Grant towards Cost of Meat Inspection.

*Medical Services—*

1. D.H.S. Circular 11 of 7.3.62. Future of Local Authority Health and Welfare Services.
2. S.H.H.D. Circular E.C.S. (M) 17/1962 of 17.7.62. National Health Service. Post-Graduate Refresher Courses for General Medical Practitioners.
3. S.H.H.D. Circular 67 of 25.9.62. Remuneration of General Medical Practitioners.
4. S.H.H.D. Circular 79 of 19.10.62. National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.
5. S.I. 1924 (S.103) of 6.10.62. National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.
6. S.E.D. Circular 518 of 12.12.62. Report on Medical Services for Child Guidance.
7. S.H.H.D. Circular 108 of 12.12.62. Medical Services for Child Guidance.

*Mental Health Service—*

1. S.I. 516 (C.3) (S.14) of 8.3.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Appointed Day (No. 3) Order 1962.
2. D.H.S. Circular No. 14 of 13.3.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1962. Mental Health Services.
3. S.E.D. Memo. 2/1962 of 16.3.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960.
4. D.H.S. Circular 22 of 5.4.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960.
5. D.H.S. Circular 23 of 6.4.62. Mental Health Services. Instructors in Occupational Centres.
6. S.I. 800 of 12.4.62. Mental Health. Constitution of State Hospital Management Committee (Scotland) Order, 1962.
7. S.I. 613 (S.21) of 23.4.62. Mental Health. The Mental Health (Forms) (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.
8. S.I. 614 (S.22) of 23.4.62. The Mental Health (Guardianship) (Scotland) Regulations, 1962.
9. D.H.S. Circular 33 of 10.5.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act. Forms and Leaflets for Use under the Compulsory Procedures.
10. D.H.S. Circular 34 of 11.5.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960.
11. D.H.S. Circular 35 of 23.5.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. After-Care of Ex-Service Patients.
12. D.H.S. Circulars E.C.S. (M) 14 and 14A of 22.5.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act. Notes for General Practitioners.
13. D.H.S. Circular 38 of 24.5.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Fees for Medical Recommendations.
14. S.H.D. Circular 59 of 25.5.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, and Section 3 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949.
15. D.H.S. Circular 39 of 31.5.62. 1. Registration of Residential Homes and 2. Protection of Property of Mentally Disordered Persons.
16. D.S.H. Circular 40 of 31.5.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Notes on Part V of the Act.
17. S.H.H.D. Circular 3/62 of 7.6.62. Mental Health Services. Instructors in Occupational Centres.
18. S.H.H.D. Circular 27 of 10.7.62. Welfare Services for Mentally Disordered Persons and Other Handicapped Persons.
19. S.I. 1593 of 2.8.62. The Mental Health (Hospital and Guardianship) Amendment Regulations, 1962.
20. S.H.H.D. Circular 51 of 29.8.62. Mental Health Services. Inspection of Work Centres by H.M. Inspector of Factories.
21. S.I. 1999 of 10.9.62. Conduct of Mental Nursing Homes Regulations, 1962.
22. S.H.H.D. Circular 74 of 12.10.62. Mental Health Services Statistics (Form 24).
23. S.H.H.D. Circular 75 of 8.10.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act. Amendments to the consolidated list of registered medical practitioners approved by R.H.B.'s for the purposes of Section 27 of the Act.
24. S.I. 2489 (S.111) of 8.11.62. National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1962. (Homes for Mentally Disordered).
25. S.H.H.D. Circular 86 of 8.11.62. Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960. Patients received into guardianship or admitted to hospital from approved schools.

*Milk—*

1. Circular 6 of 8.2.62. Chemical Sterilisation of Farm Dairy Equipment.

*National Assistance—*

1. S.H.H.D. Circular No. 8 of 19.6.62. National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962.
2. S.I. 2489 (S.111) of 8.11.62. National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1962.
3. S.H.H.D. Circular 100 of 19.11.62. National Assistance Act, 1948. Registration of Residential Homes for Mentally Disordered Persons.



*Nursing—*

1. S.I. 146 (S.6) of 19.1.62. Nurses and Midwives. The Control of Midwives' Board for Scotland (Amendment) Rules, 1961. Approved Instrument.
2. S.I. 252 (S.9) of 5.2.62. Nurses and Midwives. The Nurses (Scotland) (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1961. Approved Instrument, 1962.
3. S.I. 780 (S.28) of 10.4.62. The Enrolled Nurses (Scotland) Rules, 1961 Approved Instrument, 1962.
4. S.H.H.D. Memo. 6 of 14.6.62. Recruitment of Nurses and Midwives Ministry of Labour. Placing and Advisory Service.

*Oil Heaters—*

1. S.I. 884 of 27.4.62. Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962.
2. S.H.H.D. 20 of 29.6.62. Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962.

*Poliomyelitis—*

1. D.H.S. Circular 5 of 31.1.62. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.
2. D.H.S. Memo. 17 of 26.3.62. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.
3. D.H.S. Circular 32 of 8.5.62. Routine Vaccination against Poliomyelitis
4. D.H.S. Circular 37 of 28.5.62. Poliomyelitis Vaccination Publicity.
5. S.H.H.D. Circular 17 of 26.6.62. Poliomyelitis Vaccination (Returns).

*Public Health—*

1. D.H.S. Circular 2 of 5.1.62. The Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961, and Public Health (Aircraft) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1961.
2. D.H.S. Circular 28 of 24.4.62. Discouragement of Litter.

*School Health Services—*

1. Circular 58 of 31.8.62. School Health Service. (Health supervision, colour vision testing, accommodation for medical inspection, etc.,).

*Smallpox—*

1. S.H.H.D. Circular 104 of 6.12.62. Immunisation in Childhood. Vaccination against Smallpox.

*Smoking—*

1. S.E.D. Circular 489 of 12.3.62. Smoking and Health.
2. D.H.S. Circular 15 of 12.3.62. Smoking and Health.
3. D.H.S. Circular 24 of 5.4.62. Smoking and Health.

*Statistics—*

1. S.H.H.D. Circular 69 of 29.9.62. L.A. Statistics. Revision of Form 15.
2. S.H.H.D. Circular 133 of 31.12.62. Annual Reports of M.O.H. and Sanitary Inspector for 1962.

*Tuberculosis—*

1. D.H.S. Circular 4 of 30.1.62. Prevention of Tuberculosis. B.C.G. Vaccination.
2. S.H.H.D. Circular of 12.7.62. P.P.D. Tuberculin for Multiple Puncture Test.

*Water—*

1. S.H.H.D. Circular 25 of 3.7.62. Fluoridation of Water.
2. S.H.H.D. Circular 114 of 14.12.62. Fluoridation of Water.

*Welfare Foods—*

1. D.H.S. Memo. S.W.F.M./1 of 12.2.62. Welfare Foods Service. Welfare Orange Juice. Introduction of new Labels.
2. D.H.S. Memo. S.W.F.M./2 of 12.2.62. Welfare Foods Service. Publicity for Welfare Foods.
3. D.H.S. Memo. S.W.F.M./4 of 22.3.62. S.P.D. Depots. Holidays, 1962.

*Welfare Services—*

1. D.H.S. Circular 25 of 6.4.62. Recruitment and Training of Social Workers.



## APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—GLASGOW, 1962.—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, ACREAGE, AND PERSONS PER ACRE.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	POPULATION				Acreage	Persons per acre (including Institutions and Shipping)
	Without Institutions and Shipping	Institu- tions	Shipping*	Total		
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	43,355	192	—	43,547	1,167	37
2. Parkhead ...	16,558	367	—	16,925	819	21
3. Dalmarnock ...	30,041	12	—	30,053	487	61
4. Calton ...	17,900	592	—	18,492	404	46
5. Mile-end ...	28,631	249	—	28,880	443	65
6. Dennistoun ...	22,760	9	—	22,769	689	33
7. Provan ...	77,685	2,103	—	79,788	4,846	16
8. Cowlairs ...	21,257	1,049	—	22,306	645	35
9. Springburn ...	32,217	2,047	—	34,264	2,118	16
10. Townhead ...	23,856	1,734	—	25,590	301	85
11. Exchange ...	8,677	3,027	4	11,708	507	23
12. Anderston ...	18,771	1,271	412	20,454	530	39
13. Park ...	17,885	875	—	18,760	317	59
14. Cowcaddens ...	17,198	178	—	17,376	488	36
15. Woodside ...	18,943	328	—	19,271	170	113
16. Ruchill ...	44,215	403	—	44,618	1,962	23
17. North Kelvin	21,606	124	—	21,730	278	78
18. Maryhill ...	23,597	96	—	23,693	2,210	11
19. Kelvinside ...	19,231	1,952	5	21,188	1,160	18
20. Partick (East)	19,220	851	—	20,071	351	57
21. Partick (West)	20,293	47	61	20,401	464	44
22. Whiteinch ...	20,013	79	—	20,092	894	22
23. Yoker ...	26,165	226	14	26,405	1,213	22
24. Knightswood	54,182	79	—	54,261	1,614	34
25. Hutchesontown	18,449	5	—	18,454	387	48
26. Gorbals ...	22,035	13	—	22,048	252	87
27. Kingston ...	18,627	—	10	18,637	355	52
28. Kinning Park	21,121	94	466	21,681	402	54
29. Govan ...	25,171	146	—	25,317	489	52
30. Fairfield ...	19,410	1,208	266	20,884	1,351	15
31. Craigton ...	35,232	295	—	35,527	1,566	23
32. Pollokshields	35,232	2,265	—	37,497	3,239	12
33. Camphill ...	19,300	298	—	19,598	481	41
34. Pollokshaws ...	49,144	113	—	49,257	3,223	15
35. Govanhill ...	23,333	249	—	23,582	365	65
36. Langside ...	25,450	801	—	26,251	801	33
37. Cathcart ...	62,842	283	—	63,125	2,737	23
CITY ...	1,019,602	23,660	1,238	1,044,500	39,725	26

\* 1961 Census.

TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1962.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES  
IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD AS AT WHITSUNDAY, 1962.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES				Empty Houses
	1962	1961	Decrease	Increase	
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ... ..	12,953	13,065	112	—	63
2. Parkhead ... ..	5,611	5,616	5	—	29
3. Dalrnarnock ... ..	10,680	11,064	384	—	202
4. Calton ... ..	6,325	6,391	66	—	104
5. Mile-end ... ..	9,902	10,136	234	—	150
6. Dennistoun ... ..	8,255	8,235	—	20	116
7. Provan ... ..	19,287	18,624	—	663	9
8. Cowlairst ... ..	7,887	7,490	—	397	74
9. Springburn ... ..	9,350	9,225	—	125	82
10. Townhead ... ..	8,505	8,494	—	11	130
11. Exchange ... ..	3,372	3,401	29	—	95
12. Anderston ... ..	6,584	6,727	143	—	177
13. Park ... ..	5,812	5,869	57	—	198
14. Cowcaddens ... ..	5,886	6,105	219	—	168
15. Woodside ... ..	6,650	6,860	210	—	215
16. Ruchill ... ..	12,597	12,565	—	32	55
17. North Kelvin ... ..	8,186	8,180	—	6	179
18. Maryhill ... ..	7,782	7,811	29	—	71
19. Kelvinside ... ..	7,394	7,351	—	43	170
20. Partick (East) ... ..	6,931	6,973	42	—	210
21. Partick (West) ... ..	7,785	7,842	57	—	128
22. Whiteinch ... ..	6,924	6,959	35	—	51
23. Yoker ... ..	8,165	8,233	68	—	31
24. Knightswood ... ..	13,708	13,650	—	58	11
25. Hutchesontown ... ..	6,709	7,047	338	—	241
26. Gorbals ... ..	6,632	6,991	359	—	191
27. Kingston ... ..	6,133	6,347	214	—	139
28. Kinning Park ... ..	7,505	7,572	67	—	105
29. Govan ... ..	8,008	8,246	238	—	174
30. Fairfield ... ..	6,725	6,751	26	—	70
31. Craigton ... ..	10,963	11,009	46	—	42
32. Pollokshields ... ..	9,811	9,796	—	15	113
33. Camphill ... ..	7,806	7,836	30	—	145
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	12,721	12,638	—	83	105
35. Govanhill ... ..	8,606	8,658	52	—	124
36. Langside ... ..	9,010	8,978	—	32	100
37. Cathcart ... ..	17,919	17,879	—	40	95
CITY ... ..	325,079	326,614	1,535	—	4,362

These figures (supplied by the City Assessor) include Farmed-out Houses, houses attached to business premises and inhabitant occupiers.

TABLE III.—GLASGOW.—LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT  
IN RESPECT OF HOUSES IN YEARS FROM 1919.

Year ending 31st August	NUMBER OF APARTMENTS						TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1919-20 (Annual Average)	—	6	692	246	107	29	1,080
1921-25 (do.)	—	308	638	400	234	51	1,631
1926-30 (do.)	—	350	3,067	1,346	448	90	5,301
1931-35 (do.)	13	349	2,287	1,578	131	23	4,381
1936-39 (do.)	—	—	1,581	2,140	533	24	4,279
1940-43 (do.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-48 (do.)	25	23	226	792	145	2	1,213
1949-53 (do.)	90	108	2,402	2,230	288	2	5,120
1954-58 (do.)	128	120	3,287	1,102	189	3	4,829
1959	65	5	1,560	139	21	—	1,790
1960	613	403	2,860	264	43	2	4,185
1961	292	192	1,965	137	26	—	2,612
1962	1,328	905	2,733	745	35	—	5,746

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT  
SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

MONTHS	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL		SUNSHINE Hours
	Highest Temp. in Shade	Lowest Temp. in Shade	Mean Temp.	No. of Days	Amount Collected in inches	
1962						
January ...	49	18	37.9	27	6.58	34.4
February ...	51	29	38.8	22	3.55	61.8
March ...	49	19	36.3	11	1.19	99.5
April ...	67	29	44.9	13	2.02	191.1
May ...	68	35	50.1	14	2.33	193.5
June ...	76	37	55.1	15	1.88	169.0
July ...	75	40	55.9	10	3.04	148.4
August ...	69	41	55.3	24	5.86	125.2
September ...	65	39	51.9	23	7.47	64.2
October ...	66	32	49.9	11	2.24	72.5
November ...	57	22	40.3	18	2.70	31.0
December ...	51	19	36.5	20	4.49	39.5
1952 ...	79	15	46.3	195	35.32	1,280
1953 ...	80	20	48.6	206	36.51	1,087
1954 ...	73	19	46.2	247	56.31	1,030
1955 ...	85	12	47.2	199	31.67	1,563
1956 ...	78	12	46.7	221	38.19	1,196
1957 ...	82	24	48.3	220	42.05	1,264
1958 ...	82	15	47.2	224	41.51	1,052
1959 ...	80	18	48.9	196	34.21	1,220
1960 ...	79	12	47.7	230	41.32	1,260
1961 ...	76	15	47.4	223	46.26	1,086
1962 ...	76	18	46.1	208	43.35	1,230

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD,  
FOR THE YEAR 1962, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1962	Birth- rate 1962	Birth- rate 1961*	Illegitimate Births.	
				No.	% Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	845	19,490	18,438	58	6.9
2. Parkhead ... ..	349	21,077	17,367	19	5.4
3. Dalmarnock ... ..	1,107	36,850	35,971	64	5.8
4. Calton ... ..	568	31,732	30,266	52	9.2
5. Mile-end ... ..	969	38,844	34,253	48	5.0
6. Dennistoun ... ..	583	25,615	22,939	25	4.3
7. Provan ... ..	1,277	16,438	17,569	71	5.6
8. Cowlairs ... ..	661	31,096	30,957	38	5.7
9. Springburn ... ..	630	19,555	19,026	35	5.6
10. Townhead ... ..	819	34,331	32,981	52	6.3
11. Exchange ... ..	249	28,696	24,575	20	8.0
12. Anderston ... ..	545	29,034	25,806	45	8.3
13. Park ... ..	434	24,266	24,817	44	10.1
14. Cowcaddens ... ..	663	38,551	33,169	49	7.4
15. Woodside ... ..	645	34,878	36,329	52	8.1
16. Ruchill ... ..	818	18,501	16,877	77	9.4
17. North Kelvin ... ..	732	33,879	31,161	39	5.3
18. Maryhill ... ..	579	24,537	22,373	28	4.8
19. Kelvinside ... ..	330	17,160	15,262	17	5.2
20. Partick (East) ... ..	423	22,008	18,493	28	6.6
21. Partick (West) ... ..	610	30,060	25,038	29	4.8
22. Whiteinch ... ..	470	23,485	20,065	25	5.3
23. Yoker ... ..	318	12,154	12,057	25	7.9
24. Knightswood ... ..	676	12,476	12,594	35	5.2
25. Hutchesontown ... ..	739	40,056	41,895	39	5.3
26. Gorbals ... ..	677	30,724	32,706	51	7.5
27. Kingston ... ..	637	34,198	34,031	37	5.8
28. Kinning Park ... ..	730	34,563	30,695	48	6.6
29. Govan ... ..	759	30,154	30,933	34	4.5
30. Fairfield... ..	455	23,442	22,405	16	3.3
31. Craigton... ..	387	10,984	10,534	22	5.7
32. Pollokshields ... ..	555	15,753	14,335	51	9.2
33. Camphill ... ..	331	17,150	17,373	14	4.2
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	746	15,180	17,211	45	6.0
35. Govanhill ... ..	636	27,258	25,513	24	3.8
36. Langside ... ..	427	16,778	13,900	15	3.5
37. Cathcart ... ..	1,090	17,345	16,495	36	3.3
Institutions ... ..	22	—	—	19	—
Harbour ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ... ..	23,491	22,490	21,651	1,426	6.1

\* Revised rates based on 1961 Census population in each ward.



TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1962, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1961\* AND 1960.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Deaths 1962	Death-rates		
		1962	1961*	1960
1. Shettleston and Tollcross	511	11,786	11,587	10,941
2. Parkhead ... ..	260	15,702	14,014	12,598
3. Dalmarnock ... ..	392	13,049	12,686	12,016
4. Calton ... ..	247	13,799	15,794	14,450
5. Mile-end ... ..	355	12,399	11,858	12,360
6. Dennistoun ... ..	339	14,895	14,239	13,086
7. Provan ... ..	574	7,389	8,627	8,771
8. Cowlares ... ..	276	12,984	16,021	11,203
9. Springburn ... ..	351	10,895	10,546	9,593
10. Townhead ... ..	319	13,372	13,120	12,283
11. Exchange ... ..	161	18,555	13,687	13,735
12. Anderston ... ..	249	13,265	13,569	13,231
13. Park ... ..	256	14,314	15,830	14,743
14. Cowcaddens ... ..	222	12,908	12,107	11,352
15. Woodside ... ..	214	11,297	13,110	12,716
16. Ruchill ... ..	581	13,140	13,209	11,583
17. North Kelvin ... ..	282	13,052	13,518	11,497
18. Maryhill ... ..	324	13,731	11,871	10,111
19. Kelvinside ... ..	267	13,884	16,134	15,487
20. Partick (East) ... ..	275	14,308	15,595	16,435
21. Partick (West) ... ..	267	13,157	13,877	13,416
22. Whiteinch ... ..	280	13,991	13,883	12,103
23. Yoker ... ..	386	14,753	13,573	12,854
24. Knightswood ... ..	416	7,678	8,346	8,855
25. Hutchesontown ... ..	194	10,515	12,666	10,531
26. Gorbals ... ..	272	12,344	11,447	10,141
27. Kingston ... ..	240	12,885	12,678	11,649
28. Kinning Park ... ..	267	12,641	13,781	13,312
29. Govan ... ..	328	13,031	11,894	11,421
30. Fairfield ... ..	321	16,538	13,940	13,984
31. Craigton ... ..	490	13,908	13,857	12,564
32. Pollokshields ... ..	388	11,031	11,209	9,101
33. Camphill ... ..	331	17,150	17,114	18,164
34. Pollokshaws ... ..	481	9,788	8,834	9,395
35. Govanhill ... ..	330	14,143	12,459	12,719
36. Langside ... ..	380	14,931	15,262	15,581
37. Cathcart ... ..	582	9,261	8,871	11,885
Institutions ... ..	810	—	—	—
Harbour ... ..	6	—	—	—
CITY ... ..	13,224	12,661	12,671	12,318

\* Revised rates based on 1961 Census population in each ward.



TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATHS  
FOR THE YEAR 1962.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfers	Inward Transfers
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	9	33
2	Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	2	—
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	1	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	5	—
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ... ..	3	—
4	Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ... ..	1	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ... ..	—	—
8	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ... ..	2	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	—
14	Measles ... ..	1	—
15	Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases ... ..	—	—
16	Malaria ... ..	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	6	2
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ... ..	482	262
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ... ..	18	18
20	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	19	9
21	Anaemias ... ..	13	3
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ... ..	197	146
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	3	2
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders) ... ..	33	34
24	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	34	9
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ... ..	326	279
27	Other Diseases of Heart ... ..	23	14
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	13	12
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ... ..	10	7
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	55	29
30	Influenza ... ..	1	—
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ... ..	63	27
32	Bronchitis ... ..	52	31
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	3	9
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	23	11
34	Appendicitis ... ..	5	—
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	26	5
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis ... ..	1	—
	Enteritis } Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn) ... ..	2	—
	& Colitis } 2 years and over ... ..	8	5
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	14	4
56	Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	38	—
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	23	3
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	14	4
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ... ..	2	—
41	Congenital Malformations ... ..	91	28
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ... ..	32	16
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia ... ..	2	1
	“ “ Diarrhoea ... ..	4	—
	“ “ Others ... ..	—	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ... ..	21	3
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ... ..	9	11
46	All Other Diseases ... ..	56	20
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes ... ..	94	91
	TOTAL ... ..	1,841	1,128

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1962, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1961\* AND 1960\*.

No.	CAUSE	Deaths 1962	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1962	1961*	1960
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	189	181	182	281
2	Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	—	—	2	4
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	2	2	3	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	10	10	7	12
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ... ..	18	17	20	26
4	Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ... ..	—	—	2	10
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ... ..	—	—	1	—
8	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	4
10	Meningococcal Infections ... ..	4	4	7	9
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	—	—
14	Measles ... ..	2	2	6	—
16	Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	25	24	31	38
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ... ..	2,436	2,332	2,215	2,234
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ... ..	65	62	74	60
20	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	112	107	119	87
21	Anaemias ... ..	48	46	54	56
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ... ..	1,912	1,830	1,836	1,797
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	18	17	12	12
54	Other Nervous Diseases ... ..	250	239	250	239
24	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	4	4	4	3
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	186	178	190	166
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ... ..	3,515	3,365	3,320	3,234
27	Other Diseases of Heart ... ..	178	170	195	179
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	194	186	207	200
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ... ..	116	111	108	90
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System... ..	359	344	351	312
30	Influenza ... ..	36	34	109	41
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ... ..	542	519	656	504
32	Bronchitis ... ..	777	744	665	622
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	100	96	102	89
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	100	96	85	90
34	Appendicitis ... ..	12	11	11	9
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	79	76	78	75
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ... ..	1	1	3	5
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) ... ..	22	21	19	22
	2 years and over ... ..	49	47	30	44
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	78	75	58	48
56	Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	72	69	90	98
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	73	70	59	59
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	42	40	45	45
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ... ..	11	11	8	9
41	Congenital Malformations ... ..	194	186	182	133
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ... ..	243	233	196	220
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia ... ..	14	13	23	20
	Do. do. Diarrhoea ... ..	1	1	5	6
	Do. do. Others ... ..	2	2	7	2
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	124	119	122	122
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ... ..	122	117	150	160
46	All Other Diseases ... ..	221	211	229	225
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes ... ..	665	637	543	616
13	Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—
	Total ... ..	13,224	12,661	12,671	12,318

\* Calculated on the *Census* population.

TABLE IXA.—GLASGOW, 1962.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES  
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (MALES).

No.	CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total Males
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	19	25	49	32	16	148
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	5
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	2	11
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
14	Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16	Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	1	1	2	3	—	5	6	12	57	190	452	417	244	1,391
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	7	14	9	6	40
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	6	5	26
21	Anaemias ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	14
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	12	39	135	265	355	844
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	11
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	12	14	14	8	4	58
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	64	239	497	591	520	1,821
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	15	15	35	79
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	13	19	36	73
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	15	14	13	6
30	Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	14
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	43	2	3	2	—	2	1	2	6	16	54	75	97	303
32	Bronchitis ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	51	155	227	119	560
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	12	11	5	55
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	18	20	17	59
34	Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	7
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	7	13	8	32
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) ...	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
	2 years and over ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	3	17
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	15	13	4	42
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	4	7	12	5	5	42
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	23	42
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations ...	82	3	4	2	—	3	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	104
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154
43	Infections of the Newborn—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Others ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	11	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	20	15	62
46	All other Diseases ...	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	8	23	15	24	86
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	14	6	10	16	13	17	23	32	62	68	74	32	55	422
54	Other Nervous Diseases ...	9	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	8	14	19	27	18	109
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	22	39	95	161
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	8	5	29
	Total ...	45	27	27	28	24	35	38	96	276	736	1,670	1,918	1,775	7,106

TABLE IXB.—GLASGOW, 1962.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES  
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (FEMALES).

CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75 +	Total females.	Total Both Sexes.
1 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	10	9	7	5	3	41	189
2 Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
52 Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	5	10
3 Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	7	18
4 Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
12 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14 Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
16 Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	1	15	25
18 Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	12	54	150	230	277	309	1,046	2,436
19 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	5	4	8	25	65
20 Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	14	33	32	86	112
21 Anaemias ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	7	20	34	48
22 Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	9	34	145	305	568	1,068	1,912
23 Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	18
24 Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	13	13	39	28	20	11	128	186
26 Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	63	227	535	758	1,594	3,515
27 Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	33	50	99	178
28 Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	22	34	58	121	194
29 Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	10	17	20	56	116
30 Influenza ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	5	10	22	36
31 Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	33	8	5	—	1	1	1	1	9	9	23	44	104	239	542
32 Bronchitis ...	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	15	43	48	95	217	777
53 Other Respiratory Diseases ...	12	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	3	19	45	100
33 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	12	18	41	100
34 Appendicitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	12
35 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	7	13	17	47	79
Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
36 Enteritis and Colitis— Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	22
2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	7	5	14	32	49
37 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	5	14	5	36	78
38 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	2	4	8	7	31	73
39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
40 Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	11	11
41 Congenital Malformations ...	65	4	5	2	3	—	2	3	3	2	1	—	—	90	194
42 Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	243
43 Infections of the Newborn— Pneumonia ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
44 Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	124
45 Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	8	29	60	122
46 All other Diseases ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	6	13	27	47	36	135	221
47/50 Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	12	1	7	7	3	4	7	14	17	30	24	42	75	243	665
54 Other Nervous Diseases ...	5	—	—	5	—	2	2	5	3	16	18	37	48	141	250
55 Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	3	10	40	137	198	359
56 Other Digestive Diseases ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	9	9	16	43	72
Total ...	306	21	24	22	13	17	23	84	170	440	909	1,617	2,472	6,118	13,224



TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1962 AND 1961

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still- births 1962	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1962	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1961	Deaths —1 year 1962	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1962	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1961
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	24	28	25	37	44	25
2. Parkhead ...	5	14	20	13	37	21
3. Dalmarnock ...	22	19	21	42	38	33
4. Calton ...	12	21	32	26	46	31
5. Mile-end ...	25	25	16	34	35	35
6. Dennistoun ...	12	20	22	18	31	17
7. Provan ...	31	24	24	36	28	38
8. Cowlairs ...	15	22	29	21	32	32
9. Springburn ...	11	17	25	14	22	16
10. Townhead ...	19	23	22	29	35	37
11. Exchange ...	1	2	21	11	44	21
12. Anderston ...	10	18	18	20	37	34
13. Park ...	10	23	16	20	46	28
14. Cowcaddens ...	18	26	37	17	26	28
15. Woodside ...	19	29	13	24	37	33
16. Ruchill ...	21	25	23	39	48	29
17. North Kelvin ...	20	27	33	18	25	28
18. Maryhill ...	19	32	25	17	29	28
19. Kelvinside ...	7	21	24	6	18	14
20. Partick (East)	5	12	30	17	40	40
21. Partick (West)	7	11	18	18	30	31
22. Whiteinch ...	9	19	10	13	28	24
23. Yoker ...	5	15	28	12	38	29
24. Knightswood ...	22	32	19	19	28	31
25. Hutchesontown	20	26	23	16	22	40
26. Gorbals ...	20	29	31	31	46	34
27. Kingston ...	18	27	19	22	35	51
28. Kinning Park	17	23	15	23	32	50
29. Govan ...	20	26	28	28	37	30
30. Fairfield ...	10	23	29	13	29	25
31. Craigton ...	8	20	29	11	28	27
32. Pollokshields ...	9	16	19	15	27	37
33. Camphill ...	7	21	32	8	24	27
34. Pollokshaws ...	16	21	24	20	27	30
35. Govanhill ...	11	17	10	14	22	18
36. Langside ...	6	14	19	14	33	14
37. Cathcart ...	23	21	28	26	24	25
Institutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	534	22	23	762	32	31

\* Live and Stillbirth.

† Live Births.



CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALES.						FEMALES.						Total year Both Sexes.
	Age in Months.						Age in Months.						
	-1	-3	-6	-9	-12	Total.	-1	-3	-6	-9	-12	Total.	
I. Congenital Malformations ... ..	57	10	11	2	2	82	42	8	13	—	2	65	147
II. Diseases of Early Infancy—													
(a) Injury at Birth ... ..	76	1	—	—	—	77	41	—	—	—	—	41	118
(b) Atelectasis ... ..	76	—	1	—	—	77	46	1	1	—	—	48	125
(c) Pneumonia of Newborn ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	14
(d) Diarrhoea of Newborn ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (Erythroblastosis) ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	8	18
(f) Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Ill-defined Causes ... ..	8	2	1	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	—	3	14
(g) Premature Birth ... ..	53	—	—	—	—	53	24	1	—	—	—	25	78
(h) Others ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	16
III. Diseases of the Respiratory System	2	29	24	5	3	63	4	25	15	9	1	54	117
IV. Diseases of Digestive System—													
(a) Diarrhoea ... ..	—	4	6	2	1	13	—	5	1	—	1	7	20
(b) Others ... ..	1	2	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	4	8
V. Diseases of Nervous System	2	4	4	2	1	13	2	1	2	1	2	8	21
VI. Tuberculous Diseases—													
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Forms ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Infectious Diseases—													
(a) Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Varicella-Chickenpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(g) Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Accidental Asphyxia ... ..	1	7	3	—	—	11	2	—	—	2	—	10	21
IX. Other Violence ... ..	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
X. All other causes ... ..	5	8	4	1	2	20	1	5	7	2	1	16	36
Total ... ..	307	68	56	15	10	456	189	54	41	15	7	306	762

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1960-1962—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1962	1961	1960
Total Number of Notifications ... ..	24,069	23,551	23,827
Doctor at Home ... ..	6,708	6,887	6,966
Doctor in Nursing Home ... ..	448	509	590
Doctor in Institution ... ..	15,987	14,992	14,869
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ... ..	—	169	333
Midwife in Nursing Home ... ..	651	701	698
Certified Midwife ... ..	—	—	—
Municipal Midwife ... ..	272	286	365
Others ... ..	3	7	6
Total Cards issued ... ..	24,069	23,551	23,827
Total Cards returned ... ..	23,863	23,562	23,754
Full Information ... ..	23,551	23,275	23,509
Others ... ..	312	287	245

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1961-1962—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICALLY AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1962	1961	1960
Notifications Received— <i>less Duplicates</i> —			
Total ... ..	24,069	23,551	23,827
Live-births ... ..	23,531	23,006	23,260
Still-births ... ..	538	545	567
Per cent. Still-births to Total ... ..	2.3	2.3	2.4
Medically attended—			
Births at Home ... ..	6,708	6,887	6,966
Births in Nursing Home ... ..	448	509	590
In Institutions ... ..	15,987	14,992	14,869
Total ... ..	23,143	22,388	22,425
Per cent. ... ..	96	95	94
Still-births at Home ... ..	71	77	75
Still-births in Nursing Home ... ..	6	9	12
Still-births in Institutions ... ..	454	448	469
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ... ..	—	169	333
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home ... ..	651	701	698
Certified Midwives in Private Practice ... ..	—	—	—
Municipal Midwives ... ..	272	286	365
Others ... ..	3	7	6
Total ... ..	926	1,163	1,402
Per cent. ... ..	4	5	6
Still-births ... ..	7	11	11

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1962 and 1961.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &amp;C.

	1962				1961			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total
<i>A. Notifiable—</i>								
Anthrax ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	51	8	—	59	57	8	3	68
Continued Fever ...	23	4	1	28	24	2	1	27
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1,641	137	1,532	3,310	1,611	201	1,463	3,275
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	29	3	21	53	28	—	37	65
Food Poisoning ... ..	54	1	294	349	85	4	319	408
Infective Jaundice* ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	3	—	1	4	2	1	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	—	7	24	—	16	9	25
Pneumonia—								
Acute Influenzal ...	—	3	13	16	14	22	35	71
Acute Primary ...	2,533	559	367	3,459	2,537	776	449	3,762
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—								
Paralytic ... ..	37	4	—	41	10	—	—	10
Non-paralytic ... ..	7	1	—	8	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever† ...	156	2	1	159	168	2	1	171
Puerperal Pyrexia† ...	93	31	160	278	73	54	8	135
Scarlet Fever ... ..	117	1	2	126	139	6	272	417
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma ... ..	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary ... ..	546	—	381	927	479	—	542	1,021
Other forms ... ..	43	—	74	117	42	—	95	137
Typhoid Fever (and Paratyphoid B) ...	6	1	3	10	26	—	3	29
Whooping Cough ...	38	—	234	272	105	3	716	824
<i>B. Not Notifiable—</i>								
Chickenpox ... ..	195	1	3,362	3,558	134	5	3,041	3,180
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	306	62	41	409	303	19	48	370
German Measles ... ..	43	1	28	67	64	1	866	931
Measles ... ..	375	1	1,690	2,066	527	22	5,641	6,190
Others ... ..	15	3	57	75	46	19	166	231
	6,330	823	8,267	15,420	6,475	1,161	13,716	21,352
Notified but diagnosis altered to Non Infectious Disease ... ..	3,017	—	—	3,017	3,180	—	13	3,193
	9,347	823	8,267	18,437	9,655	1,161	13,729	24,545

Where patients suffer from two or more diseases, each disease is reckoned as a case.

Apart from cases of pneumonia admitted to General Hospitals and other Institutions in times of pressure; cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in other than Fever Hospitals and allowed to remain; and cases of trachoma treated in Stobhill Hospital; the cases shown under the headings "Other Institutions" are for the most part, accidental.

\* Weil's Disease.

† Includes cases treated in Robroyston Hospital.

TABLE XV.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH IN 1962.

	MONTH												YEAR	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Hosp.	Home
Enteric, including Paratyphoid Fever	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	7	3
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	3	7	1	3	2	27	1
Puerperal Fever ...	10	10	12	8	20	8	7	5	11	18	19	31	158	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	8	12	14	11	7	10	1	8	21	5	25	124	2
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	34	21	24	26	31	—	17	18	21	30	27	13	118	160
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	8	5	2	7	3	4	5	5	3	2	7	2	32	21
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	4	6	5	8	4	6	6	3	1	7	5	4	59	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	5	2	5	4	—	1	2	2	—	1	17	7
Trachoma ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Acute and Chronic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	4	—	3	5	15	8	4	—	1	—	1	—	41	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	491	385	425	328	202	214	166	141	128	223	268	488	3,092	367
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	2	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	13
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
Dysentery ...	287	257	277	305	291	244	236	290	241	305	299	178	1,778	1,532
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	93	72	90	77	118	99	64	76	44	70	74	50	381	546
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	11	7	8	13	11	13	9	14	9	7	9	6	74	43
Measles ...	4	11	57	51	142	195	88	74	143	327	488	486	376	1,690
German Measles ...	3	2	6	4	21	11	2	3	4	5	4	1	44	23
Whooping Cough ...	29	22	18	7	13	16	4	11	28	18	52	54	38	234
Chickenpox ...	436	369	462	521	788	416	15	20	91	131	119	190	196	3,362
Food Poisoning ...	14	61	19	14	36	22	28	55	48	32	13	7	55	294
Gastro Enteritis ...	25	26	23	26	32	53	30	60	41	43	18	32	368	41
Total	1,461	1,271	1,458	1,119	1,751	1,441	693	780	834	1,246	1,412	1,574	15,343	—
Hospital	727	601	667	622	600	568	485	516	421	605	553	768	7,133	—
Home	737	670	791	797	1,151	873	208	264	413	641	859	806	—	8,210

Add Others \*  
Altered Diagnosis

\* Mumps, 18; Weil's Disease, 2; Infective Hepatitis, 57

20  
3,017  
10,170

57  
—  
8,267

TABLE XVI.  
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION, 1962.

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1962 1961	
<b>1. General</b>							
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied ... ..	5,716	13,839	6,989	4,244	10,706	41,494	41,965
Consisting of—							
Apartments, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or ventilation, or otherwise defective in construction ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Chimneys causing nuisance ... ..	31	73	21	54	88	267	198
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling-houses ... ..	774	1,732	735	779	1,831	5,851	4,805
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds—smoke test ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Pipes choked or defective ... ..	2,919	7,732	4,326	2,762	5,856	23,595	21,379
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective ... ..	215	722	306	227	582	2,052	1,862
Dirty Houses and Bedding ... ..	1	41	257	—	9	308	413
Dirty Closets, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning) ... ..	81	359	22	8	112	582	870
Common passages, stairs or staircases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting) ... ..	625	817	277	23	—	1,742	2,339
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance ... ..	6	5	—	2	—	13	3
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish ... ..	128	258	50	54	80	570	444
Noise Nuisances—Number dealt with ... ..	10	6	1	1	—	18	31
Samples of Water etc., for analysis ... ..	120	629	62	319	67	1,197	†
Other Irregularities ... ..	177	544	255	131	1,033	2,140	*
Reports to Master of Works ... ..	401	883	246	97	864	2,491	2,332
" Superintendent of Cleansing ... ..	10	5	2	—	—	17	28
" Water Engineer ... ..	348	667	492	107	251	1,865	1,770
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court ... ..	13	23	5	10	9	60	61
" Police Court ... ..	—	8	—	—	13	21	30
Number Successful ... ..	13	30	5	9	22	79	78
<b>2. Drain Testing.</b>							
Number of Applications (Dean of Guild) ... ..	525	505	529	500	64	2,123	2,475
Number of Tests to old tenement drains ... ..	—	—	—	59	—	59	116
Number of Consultations re drainage scheme ... ..	962	166	42	472	1,043	2,685	†

† not previously shown.

\* not comparable with previous year's figures.



TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1962	1961
<b>3. Common Lodging Houses.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	3	2	2	—	1	8	11
With accommodation for ...	751	580	635	—	121	2,087	2,147
Number of irregularities ...	4	56	1	—	—	61	25
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
With accommodation for ...	80	—	—	—	—	80	80
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>5. Farmed-out Houses and Houses Let-in-Lodgings.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	58	—	—	58	58
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>6. Caravan Sites.</b>							
Number of Sites licensed during the year ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
Number on Register ...	—	6	5	2	—	13	14
Number of Vans accommodated	—	109	124	7	—	240	221
Number of irregularities found ...	—	4	2	—	—	6	1
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>7. Rodent Control.</b>							
Number of Premises infested ...	625	570	443	589	271	2,498	†
Number of Premises Proofed ...	36	131	41	36	48	292	†

† not previously shown.

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1962 1961	
<b>8. Mech. Bakehouses.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	3	1	—	—	4	5
Total number now on register ...	35	40	39	65	22	201	205
Number dirty ... ..	—	5	4	1	3	13	25
Number with sanitary conven- ience defective in light or ven- tilation ... ..	1	5	—	—	—	6	3
Number with sanitary convenience required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	2	2
Number of other nuisances ...	—	5	7	—	1	13	48
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.</b>							
Number measured and registered	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total number now on register ...	1	2	—	15	2	20	19
Number dirty ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number overcrowded ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- ience defective in light or ven- tilation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conveniences required ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>10. Mech. Factories.</b>							
Number registered ... ..	58	11	23	6	15	113	180
Total number now on register ...	1,233	518	698	492	502	3,443	3,562
Number dirty ... ..	204	34	44	—	164	446	252
Number with sanitary conven- iences defective in light or ven- tilation ... ..	106	10	4	—	35	155	92
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	146	17	30	—	31	224	133
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of other nuisances ...	214	19	51	—	61	348	319

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*  
OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1962 1961	
<b>11. Non-Mech. Factories.</b>							
Number registered ... ..	4	—	1	—	—	5	20
Total number now on register ...	89	13	84	82	51	319	345
Number dirty ... ..	14	3	1	—	3	21	21
Number overcrowded ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences defective in light or ven- tilation ... ..	3	—	1	—	1	5	4
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	7	—	7	—	—	14	4
Number of other nuisances ...	18	2	3	—	3	26	13
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>14. Offices and other Workplaces including Shops.</b>							
Number on Register ... ..	1,820*	1,985	3,800	1,799	1,884	11 28	†
Number dirty ... ..	—	5	1	1	—	7	7
Number with sanitary conven- iences defective in light or ven- tilation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ... ..	1	2	—	—	1	4	4
Number of other nuisances ...	13	47	2	1	53	116	26
<b>15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	17
Number found dirty ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>16. Bothies, Chaumers.</b>							
Number occupied ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number unsatisfactory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of nuisances ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>18. Piggeries.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	6	10	12	3	2	33	34
Contravention of Byelaws ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	†
Number of nuisances ... ..	—	2	5	—	—	7	15
Number of prosecutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* 1951 Survey (offices not included)

† not previously shown.

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1962 1961	
<b>19. Offensive Trades.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	2	5	37	—	—	44	43
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>20. Rag Flock.</b>							
Total number now on register ...	19	10	17	16	12	74	75
Number licensed ...	2	1	2	4	—	9	9
Sample submitted for analysis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certified not to conform to standard ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>21. Broker's Premises.</b>							
Total Number registered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Number dirty ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	1
Number of other nuisances ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
<b>24. Food Premises</b>							
Number in Division ...	1,047	819	974*	1,472	1,222	5,534	†
Number of Premises visited ...	635	819	35	656	1,101	3,246	4,155
Number defective in light and ventilation ...	36	30	—	—	93	159	274
Number sanitary conveniences defective or required ...	9	7	—	—	13	29	27
Washing facilities required ...	150	107	—	2	237	496	884
Lack of personal cleanliness in foodhandlers and dirty equip- ment ...	294	281	—	2	206	783	1,561
Number of Other Nuisances ...	339	316	2	7	287	951	1,520
Number of Irregularities ...	987	475	44	97	838	2,441	†

\* Survey not yet completed.

† Not previously shown.

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1962 1961	
<b>29. Work of Female Inspectors.</b>							
<b>(a) Verminous Children.</b>							
Number of visits to schools ...	153	290	562	66	135	1,206	1,244
Number of children submitted for inspection ...	10,407	21,251	52,065	4,597	6,546	94,866	77,881
Number of children found with major infestation ...	—	10	274	12	21	317	731
Number of children found with minor infestation ...	1,607	4,178	4,377	280	662	11,104	12,610
Number of children found with fleas ...	—	20	17	—	—	37	181
Number of children found dirty	—	246	1,574	26	29	1,755	2,459
Number of written notices ...	—	15	329	—	30	—	37
Number of children cleaned by guardians ...	110	1,401	4,606	8	340	6,465	6,251
Number of children cleaned by officers ...	2	11	27	—	—	40	27
Number of children re-inspected	5,998	7,112	14,935	439	1,837	30,321	32,168
<b>(b) Homes of Verminous         Children.</b>							
Number of houses inspected ...	691	807	2,370	89	690	4,647	4,753
Number of houses found dirty	—	—	2	—	—	2	23
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	1	2	—	—	3	8
Number of written notices ...	—	—	19	—	—	19	23
Number of re-inspections ...	80	46	262	152	38	578	414
Number of houses cleaned ...	—	—	2	6	—	8	2
Number of bedding cleaned ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
<b>(c) Other</b>							
Care of old people ...	725	585	328	2,072	1,851	5,561	4,715



TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1962 1961	
<b>30. Work of Housing Health Visitors.</b>							
<b>Houses other than Corporation Houses—</b>							
Number of houses visited ...	7	44	36	181	—	268	272
Number of houses found dirty	—	3	—	—	—	3	4
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Number of houses—Written notice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	2	96	24	218	33	373	190
Number of houses found cleaned	—	1	—	5	—	6	5
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Corporation Houses—</b>							
<b>(a) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.</b>							
Number of visits (See page 250 for details) ...	2,326	28,589	53,709	3,440	8,194	96,258	104,332
<b>(b) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.</b>							
Number of houses visited ...	1,737	512	5,110	1,072	733	9,164	10,808
Number of houses found clean	1,479	295	4,898	954	697	8,323	8,940
Number of houses found fair ...	258	210	194	118	35	815	1,825
Number of houses dirty ...	—	7	18	—	1	26	43
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	—	7	—	—	7	9
Number of written notices ...	—	—	28	—	—	28	42
Number of re-visits ...	1,190	494	778	1,710	44	4,216	1,001
Number of houses found cleaned	1	—	41	—	—	42	45
Number of bedding found cleaned ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	11
<b>(c) Ordinary Housing Visitation</b>							
Number of houses visited ...	6,199	831	13,317	8,902	3	29,252	30,439
Number of houses found clean	5,699	695	12,185	7,974	2	26,555	27,378
Number of houses found fair ...	500	131	1,120	928	1	2,680	3,040
Number of houses found dirty	—	5	12	—	—	17	21
Number of written notices ...	—	—	22	4	—	26	21
Number of re-visits ...	1,365	372	127	2,147	1	4,012	2,638
Number of houses found cleaned	1	—	12	—	—	13	89

APPENDIX B.—TABLE II.  
 FEVER HOSPITALS. DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1962.

	MALES													Total	FEMALES													Total
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	-1		-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+			
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	18	2	2	1	—	1	—	2	3	7	18	51	105	11	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	8	45	79		
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paratyphoid B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Pul. Tuberculosis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other forms of T.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Veneral Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Others ...	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	8	13	50	67	149	8	—	2	1	—	3	1	2	2	5	24	41	89		
Gastro-Enteritis ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1		
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total ...	36	4	4	3	1	1	2	7	11	21	70	193	283	22	3	5	2	1	1	2	7	10	32	89	177			
Phthisis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	36	77	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30		

\* These cases are not food poisoning deaths but due to the food.

	MALES													FEMALES													
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65 +	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65 +	Total	
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Undefined Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neon.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Diphtheria and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	20	8	5	5	—	1	2	—	3	2	2	2	11	1	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	2	2	3	7	16	
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	42	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	20	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Polio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	10	12	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	35	2	8	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	345	100	161	67	18	34	18	43	47	87	138	187	1,245	259	103	117	41	21	13	18	47	51	85	184	988		
Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	99	108	183	41	10	2	1	4	6	3	5	10	472	94	87	135	44	13	8	22	37	10	6	11	49	516	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	6	1	1	—	4	5	6	8	13	16	62	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	2	3	4	20	20	
Other Forms of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	29	62	88	42	3	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	9	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	10	
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	
Whooping Cough	2	—	5	5	3	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	224	24	43	62	30	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	
Chickenpox	9	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	5	2	4	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Mumps	14	20	39	27	1	1	6	3	5	—	—	1	117	5	16	39	18	5	4	4	4	1	—	—	—	96	
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	1	—	7	4	—	1	1	1	15	16	17	17	116	—	—	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	7	
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Well's Disease—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastro Enteritis	170	13	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	124	6	6	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	142	
Food Poisoning	9	1	3	6	—	—	2	—	1	4	2	—	190	9	4	2	1	—	2	3	1	1	1	—	3	28	
Babies with Mothers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unclassified (Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No Apparent Disease	53	12	21	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	1	1	2	—	—	15	
Others	432	193	276	140	52	37	55	94	121	271	601	520	2,792	357	143	211	102	60	54	72	103	80	125	239	305	1,851	
Impetigo	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1,199	533	832	367	95	95	116	197	218	396	787	759	5,594	944	438	633	261	107	118	150	219	154	199	343	557	4,123	
Phthisis	—	—	—	4	6	29	26	81	108	187	313	220	974	—	—	—	1	9	18	29	68	69	67	63	36	360	

\* Paratyphoid Fever A.

